# USES OF A GLASS EYE.

A MAN WHO EMPLOYED IT AS A BUSINESS INVESTMENT.

How a Successful Merchant Utilized the Unwinking Stare of His Artificial Optic. Demoralizing a Tricky Clerk-Catching a Pickpocket-Cowing a Bully.

There are various uses to which the glass eye can be put. It partially cures the defects of infsfortune, and makes a sightly optic out of an unsightly wound. It enables a prudent percon also to sleep with one eye open. This has always been regarded as a very meritorious achievement. The man who does this is always looked upon by his neighbors as "up to smaff,"

A distinguished merchant in conversation with a reporter the other day remarked casually that he owed his success in business to a very singular circumstance.

"Yes. You must know I have a glass eye." "I never remarked it."

"No, nor are any of my acquaintances nware of it. It is a triumph of art in its way. My people in the store haven't the remotest idea of anything of the kind. But the eye serves a useful purpose, nevertheless, It, unwinking stare will wring the truth out of a frandulent clerk when nothing else

One day," continued the gentleman, "I had reason to believe that a certain person in try store had got into tricky ways and was defranding me. I flest arranged my eye at a certain angle and walked over near the counter, pretending to be examining a pile of goods. The defective optic covered his surroundings. He was waiting upon some customers at the time, and soon became noticeable uneasy at the fartive glare which encountered his eyes whenever he raised them. I soon ciscovered that he was growing very nervous, and I moved to another place where my angle of vision still apparently kept him in view. By this time-he had been under fire perhaps a helf hour-flow that his nerves were fearfully shaken, and his hands trembled risibly as he did up the packages. There was a white I sok upon his face that denoted Interno agitation. I kept him under fire perlespo an hour in all, and then went to another part of the building.

AGAIN UNDER FIRE. "The next day I brought the young man scala under the influence of the glass eye. This time his actuation visibly increased, and ha began to weer a harassed and hunted look that under ordinary circumstances would have appealed to my sympathics. But I cuteome of the experiment. By the end of the week be was the worst demoralized man Lever saw in my life. When he had reached this stage I called him into my private office, mad fixing the glasseye so that it would meet his look fairly I awaited the interview. He was very puls and his hands trembled nervously. I looked at him curiously for a mo-

ment and then inquired: "Have you not something to tell me?" "He hesitated for a moment and then stam-

"Why, no sir! What should I tell you?" "Return to your work, then." But as ha turned away I remarked to him, quietly, "I think you had better tell me."

"This evidently broke him up. He came back and sank into a chair. His face was , ale as death and his eyes full of tears. 'Oh, sir,' be crie I, 'pray forgive me!' and then it all came out. He had been pilfering, but so inceriously that the thing might have cs. caped detection for years. But the glass eys broke down all the barriers of his cunning, and brought him to book as perhaps nothing else could have done. There is something to unearmy in the steady, unwinking glare of a glass eye that few nerves can resist it.

"But this is only one instance out of many. I not the reputation among people of seeing everything that was going on. My brother merchants and traders gave up trying to impose on me. They perceived from the steady look in my eye that I saw through their maneuvers, and dealt with me fairly,

SEVERIAL OTHER INSTANCES, "There is another instance I will relate to you, where it served a good turn. One night in a crowded car a pickpocket was industriously but skillfully pursuing his calling, He glanced up and saw that my eye was fixed upon his proceedings. Of course I blind to read.-Chicago Herald. didn't see his robberies, but he thought I di i, and, passing me quickly, whipered in my ear, Don't peach? and fled from the car.

"I took in the situation on the instant, and, calling to my fellow pastengers, gave pursuit and captured the thief. We found in his possession a half dozen valuable purses and some

"I have grown so accustomed to the effect my glass eye produces that I am now constantiv on the lookout for the influence !!

"A bully at a ward meeting once undertook to frighten me by threatening demonstrations, but I encountered his furious glances with so stendy an eye that he became demoralised in turn and humbly apologized for his vulgarity and abuse. He had seared me nearly to death, for I am rather a frail man, but my gines eye brought him to terms, as it does nearly every one with whom it comes in contact."

"I suppose, then," suggested the reporter, "that you would idvise the use of glass eyes

by business men?"
"Well, I hardly know," meditated the merchant. "They are certainly a great convenience. Possibly the advantages derived from them would not justify a man in putting out a natural eye for the sake of supplying its place with an artificial one. But the question is open to argument. Much can be said on both sides of it.

