

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald

KNOTT BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

The Spanish government has decided to tax agricultural products from America and other countries with which Spain has no commercial treaty...

As the presidential year approaches the "nigger" down south becomes unruly and it becomes a democratic necessity to shoot down a dozen or so every few days...

Recent telegrams from Washington to Omaha papers indicate that Omaha's chances for securing the next National Republican convention are very good...

The Administration revenue reduction bill, it is said, is to put iron ore and many other "raw materials" of manufacture on the free list...

Bro. Sherman is nothing if he is not a genuine doughface of the northern democratic school. The other evening he calls attention, with unctious satisfaction, to the supposed fact, that an ex-rebel lawyer has had his disabilities removed in order to restore the public domain...

GROVER CLEVELAND is exercising the executive prerogative these democratic days. The polygamist Ruger Clausen who was convicted of polygamy some time ago in Utah Territory, and carried his case to the supreme court of the United States where the territorial courts were held, has been pardoned by Mr. Cleveland...

OUR INDIAN CORN CROP.

The Indian corn crop of 1887 is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 1,453,000,000 bushels, against 1,665,000,000 in 1886, being a decrease of 212,000,000 bushels...

The home yield of Indian corn is elastic, it is true, but at the same time it increases in area planted. The deficiency in corn in Austria-Hungary, Roumania and South Russia, and at the same time

a deficiency here, will have its proper influence on values. The deficiency at all these points is quite unusual. The crop of the Argentine Republic, however, is expected to be a good one, and that may prevent a very large advance in the price of maize in Europe...

A STUDENT OF THE ART.

Dubuque Times: Capt. Merry, western passenger agent of the Illinois Central railroad, says: "In my judgment there is no class of advertising so potent as that of newspaper notices. I would rather have \$50 invested in newspaper notice than \$500 in the ordinary railroad flyers, or dodgers as they are called."

Sauce for Battered Cakes.

"I've found a new use for lemons," said a marketman the other day to a reporter, "and I got the suggestion from some German friends of mine. A German breakfast or luncheon often consists of coffee and 'plum-kuchen'—the latter means pancakes. The cook makes wheat batter rich with milk and eggs, and cooks the cakes in boiling lard. They are served hot with powdered sugar and plenty of fresh lemon juice. The acid, it is thought, offsets the possible indigestibility of the grease. It is not uncommon for Americans who have got the tip from restaurants here or abroad to adopt the idea for baked cakes. It is certainly an improvement, while it takes away the dead sweet of molasses or syrup."—New York Tribune.

The American Girl.

The American girl is cleverly pictured by Habberton in a new novel: "She was the oldest child, so she had her own way; she was pretty, so she had always been petted; she was 20, so she knew everything that she thought worth knowing. She had long legs, reconstructed the world in her own mind just as it should be, from the standing that it ought to exist solely for her benefit. Not had tempered, on the contrary, cheerful and full of high spirits, she was nevertheless in perpetual protest against everything that was not exactly as she would have it, and not all the manners that careful breeding could impart could restrain the unconscious insolence peculiar to young and self-satisfied natures."—Exchange.

Method of Removing Grease.

A novel method of removing grease from cloth, woolen or silk goods, and especially applicable to goods of a delicate texture where the color is easily injured, is the use of potato starch. Grate the potatoes to pulp and add water to the amount of a pint to a pound. Let it stand, and when clear pour off all but the potato sediment at the bottom. This is your cleaning mixture, to be applied with a clean linen rag, and followed by the use of a small amount of spirits of wine. I tried it on a very delicate shade of blue satin, removing every trace of grease without injuring the color in the least.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cure for a Felon.

Felons can easily be cured in the first stage by the local use of ice water. Of course after suppuration has commenced, that is to say when matter has formed, it will fail. The finger should be held in ice water as long as it can be borne. After a rest it should be returned to the water again. This process may be kept up for half a day if necessary.—Herald of Health.

To Renovate Clothing.

To clean men's clothing take a pint of cold water and add to it a quart of cold coffee and a teaspoonful of ammonia. Use a sponge and rub the spots thoroughly. Sponge the garment all over, then hang on the back of a chair and let dry in the shade. For light clothes omit the coffee, using any kind of good soap.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cure for a "Ring Round."

At the first sign of a ring round take a cupful of wood ashes, put in a pan with a quart of cold water, put the pan on the stove, put your finger in the pan, keep it there until the water begins to boil, or as long as it can be borne. Repeat once or twice if necessary.

