The Plattsmouth Daily Herald

KNOTTS BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

A Salisbury Dentist, in Rockwood Building.

A merry couple took a cutter
To have a ride so gay,
The horse upset them in a gutter
And then he ran away.

—Conncil meeting to-night.

—Ed Ruffner was in Omaha to-day.

—J. A. Conner was in the capitol city to-day.

—James Pettee left for Beatrice this morning.

—John Jennings left this morning for Louisville.

—Bird Critchfield, county clerk elect, was in the city to-day.

—Belle Wendall was a passenger to Omaha this morning.

—W. H. Cushing spent Sunday in Omaha, with his brother.

—The Misses Kearney returned from Malvern, Iowa, last evening.

—Call for Michigan eating apples also Michigan and New York cider at Phillip Krause's.

—J. P. Antill serves lunch and the delicious oysters at his old stand. Call on him.

—Sheriff Eikenbary moved to-day into his residence on the corner of 9th and Pearl streets.

—L. E. Skinner is moving to-day into the Fitzgerald property on the corner of 5th and Vine streets.

—The Omaha police are harvesting the beggars, who will be given winter quarters in the county jail.

—Dr. Smith, of Nebraska City, returned there this morning, after visiting a few days in this city.

—Miss Mary Wortman, of Ashland, who visited with the Misses Tucker last week, returned home yesterday.

—The "Chinese Students" arrived this morning and will give an excellent entertainment at Fitzgerald's hall to-night.

The standard remedy for liver complaint is West's Liver Pills; they never disappoint you. 30 pills 25c. At Warrick's drug store.

—Revival meetings at the M. E. church this week. Services will begin at 7:30 p. m. An invitation is extended to all to attend these meetings.

—Judge Russell to-day issued a marriage licence to Mr. Charles M. Bailey and Mary A. Wood; both live in the west end of the county.

—Miss Agatha Tucker entertained a number of friends at her home Saturday evening, in honor of her friend, Miss Wortman, who was visiting her.

—Judge Chapman spent Sunday in Plattsmouth returning to Lincoln this morning. He will open the December term of court here next week.

—The river which was full of slush ice during lash week was frozen over yesterday with a thin coat of ice, but unless the cold hangs on it will be open in a day or two.

DIED.—Earl Shreves, the little infant boy of Night Yardmaster Shreves, aged 2 months and 22 days, was taken sick and died Saturday. The funeral occurred yesterday.

—The snow storm seems to have had a bad effect on the trains, most of them being delayed since Saturday. The storm is reported much more severe in the western part of the state than here.

—Don't forget the "Chinese Students" at Fitzgerald's hall this evening. In addition to the refreshments prepared by the Y. L. R. R. A., the Chinese will serve tea from Chinese teapots also preserved ginger etc. Each person who takes supper will be presented with a Chinese napkin as a souverir. There will also be a bazaar table with articles from China for sale. Come early. Admission 25cts, children 15cts.

—New York *Clipper* September 14, 1887: "Third Avenue Theater. Our genial friends, Marray and Murphy, opened for a week, September 13, before a large and well-pleased audience. 'Our Irish Visitors' has been somewhat changed since last seen here. It has been polished up in many ways, and is now fuller than ever with bright things. The fun went fast and furious, and the plaudits of the audience were hearty and frequent. The specialities secured marked attention. Murray and Murphy were at their best, and that means rollicking fun without measure. Marie Louise Day was seen to advantage, Addie Boos introduced a pleasing cornet solo and Chas. W. Young and James Reilly specialized cleverly. We append the cast: Col. Gilhooley, Thos. E. Murray; Jerry McGinnis, Mark Murphy; Sammy Tupper. Yank Salem, Chas. W. Young; Fritz Kepner, James Reilly; Dorothy, Marie Louise Day; Mrs. McGinnis, Helena Hardenbergh; Arabella, May Templeton; Mrs. Gilhooley, Addie Boos." Murray & Murphy with thier company will appear at the Waterman Opera House Wednesday eve., Nov. 30, in "Our Irish Visitors."

PREPARED TO GO TO JAIL.