"I suppose, of course, you exclude women from the list of persons who would find the glass eye of superior benefit to the natural

"I am not sure of that. Women see a great deal too much, and if the range of their vision could be diminished one-half it might be of service to them.

"You see," continued the merchant, growing philosophical, "I have thought a great deal of late about the practicability of creating a one syed race. You see of late years the experiment of raising hornless cattle has proved successful. The saedless orange has glso been grown. Why not a one eyed racel Think of the matter scriously. It is worthy of attention," And adjusting his artificial optic he turned away for a stroll among his clerks.-Alta Californian.

Making Dimes from Three Cent Pieces. A detective at Columbus, O., recently came into possession of several three cent pieces which had been passed as ten cent pieces. The modus operandi of making seven cents on each piece is to place a dime on each side of a three cent piece and by squeezing them a fashionable part of the city, the members | Herald. in a vise, flatten the three cent piece and leave a dim outline of the dime on either sort of Scottish common law whereby disside. The coin, after the defacement, very much resembles a ten cent piece which has seen considerable service.—Chicago Times.

In arithmetic a "minus" and a "plus" together have no effect, but in electricity when they get together they make the fur fly.

### BRILLIANTS.

A litter thing it 's To lose at once the lover and the love; For who receiveth not may yet keep life In the spirit with bestowal.

But turn, my soul, and

Learn thou the beauty of omniscient care! Be strong in faith, bid anxious thoughts lie still Seek for the good, and cherish it; the ill Oppose, or bear with a submissive will.

# MEN WHO FIX THE WIRES.

Work and Hardships of Telegraphic Linemen-Much Toil and Little Pay.

There are employed in this country nearly 5,000 telegraph and telephone linemen. They are all expert men in their business, and, while the work is extremely hard, they are fairly well paid.

Their work is peculiar. If a break occurs in a wire they have to start out, find it and repair it. By instruments now in use it is trouble is, but it requires even then a man with a quick eye and a long experience to find it out without the wasting of much valuable time. This is particularly so in a big city, where sometimes as high as 100 wires are strung on one pole.

Some of these men are able to pick out a certain wire and follow it for almost any distance, though it may be one of a dozen on

The men begin work as groundmen or assistants. They carry the wire and attend to the work on the ground, while the regular linemen climb the poles and attend to the repairs. Gradually the groundman learns to climb with spikes and to keep his head clear at great heights. Then he is given some unimportant work to do aloft until he gradually becomes expert enough to do any kind of

The lineman has to do his work at al. times of the day and night, and in all kinds of weather. In fact his hardest work is generally in the coldest and most disagreeable weather, for it is then that the worst damage is done to the wires. In the winter time he has to climb poles covered with ice, and handle the wires when every touch is liable to take the skin off his hands.

In the city when a big snow storm occurs by eighr stumps or eighrettes. there are bound to be a great number of wires broken or grounded. They have to be fixed at once, and the whole force is sent out, working night and day.

Out in the home of the blizzard, the great northwest, the linemen have a particularly hard time. It is so cold there sometimes that they find it impossible to work more than half an hour or so at a time on the top of a telegraph pole. When the blizzard is a particularly hard one it is frequently necessary kent him in view and was resolved to see the | to have gangs from all the surrounding country following the track of the storm, so that no time may be lost in getting the wires into working order again,-New York Press.

How Gamblers Read Cards.

We do it in the same way that the blind man reads-by the sense of feeling. But before we can read these cards they must be put in shape. This is done with a ring which is worn on the most convenient finger. On the inside of the ring-I mean the part under the finger-is a little steel spur not sharp enough to penetrate the cards and make a hole which would be detected, but a slight indentation, resembling a pimple, on the back of the card, but so small that with close observation it would not be noticed. This we cannot see, but we can feel it, and the location is the cipher to the dengmination of the card. Of course, we have to see and handle the cards before they can be "marked," but as we can handle from five to ten cards each deal, it does not take long to have all the important cards punctured.

Reading cards marked in this way is easy to me. I have one system as to the location of marks, and it is just as simple as telling the time by the location of the hands of a clock in the absence of the regular dial figures. Sharp players make their punctures so slight that they cannot be detected by the ordinary sense of feeling. The reading is then done with the ball of the thumb, from which the outer cuticle has been removed by acid. The nether skin is very tender and readily responds when it comes in contact with the "mark," Greeks of this class can be detected by watching the thumb of the right hand in dealing. If it has a sliding motion up and down the cards then you can bet two to one that the dealer has got a book for the

Women Crazy About Stenography. "How many stenographers do you suppose there are in Chicago?' was the inquiry of an employment agency man the other day. The Stroller would not hazard a guess. "About 5,000, as near as I can make out," said my interrogator. He explained further that their wages averaged from \$10 to \$15 a week, a few of the most competent getting more than the latter figure, and a great many receiving less than \$10. They are mostly women, and there is an army of them constantly in search of places. The hours are not hard, usually ranging from S or 9 in the morning to 5 or 6 in the afternoon, with nearly an hour at noon for lunch. But the work is very confining.