Burns and Scalds.

For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.—Chicago Journal.

Odor of Paint.

A pail or tub of fresh cold water, renewed several times in the course of twenty-four hours, will absorb all the evil odor of fresh paint in a day or two. The taste of the water after an hour will prove the thoroughness of its work.

Loss of Appetite.

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this heat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in soapwater.

When removed from the person clothing, if damp, should be dried before putting into the clothes basket, to prevent mildew.

Disease is often transmitted by the hands coming out of a sick room. Always wash the hands on coming out of a sick room.

Rub the hands on a stick of celery after peeling onions and the smell will be entirely removed.

To remove soreness from the feet try bathing them at night in pure alcohol.

Keep large pieces of charcoal in damp corners and in dark places.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

HOW RESPECTABILITY IS SUSTAINED ON \$15 A MONTH.

Facts About Financiers of the Pacific Coast—How the Habit of Close Economy is Acquired—A Millionaire's Strategic Generosity.

Half a dozen gentlemen in the office of the Palace hotel were talking the other evening of the comparative extravagance of people in San Francisco. An old resident who owns himself by the block and lots by the acre, and is himself regarded as a champion economist, remarked that a good deal of the talk about the extravagance of the San Francisco community was fiction.

"I'm inclined to think," said the thrifty capitalist, "that there are just as many economical people in San Francisco as any town in the country. How do you account for the immense deposits in the local savings banks if the community as a community is not 'strictly economical'?"

"I don't quite agree with you," said a well-known young grain speculator who has made and lost millions without being very perceptibly affected thereby. "I think the community as a community is reckless in its estimate of the value of money, but there are no doubt a notable number of economical people in San Francisco as in any city in the Union. Every pioneer knows—, for example—a well-preserved man with gray hair, neatly brushed clothes and shining silk hat. In early days he was a well-to-do young jeweler and saved his money, so that he will never need the assistance of his creditors to appease his undertaker. He began yesterday to cut down his living expenses as a matter of principle, and now, when he's old and comparatively comfortable, he has got it down so fine that the sum of \$15 a month supports him."

HOW HE MANAGES IT.

"How does he do it? Well, in the first place he has hung up a room on the top of Telegraph hill, where he has to ascend by a rope ladder. The marine view is excellent, but the work of getting up is frightful. Still he doesn't mind, for the rent is only \$4 a month. He blacks his own shoes, shaves himself and walks down town to breakfast, making sure that the establishment which he patronizes is able to supply a square meal to a faculty man for fifteen cents. Before he orders he makes it a point to devastate the pickle jar, sweep the table of bread and crackers, radishes, beets or anything else furnished gratis. Then he wades into his muddled order, and after demolishing that strolls up to read the papers at the Pioneer hall. He always carries his overcoat thrown loosely over his shoulders, as the common practice of thrusting the arms into the sleeves has a wearing tendency. He invariably spreads a couple of newspapers over his chair in the reading room, so that the cane seats may not too suddenly remove the nap of his already long worn but well-preserved pantaloons. He has a patent for hanging up his pants so that if he loses none of its beauty of outline by contact with the wall, and when he dips it he invariably uses his handkerchief, a brush being calculated to shorten its term of service. He could afford to live at the rate of \$300 a month, so that he willfully puts it in the savings bank at his time of life, and without having any family to leave his savings to, some \$285."

"A good many rich people who made their own money make themselves appear mean without suspecting it or being peevish as parsimonious as they seem," remarked a full-blooded cattle king. "They got into the habit of driving close bargains when they were poor, and it has become a matter of principle with them to see that they weren't cheated. They seem to forget, though, that what looks all right with a hard working man on a small salary or his wife, isn't quite the correct thing with the same man or his wife when they have \$250,000.00 or \$30,000,000. Now there was a fellow who had a million dollars, and he used to talk about them in a way that would parallel them if they only heard it, and all on account of their mistaken ideas of what they had a right to do. Most ladies in their position give their market orders and wait till the bills come in to see what the meat is a pound."

ON A MARKETING TOUR.

"These millionaire ladies used to go round the stalls some time ago on a regular marketing tour, and display the same keenness about the price of porterhouse steaks and potatoes per pound as if a few bits more or less were matters of vital importance. They would hear the marketmen comment on them, but I knew that it wasn't pure meanness as supposed. It was just a mistaken idea that it was good American horse sense and commendable smartness to go and haggle with several butchers instead of picking out a good, honest man who sold prime meat, and telling him as a wealthy lady should graciously do to send up so much beef or mutton or whatever she wanted without inquiring about the market prices of the day. Of course, the patronage of such a customer would be worth keeping, and an honest and competent butcher would take pains to see that she got the best in the market and at market rates. Of late the ladies I alluded to have ceased to visit the markets altogether, and the other rich people, order through a servant."