Lincoln's Mayor and City Council Adhere to Their Plan.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

This morning Mayor Sawyer and the eleven members of the city council of Lincoln fined in the United States court for contempt, depart for Omaha and a term of imprisonment. A special meeting of the council has been had and the more important business for a week has been transacted preparatory to this step taken. The mayor and members of the council are professional and business men of prominence, responsibility and held in public esteem in the city. They take the present step in the confident belief that their actions leading up to the case in contempt were right and in justice to the people whose servants they are; that their actions were taken in the full belief that they were not in contempt, and were not animated by desires to bring the court into contempt. In this last step of the mayor and council, as in former steps in this now somewhat remarkable case, they are endorsed by a public opinion in the city of Lincoln that must be gratifying to them to the full extent of its unanimity. Upon their arrival in Omaha and immediately following their incarceration, the proper affidavit setting forth their confinement will be subscribed to before their attorney, G. M. Lambertson, who will depart at once for Washington to present the habeas corpus case before the United States Supreme court. The brief has been prepared so that the case may be presented without delay.

—Saturday morning a man named Fidel Schleniger went to the home of George Grebe, a shop machinist, and told Mrs. Grebe that her husband had sent him to her to get $5. Mrs. Grebe gave him the money and when her husband came in to dinner told him of it, and he came up town to tend to the matter. Schleniger had taken the money to a saloon and got drinks with it, and Grebe before having him arrested took considerable intoxicating liquor also but swore out a warrant against Schleniger and Marshal Malick arrested him and brought him before Justice Mathews but both Schleniger and Grebe were too drunk to have the trial and the matter was continued till this morning, Schleniger being taken to jail and Grebe was taken home, being unable to conduct himself. The hearing of Schleniger came off this morning at which he first plead not guilty and then guilty. He was fined $10 and costs and sent to jail.

—Hard dry wood $4.56 per cord. Leave orders with John Tutt at L. D. Bennett's store.

—While passing up or down Main street you will be well repaid for the time it takes to look at the Xmas and New Year cards displayed only to-day and to-morrow in Phil Young's show window and comprising the finest line ever seen in Plattsmouth, and only a small part of the stock displayed in the store.

—Real estate and abstracts.
dtf W. S. WISE.

—Hard dry wood $4.56 per cord. Leave orders with John Tutt at L. D. Bennett's store.

IDLENESS.

The keenest pangs the wretched find
Are rapture to the dreary void,
The leafless desert of the mind,
The waste of feelings unemployed.
—Byron.

THE SEERS OF PERSIA.

Astrologers and Their Influence in the Domains of the Shah.

The monajem, or astrologer, is a power in Persia. He is recognized as a man of science, a member of a learned profession. The chief astrologer is a high court officer, from whose ruling there is no appeal, for his decisions are based upon knowledge that is communicated directly from the stars. Thus, if he decrees that the asylum of the universe must not start on a hunting expedition on Thursday, but that half an hour after midnight on Saturday will be the fortunate hour, he is able to give irrefragable reasons for his conclusions by showing that Saturn is in the ascendant in one case, while on Saturday night, at the precise time mentioned, there will be a happy conjunction of Venus.

If another astrologer is consulted, he will give the same story. Every hour in the day, and every day in the year, is thus worked out as fortunate, indifferent or unlucky in the astrologer's books of fate.

Besides these calendars they have as their stock in trade a plumb line, a level, a celestial sphere and an astrolabe. The astrolabes are in the form of a gigantic watch and are often beautifully made. Every large town contains at least two astrologers, and they are very far from being poor. A Persian may find an astrologer very useful, especially if he be an officer and desires to evade some responsibility. Thus, suppose a provincial governor is ordered to the capital and that he does not want to go, what more powerful reason for delay in starting than to reply that he is waiting for a fortunate hour, and what easier than to induce the astrologer to fail to find one? In the meantime the officer has time to administer the necessary bribes at court, and the storm blows over.

Istikhara, tossing up, or the drawing of the lot, is done with a rosary. A bead is grasped at haphazard; "good," "bad," "indifferent," is ejaculated at each bead, till the big terminal one is reached, and that decides the question. Answers are given in conversation, bargains are made or refused, and serious acts are undertaken under the guidance of this formula. Another way is to thrust a knife into the leaves of the Koran or one of the poetical books and be guided by what is found at the place. The diviners are real quacks and gain their success by working on the fears of the people. The guilty party in a scandal or criminal inquiry in his nervousness is provoked to do some act that brings about his detection.—Popular Science Monthly.