"The business is entirely overdone," said my informant. "It has become a sort of mania with girls, and they are going into is in such numbers that the supply is already entirely out of proportion to the demand, If I had the education of a young girl in charge I would strongly dissuade her from learning stenography. In addition to the overcrowdel state of the profession, Edison's new phonograph will entirely dispense with the necessity of stenographers, if it will do all that is claimed for it. My advice to girls who want to fit themselves to earn a living is to try something else than stenography."-Chicago

# The Mixer of Drinks,

people do not want to be given unnecessary trouble through the studidity of the mixer of their drinks. Just in the middle of a good story, or just as the point of an anecdote has been arrived at, the stupid bartender gets the orders mixed and is compelled to ask everybody again or serve you something you never thought of ordering. He interrupts the company without compunction of conscience, and the company and story are utterly broken up and knocked endwise. He becomes unduly familiar, but nevertheless never fails to forget the sort of drink you like, never remembers your name, gives you viely instead of down the strings. The passengers would seltzer to mix with your liquor, and in a dozen other ways makes you wish he was a curious gaze. He always said in reply to any 1,000 miles away or else understood his busi-

# Kept Busy Explaining.

A Philadelphia club of lawyers has called itself the Burlaw, and since it became famous and moved into a fine new club house in are kept busy explaining that burlaw was a putes between neighbors were settled at an assemblage of the people without the delay and expense of litigation.—New York Sun.

Fifteen young Moors from Morocco have gone to Italy to study in the military col-

### HIS OWN STAR.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can Render an honest and a perfect man Commands all light, all influence, all fate, Nothing to him falls early, or too late. Our acts our angels are, or good or ill, Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

-John Fletcher.

CAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

Advice as to What You Should Not Do. Valuable Bints.

The leading insurance companies of New York have published the following practicable and intelligible cautions against fire: Don't allow stoves or heaters on your premises which are not securely set on stone. cemented brick or metal, and be sure that all woodwork near the stoves or pipes is care-

fully protected with metal. Don't alk w any loose jointed gas brackets on your premises, which could be swung against woodwork, or eny gas brackets with out wire screens or globes, if hay, straw, possible to tell pretty nearly where the light materials or window curtains are near

Don't allow the electric lights or wires on your premises which are not properly pro-

Don't allow steam pipes to be in contact with wood or inflammable material. Don't allow any kerosene oil lamps to be filled after dark. Filling lamps near a fire

Don't forget to keep the lamps filled and wicks in good or er. When the oil is low it generates gas, which is liable to explode. Don't allow basine, gasoline, naphtha or explosives in year place. Your insurance

Don't allow at the put in a wooden box or barrel in your building. Always have

an iron ash can. Don't allow any oily waste or rags to be thrown on the floor, but only in a metal can with cover, and have them taken out of the building every reht; they are self-igniting Don't allow any greasy or oily rags of papers to be mixed up with clean elippings or a larger amount of clippings to remain in your place (even if clean and in bales) than is absolutely unavoidable. Don't allow sawdust to be used on floors or

in spittoons. It causes many fires, ignited

Don't allow sawdust to be used for catch ing oil drippings from machines or elevator gearing. Sand is safe. Don't allow matches to be kept loose, or

in paper boxes, but only in metal or earthen safes. Those lighting only on the box are Don't allow smoking on your premises where any combustible goods or materials

are used. Don't fail to have your fire buckets filled, and test hose and fire appliances from time

Don't allow your stairs or hallways to be blocked up or used for storage, or rubbish, hay, straw, etc., to accumulate or remain on your premises. Don't fail to have all elevators or hoist-

ways provided with good trap doors or hatches, and have these shut at night. Don't forget to close your iron shutters at

Don't forget that neglect and carelessness are the cause of more fires than all other things, and enforce rules to goard against

### An Incident in Cold Harbor.

I want to invoke your muse again-not to do anything, for thoughts such as yours and the thrill and ring of such poetry cannot be evoked. But I give you a fact and a suggestion. At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 23, 1832, Gen, Jackson ordered me to take the First Maryland in, and without any definite orders where to go,