"You are right about rich people being both mistaken and misjudged," said a prominent bond and stock broker. "If a man is worth a hundred thousand dollars, he may say he's got a million at least, and if he is, still saving when he has got a million they say he is a miser and starves himself. There was a fellow, who was a rigid economist and great money maker. They said his death was caused by trying to climb over the graveyard fence where his parents are buried, in Germany, and thus beat the gatekeeper out of a few of five cents. That showed the public estimate of his economy. Yet I know the man had a soft spot in his heart. One time I told him about a widow lady, whose husband he used to know years before, when they were well off. The woman was about starving, and he promised to do something for her. A few days after he saw her going up Market street, near the new city hall, and taking five \$20 pieces out of his pocket he wrapped them in a piece of paper, and walking up to her said: 'Good morning, Mrs. —; you dropped this package.' The woman protested that she had lost no \$20 pieces, either wrapped up or unwrapped. She would know if she had, she said. He insisted, however, that she had, and compelled her to take the money and use it as her own."

Figures Versus Fiction.

A New York paper says that Howells, Curtis, Warner and Lawrence Hutton draw together \$25,000 a year from Harpers. Let's figure that up. W. D. Howells gets \$10,000 a year. So does G. W. Curtis. Charles Dudley Warner gets \$7,000. That is \$27,000. So poor Hutton has to work for nothing and has evidently to pay Harpers \$2,000 a year for being allowed to do so.—Detroit Free Press.

HOG KILLING IN CHICAGO.

The Story as Told in The London Times. Every Portion Utilized.

To kill and prepare 1,300 to 1,500 hogs and 8,000 to 10,000 chickens in one day requires a complete system. The steers are driven into long pens, and an expert gillman, walking upon a platform over them, discharges a rifle shot into the brain just behind the horns. The killing is instantaneous; the steer, with-out even a groan, falling like a log. The animal is then drawn forward from the pen, the hide quickly removed and the carcass prepared, and cut up ready for storage in the "chill rooms" and subsequent shipment. These leaf-balling processes are speedily performed, but the science most thoroughly developed is the hog killing. These animals are driven up an inclined roadway into a pen in the upper part of the packing house.

Men keep the procession constantly moving, and when the hog arrives at the proper place a chain is dexterously fastened round the hind leg. The steam machinery jerks up the squealing hog, so that he hangs head downward upon a sliding frame; his throat is cut, the blood spouting carcasses slides along the frame, and in a moment, being drained of blood, it is dropped into a vat of boiling water. This scalds it, and being quickly lifted out it rolls over a table into a revolving machine that scrapes it clean of bristles. Then the carcass is passed along a sliding table, washed, again hung up, bleached, disembowled, split down the middle, and then sent upon a lengthened inclined roadway to be hung up to cool. An army of men standing alongside the machinery perform the various duties as the carcasses transport them by gravity through the different processes, which succeed each other with such rapidity that in a few minutes the porker is finally disposed of. This is done by moving the carcass to a broad table, where half a dozen butchers standing around simultaneously attack it, and in a twinkling it is converted into hams, sides and shoulders, and the various parts are sent off to their respective apartments.

Every portion of the hog is utilized for meats, lard, sausages or canned goods, and the blood and other offal are converted into a fertilizer. Enormous sausage-making machines grind and cut the scraps and scores of women are busily engaged in packing and labeling the tins. These wonderful processes attract many visitors, and the American rustic who has been accustomed to the farmer's Christmas frolic of the "hog killing," where elaborate preparations are made for the slaughter of probably half a dozen, looks with amazement upon this wholesale summary disposal of the animals in Chicago. Great as the wonderful city is in everything, it seems that the first place among its strong points must be given to the celerity and comprehensiveness of the Chicago style of killing hogs.—Cor. London Times.

Effects of an Idle Life.

Nowhere in nature has there been as much parasitic life as among human beings. It takes a large degree of wit to live idly, and off your neighbor's industry. But some vegetables learn to do this before man did it, and many animals have done the same. The result has been degeneration, loss of structure, loss of faculty, and, as a rule, final helplessness and degeneration of the whole being.—"Our Heredity from God."

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