IN EMERGENCIES.

WHAT TO DO WHEN A BLOOD VESSEL IS INJURED.

In Cases of Hemorrhage More Apprehension is Excited Than is Warranted—How to Stop Bleeding from Arteries and Veins—Valuable Advice.

When profuse hemorrhage from a wounded blood vessel occurs, the beholder, be he friend or stranger, is in many instances so terror stricken he looses all presence of mind, and thus many lives have been sacrificed which might have been saved by timely intervention. In nearly all cases of hemorrhage much more apprehension is excited than warranted. The amount of blood actually lost is generally much overestimated. There is a common expression, "a little blood makes a great show." This is quite true; for a small quantity will soil much clothing, and but little need be added to a basin of water to render it very high colored.

It is well to remember that one-eighth of the weight of the human body is blood; in other words, that, in a person of average size, there are from sixteen to eighteen pints. In health, a pint—even a quart—of blood can be withdrawn from the vessels without injury, and doubtless in but few cases would a loss of one-third the entire amount contained in the body prove fatal. From this statement it must not be inferred that when hemorrhage occurs treatment may be leisurely applied; far from it. The bleeding should in all cases be immediately arrested, if possible. The reader should know, however, how great a loss can be sustained, without life being threatened, for it is often fear of immediate death that is terrorizing and renders one powerless in such emergencies.

ARTERIES AND VEINS.

An artery is known to have been wounded when blood of a bright red color spurts out in jets, corresponding to the beats of the pulse. If a vein is opened, dark red blood flows from the wound in a steady stream. Bleeding from wounded arteries is in nearly all instances by far the most dangerous. In cases of hemorrhage at all profuse, firm pressure should be instantly made directly upon the bleeding part. The next step to take will depend upon the situation and character of the wound. If the injury is on either of the limbs and is severe, it is always well to have the patient placed flat on his back and the injured member elevated and supported by an assistant. During this procedure the bleeding must be prevented by unrelaxed pressure.

If a small artery has been cut, it will be known by the size of the jet which spurts out when the wound was received. In such cases bandaging directly over the wound will often control the hemorrhage. A pad should be made a little larger than the cut, by folding or rolling firmly a piece of cloth. This, when ready, should be placed over the wound, the fingers which have previously grasped it being quickly lifted up for the purpose, and as quickly should they renew their pressure on the pad. Over this a bandage can then be applied, a piece of sheet, three or four inches wide and six feet long, being used.

If the bleeding has entirely ceased, to wet and keep the bandage saturated with cold water and the limb supported is all that there remains to do. If, however, the bleeding persists, then the treatment to be advised when a large artery is wounded must be employed. In such cases no attempt should be made to permanently arrest the hemorrhage by bandaging the wound, but between it and the body, around the limb, a firm bandage, twisted handkerchief, large cord or a piece of rubber tubing should be drawn tightly and tied in a knot, to shut off the supply of blood. Not until this is effectually done should pressure of the fingers on the bleeding part be relaxed.

A SIMPLE LAW EXPLAINED.

In cases where the wound is large, and several small arteries are opened, and pressure with the finger does not control the bleeding, then the ligature should be applied above the injury. Bleeding from small veins is generally easily controlled by bandaging over the wound. When, however, important vessels are opened, as is sometimes the case with enlarged veins of the leg, then the blood should be cut off from the bleeding part by tightly bandaging, not between it and the body, but between the wound and the extremity. This simple law may easily be explained; the blood goes to the extremities through the arteries, but returns through the veins.

To control hemorrhage in some situations is more difficult than in others. If a large artery is opened above the knee or elbow it is doubtful if a bandage can be drawn tightly enough to cut off the blood between the wound and the body without improvising a tourniquet. To do this is easy, however. A common handkerchief can be tied loosely around the leg or arm, and the slack taken up by twisting with a cane or stick until sufficient pressure is exerted to prevent the passage of blood to the wound. The advice of Dr. Hope is well worth remembering: "If you be by yourself in the fields, and get a severe cut with a scythe, or in any sudden emergency, such as a railroad accident, use the remedy which has saved many a life on the field of battle. Take a handful of dry earth, put this on the wound and grasp tightly till you call for assistance."