I asked him which way I should move when I had broken their line. He said, "That way," swinging his right arm at full length from him. The direction I afterward found was behind McClernand's left

Anyhow, I pushed forward toward toe place where there was the hottest of the firing and pressed right into the smoke. I found a Federal six gun battery about 1,000 yards in front and a Federal line of battle in front of the battery in a readway cut into the ground, which afforded them perfect protection. The fire every instant was heavy, more trying. On my right the troops came tearing back in the smole and gloaming (it was just about sundown); or my left the line lay on the ground and began firing. My own line began to tremble, the men to stumble and catch their toes in the ground, and in a moment they would have broken-shot and shell screaming over them and musket balls knocking a man out every minute. I sprang out in front of the line gave the order, "Halt! Attention! On the center dress," and then put them through the manual of arms. It was such a relief that they cheered, and at the order rusher forward at a "right shoulder shift arms," and went over the Federal line and battery without firing a shot. - Gen. Bradley T. Johnson's Letter to Col. James R. Randall.

Strategy of a Compaser. The renowned composer Brahms finds it impossible to work except amid absolutely quiet surroundings. He cannot endure the least noise either above, under or at the sides of the room in which he studies. In order to assure himself of the stillness of a ledging it is his custom on his tours to catechise the portier of the house in which he thinks of taking up his abode. As it is not much use to inquire in plain terms whether the house is perfectly quiet, Brahms resorts to a piece of strategy, the character of which is shown in the following dialogue: Herr Brahms to the porter: "You must know that I am a jovial sort of fellow and like plenty of nmsic. Tell me, now, is there any playing or singing in this house?" The portier to Brahms: "Lots of it, I assure you. There is a piano in the room on this side, and another on that side, and the lady underneath is sing This is a busy age and a busy country, and ing all day long and half of the night. Brahms to the portion, "I am so glad you have told me this; I must call again." But the meestro forgets to pay his second visit. -Pall Mall Gazette.

# How Remenyi Used to Travel.

Remenyl, the violinist, was an amusing man, but something of a poseur at the same time. In traveling from place to place e his concert tours, while sitting in a car read ing a newspaper, he would hold a "dummy violin tucked under his chin. As i is eyes ab sorbed the news his agile flagers ten up and stare, but he appeared to be heedless of their questions on the subject, that he was keeping his hand in practice; but the members of his company thought that he did it more as an advertisement than anything else, for everybody said, "Who is the jully little fellow with the fiddle?' and there was always some one to reply, "Oh, that's Remenyi."-Chicago

The buyer of a large Cincinnati tobacco house, who is paid \$10,000 a year to know good tobacco when he sees it, neither smoke-

Bof fear an' kin'ness is love. Kin'ness i love fur udder folks; fear is love fur yerse'f -Arkansaw Traveler.

### THE STONE CUTTER.

We hammer, hammer, hammer, on and on, Day out, day in, throughout the year In blazing heat and tempests drear; God's house we slowly heavenward rear-

We'll never sue it done! We hammer, hammer, hammer, might and mafa The sun torments, the rain drops prick, Our eyes grow blind with dust so thick; Our name in dust, too, fadeth quiek-

No glory and no gain! We hammer, hammer, I ammer ever on, O blessed Go i on Henven's throne, Dost thou take care of every stone, And leave the tolking poor alone,

Whom no one looks upon! -Carmen Sylva in The Independent.

A HIGH PRICED VOLUME.

How Edwin Forrest Secured a Copy of

the 1623 Edition of Shakespeare. "A notice which I saw the other day, that Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls are about publishing a fac simile edition of the 1003 folio edition of Shakespeare, reminds me of how Edwin Forrest bought his 1623 copy of Shakespeare," said a Philadelphia gentleman at the Hoffman house one evening. "I was connected with the auction house of M. Thomas & Sons, in Philadelphia, for a number of years, and Forrest used to come in the store a great deal and patronize the book sales. He seldom did any bidding himself, but used to tell Mr. Jennings, of the firm, and a life long friend of the actor's, to buy certain books for him. He never left any limit to his bids, but always said simply buy them. If the auctioneer thought a book was bringing much more than its value, and in Mr. Forrest's interests let it go, the big actor would storm and rave the next time he came in, and declare that he would never buy another book in the place if his orders were not carried out to the letter. "But what I

about the famous old 1625 edition of Shakespeare. You know there are only a few copies in the world, and they are of great value, of course. Well, we had England and other countries crossed the ocean to buy it. The day before the sale Forrest walked into the store and said to ir. Jennings

