The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1888. NUMBER 138

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor,	J D SIMPSON
Clerk,	C H SMITH
Treasurer,	J H WATERMAN
Attorney,	BYRON CLARK
Engineer,	A MADOLE
Police Judge,	J S MATHEWS
Marshall,	W H MALICK
Councilmen, 1st ward,	J V WECKBACH
	A W WHITE
" 2nd "	D M JONES
	WM WEBER
" 3rd "	M B MURPHY
	S W DUTTON
4th "	R S GREUSEL
	F McCALLEN, PRES
Board Pub. Works	J W JOHNSON CHAIRMAN
	FRED GORDER
	D H HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer,	D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer,	THOS. POLLOCK
Clerk,	BIRD CRITCHFIELD
Deputy Clerk,	EXA CRITCHFIELD
Recorder of Deeds	W. H. POOL
Deputy Recorder	JOHN M LEYDA
Clerk of District Court,	W. C. SHOWALTER
Sheriff,	J. C. EIKENBARY
Surveyor,	A. MADOLE
Attorney,	ALLEN BEESON
Supt. of Pub. Schools,	MAYNARD SPINK
County Judge,	C. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A. B. TODD,	Plattsmouth
LOUIS FOLTZ, Ch'm.,	Weeping Water
A. B. DICKSON,	Elmwood

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CASS LODGE No. 146, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday evening of each week. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIO LODGE NO. 84, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at K. of P. hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. F. J. Morgan, Master Workman; E. S. Barstow, Foreman; Frank Brown, Overseer; I. Bowen, Guide; George Housworth, Recorder; H. J. Johnson, Financier; Wash. Smith, Receiver; M. Maybright, Past M. W.; Jack Daugherty, Inside Guard.

CASS CAMP NO. 332, MODERN WOODMEN of America.—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at K. of P. hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; G. F. Niles, Worthy Adviser; D. B. Smith, Ex Banker; W. C. Willetts, Clerk.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 8, A. O. U. W. Meets every alternate Friday evening at Rockwood hall at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. L. S. Larson, M. W.; F. Boyd, Foreman; S. C. Wilde, Recorder; Leonard Anderson, Overseer.

McCONIHIE POST 45 G. A. R.

ROSTER.

J. W. JOHNSON	Commander.
C. S. TWISS,	Senior Vice "
F. A. BATES,	Junior "
GEO. NILES	Adjutant.
AUGUST TARTSCH,	Q. M.
MALON DIXON	Officer of the Day.
CHARLES FORD	" " Guard
BENJ. HEMPLE	Sergt Major.
JACOB GOBBLEMAN	Quarter Master Sergt.
ALPHA WRIGHT,	Post Chaplain

Meeting Saturday evening

WM. L. BROWNE,
LAW OFFICE.

Personal attention to all Business Entrusted to my care.

NOTARY IN OFFICE.

Titles Examined, Abstracts Compiled, Insurance Written, Real Estate Sold.

Better Facilities for making Farm Loans than

Any Other Agency.

Plattsmouth, - Nebraska.

H.E.Palmer&Son

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS

Represent the following time-tried and fire-tested companies:

American Central-St. Louis,	Assets	$1,258,100
Commercial Union-England,	"	2,596,314
Fire Association-Philadelphia,	"	4,415,576
Franklin-Philadelphia,	"	3,117,166
Home-New York,	"	7,855,509
Ins. Co. of North America, Phil.	"	8,471,362
Liverpool&London & Globe-Eng	"	6,639,781
North British & Mercantile-En	"	3,378,154
Norwich Union-England,	"	1,245,466
Springfield F. & M.-Springfield,	"	3,044,915

Total Assets, $12,115,774

Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency

WE WILL HAVE A

Fine :-: Line

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS,

—ALSO—

Library - Lamps

—OF—

Unique Designs and Patterns

AT THE USUAL

Cheap Prices

—AT—

SMITH & BLACK'S.

SWALLOWED A SPIDER.

A Novel but a Marvelous Cure for Malaria.

"Malaria?"

"Yes, malaria."

"No sir. I am no more afraid of malaria than I am of you," and as the speaker was at least ten inches taller than the reporter, and proportionately broader, his fear of that dread malady was probably not excessive. "I've had malaria, and I've been cured."

"Yes, but a man can have malaria more than once."

"Not if he cured the way I was. About ten years ago I was living in Indiana, in Vigo county, near Terra Haute. In those days a man was regarded as a stranger until he had drank about a gallon of whiskey and quinine, and shaken down his bedstead three or four times with the ague. I had a rather reticent nature, and I suppose it took the climate longer to get acquainted with me than it did the ordinary run of men. For I had to drink about a barrel of whiskey and take whole pounds of quinine before I could get strong enough to even shake myself, let alone a bed."

"How was I cured?"