As previously stated, in nearly all cases of hemorrhage from wounds there is no necessity for the alarm often shown, especially as fear perverts the judgment of those who could much more serve the true interests of the sufferer by keeping cool and collected. Of course, in all emergencies a physician should be immediately sent for. If the bleeding is controlled by pressure of the fingers, all other operations which follow can be done leisurely, as there is no urgent haste and none should be indulged in.—Journal of Health.

A Big, Horrid Man.

It was in Waukesha last summer that a Chicago woman became acquainted with a distinguished professor from the east. He was a man of grave and dignified demeanor, and inspired the somewhat flippant Chicago woman with no little awe. With the professor was his young wife, a particularly quiet young woman, who seldom spoke. The Chicago woman, being left alone with them, undertook to furnish the chat. "I was sitting out here on the piazza last night," said she, "after every one else had left, and I chanced to overhear a scrap of conversation from one of the windows. I don't suppose a serious gentleman like yourself, professor, will be at all interested, and I tell it for the amusement of your wife. The voices floating out were those of a man and woman, and I heard the man say: 'Poor 'ittle birdie, is oo afraid to be all alone in de world wid a great, big, horrid man?'" The little woman from Chicago got no further, for the professor and his wife had turned a vivid scarlet.—The Argonaut.

Madonnas in the Art Shops.

There is a perfect epidemic of Madonnas in the art shops. Whether it is simply the artistic value of the pictures that has caused them to be reproduced in photograph, engraving and etching, or whether it is the result of that new fashion of "baby loving," no one seems to know.—Chicago Herald.

Willows from Napoleon's Grave.

Allusion was made not long ago in this paper to a weeping willow which stood until recently in front of the old tavern (last kept by Samuel Shipman) in Rocky Hill, Conn., the grandfather of which was a slip from over the grave of Napoleon, at St. Helena, and this brought to mind the large willow which stood in front of the residence of N. P. Miller, near the depot in Bloomfield, and because of its great size and height began to be dangerous and was cut down about two years ago. The stump measuring four feet in diameter and about thirteen feet in circumference. This tree was grown from a slip taken from over the grave of Napoleon, at St. Helena, in the fall of 1848, by Charles Green, and by him given to A. M. Nearing, at that time owner of the place, and from whose daughter the above information was obtained.—Hartford Courant.

Henry Ward Beecher's Pipes.

The liberality of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's mind is illustrated by the following: He never smoked tobacco himself, but often presented his friends with a pipe. He was always very particular in the choice of the design, and tried to find one that would suit the profession or taste of the recipient. For instance, if a lover of the turf he would buy a pipe with a horse carved thereon, or for a friend who loved dogs, he would select a handsomely carved head of a Newfoundland or some other breed. He also had a great fancy for meerschaum, that beautiful mineral so highly prized by smokers, and never failed to buy a fine specimen whenever he saw it.—New York Evening Sun.

Czar and Beggar Woman.

Berlin papers report from Fredensborg that as the czar was recently about entering his carriage he was approached by a beggar woman, who held a little child in her arms and implored his assistance. The czar recognized her in Danish to withdraw and quickly jumped into the carriage. He then beckoned to one of the officers of his retinue and handed him several gold pieces, which he delivered to the woman with the remark: "His majesty has just come from his children, who are ill with the measles, and did not wish to expose your child to the contagion. He sends you this money and advises you to leave this spot at once. The very air around the castle is dangerous to children."—Chicago Times.

It Is Well to Remember—

That happiness is not perfection unless it is shared.

That great possessions may bring great misfortune.

That a false friend does more harm than a wise enemy.

That the greatest thing to empty out of the heart is self.

That it is never necessary to be mean because one is a man of means.

That good temper, like a sunny day sheds a bright over everything.

That one of the causes that leads us to misfortune is that we live according to the example of others.—Good Housekeeping.

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John O. West & Co., 842 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ill. Sold by W. J. Warrick.

—Pick out the piece of Real Estate you want and then call for price and terms upon Winham & Davis. Over Bank of Cass Co. 18tf.

Hon. H. W. Grady.

The Statesman, Scholar and True American, set an example worthy of reflection for all True Americans. Healing wounds that no methods except those used by Heaps' Camphorated Arnica Salve which is sold on its merits for any use that a salve can be used. No cure, no pay. For sale by the following druggist. Price 25c per box.

W. J. WARRICK