"I want that Shakespeare. Buy it." "'How high will you go?' asked Mr. " How high? I don't know and I don't

care. Buy it. I want it.' "Then Porrest stalked out without say ing another word. The next day, when the big followas put up for sale, there was some lively hidding. The starting price was \$100 by an Englishman, and it vas not long before it reached \$700. " 'Seven hundred and fifty dollars?' at

last shouted the Englishman who had started the book at \$165. " 'And 800 I have already,' said the auctioneer, with a smile. ". Who did you get the bid from? I

don't see any one else bidding now,' said the Englishman. "A centleman left the bid with me."

"Who was it?

"Ned Forrest. "That settles it,' said the bidder. 'If Forrest wants that book there is no use hidding against him. He'd give \$50,000 for it rather than not get it. I'm through

"The auctioneer tried to get another bid, but without success, and at last his hammer fell and the Shakespeare belonged to Forrest. The actor was delighted the next day with his prize. He took it to his runnsion on North Broad street and had a glasscase made for it. It was placed in this case open at the title page and no one was allowed to touch it. Forrest had a fac-simile copy which he read. He gave orders that if ever his house should get on fire the 1623 Shakespeare was to be the first thing saved. He had a magnificent Shakespearean library, but the big folio he considered was worth more than all the rest put together. A curious thing happened after Forrest died. A defective flue caused a little fire in his library, and about the only thing of value that was burned was that very 1623 edition that he prized so highly."-New

# York Evening Sun.

The Always Hungry Corean. A Corean is always ready to eat; he at tacks whatever he meets with, and rarely says "enough." Even between meals in will help himself to any edible that is offered. The ordinary portion of a laborer is about a quart of rice, which, when cooked, makes a good buck. This, how ever, is no serious hindrance to his devour ing double or treble the quantity when he can get it.

Enting matches are common. When an ox is slaughtered and the beef is served up, a heaping bowl of the steaming massa does not alarm any guest. Dog ment is a common article of food, and the canine sirloins, served up in great brenchers, and laid before the guests, each one having his own small table to himself. When fruits, such as peaches and small melons. are served, they are devoured without peeling. Twenty or thirty peaches is considered an ordinary allowance, which rapidly disappears.

Such a prodigality in victuals is, however, not common, and for one feast there are many fastings. The Coreans are neither fastidious in their eating, nor painstaking in their cooking. Nothing goes to waste. All is grist that comes to the mill in their mouths. - Youth's Com-

# Anarchy in Turkey.

It is remarked that Mussulman pilering returning to Constantinople from Mecca bring with them slaves of both sexes, procured by them at the request of friends. The ministry of police, notwithstanding the prohibition by the sultan, feigns Ignorance and tolerates this illicit trailic. By the aid of pilgrims the regular slave traders carry on their nefacious business It is believed that this convenient present of pilgrimage to boly places is largely resorted to for the promotion of slave dealing purposes, with practical impunity. This is only another among the numberless signs of the anarchy which is rapidly gaining ground in the country. In the interior there never have been such a want of authority, such lawlessness and such wretchedness among the poorer classes. It is not only the population, lowever, which defies the governors and officials, but the officials themselves evince a contemptzous disregard of the central authority, being well aware of the condition of things in high places at Stamboul. -Constantinople Cor, London Times.

Velocity of Meteors.

The singular fact is demonstrated that, While the most rapid cannon shots scareely attain a velocity of 600 meters a secondover 1,500 miles per hour-meteorites are known to penetrate the air with a velocity of 40,000 or even 60,000 meters per sceond, a velocity which raises the air at once to a temperature of 4,000 degs. to 6,600 degs. centigrade.-Eoston Tran-

# The Plattsmouth Herald

Is enjoying a Boom in both its

# advertised, not only in this country, but elsewhere, that agents from libraries in DAILY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

# Year

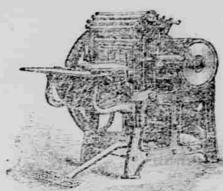
Will be one during which the subjects of national interest and importance will be strongly agitated and the election of a President will take place. The people of Cass County who would like to learn of

# Political, Commercial and Social Transactions

of this year and would keep arace with the times should

# Weekly Herald.

Now while we have the subject before the people we will venture to speak of our



Which is first-class in all respects and from which our job printers are turning -ut much satisfactory work.

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