"Well it was a novel cure. I boarded with a Mrs. Dennis, who told me she could cure me if I would take her medicine Finally I agreed. She brought a towel and bound abound my head so I could not see; then brought a glass of water, and told me to take my dose, and immediately swallow the water.

The dose tasted like a little ball of dust, and as it was going down I felt a sharp pain in my throat, as if it had been scratched.

"The next morning Mrs. Dennis brought a little box and showed me her medicine. It was a big, hairy, black spider, alive, and the mate to the one I had swallowed the day before."

The medicine this gentleman took for malaria, may have been effective, but few would care to try the remedy. Nor is there any necessity for it.

Malaria is a poisoned condition of the blood produced by bad air and water, which enters the blood-channels through the stomach and lungs and other ways, and produce injurious effects on the liver and kidneys. It is cured by putting the liver and kidneys in perfect, healthy order. The drugs ordinarily used for such purposes frequently do quite as much harm as good, and leave the system in an enfeebled condition.

The certain and harmless remedy for malaria is Warner's safe cure which puts the liver and kidneys in healthy action, when the poison is carried out of the system, and the serious effects it engenders, pass away. J. M. Booth, Springfield, Mass, under date of March 28th, 1887, writes:—"One year ago I had the malaria—had had it more or less for ten years. I stopped all other medicines and took Warner's safe cure, and it cured me. This country is famous for malaria, and I know Warner's safe cure will cure it."

People who live in malarious localities will find in Warner's safe cure a specific against contracting this disease. The malarial poison can find no entrance to the system, if the liver and kidneys are kept in healthy action.

The gentleman who swallowed the spider, concludes his narrative in the New York *Mail and Eypress* by saying:

"I was effectually cured, but I wouldn't take another dose of that medicine to save my life."

Bennett has just received a large supply of garden seed in bulk and in packages. f 28-d6-w1

Discovery of a New Lignite.

FULTON, Ky., Feb. 28.—On Friday evening Mr. S. B. Ermin, living near Wickliffe, Ky., was in this place and exhibited specimens of burned and unburned lignite from the burning hill at Wickliffe. In burning it emits an oil which burns with a hot and bright flame. Before burning it looks very much like half soaked coal. After all the oil is burned out of it the flame expires, leaving a mass of rather soft clay or straw-colored stone or concrete. The burning does not seem to reduce the bulk of the mass, and when placed in water the substance seems to harden. Mr. Erwin will send specimens of his new discovery to the State Geologists. The deposit of oil in this lignite or concrete, or whatever it may be, indicates an inexhaustible amount of crude petroleum or other oil under Ballard county, and the final result may be that the burning in Wickliffe Hill may lead to the utilization of the substance that has been burning for some time, and the discovery of oil may prove a source of immense wealth to this section of Kentucky.

IMPRESSIONS OF NASSAU.

An Island of Unending Summer Not Far Away—The Lazy Inhabitants.

Nassau is one of the smallest of the Bahama islands, covering a length of twenty miles by an average of five miles in width. The city is built, facing the north, upon the slope of a ridge, running west to east, and nearly 100 feet at its highest. The soil is thin, the island consisting of an old coral reef, elevated gradually from the ocean, and during that period subjected to the action of the waves, leaving it honeycombed and pocketed. This rock is compact, of sand made from disintegrated corals, yellowish creamy in color and soft in texture, so that it is quarried by sawing and chiseling, becoming considerably harder by exposure. The surface of the rock is covered with loose pieces, exceedingly irregular in form. Over this is a very little soil.

The streets are graded through this natural rock, with natural gutters and walks. The streets at right angles to the water front cross the ridge generally through deep cuts in the natural rock in order to lessen the grade. The dwellings of the better sort are square or oblong square, seldom more than two stories high, with low ceilings and low pyramidical roofs. These houses are always surrounded on at least two sides with broad verandas, closed in with slats to keep out the light. For this reason the houses appear larger than they are. Dormer windows abound. The house colors are stone, light yellow, cream; the blinds are brown or green. High stone walls, with broken glass bottles cemented into the ridges, inclose the houses and gardens; ornamented openwork gateways afford a glimpse within.

The cocoanut, the royal the palmetto and the silver leaf palms abound. The giant Cuba, or silk cotton tree, oleanders of large size, enormous amaryllids, with the many species of the citrus family, hang up their yellow fruit against the sun. The russet japodilla just coming into fullness adds a special charm to its background of dark green waxy leaves. The vegetation seems rather sub-tropical than thoroughly tropical. This results not from want of heat, may be, but need of soil.

The city of Nassau is extremely picturesque with the quaint narrow streets, white, deep gutters cut from living rock, large dwellings, with the lower or street story, for warehouse or shop, the outside stairways and balconies? Every building has some special individuality about it which adds much to the sum total of the charm one finds in quietly roaming round the streets.

Here it is literally always afternoon. No one works. Ask a question and it will be answered the day after to-morrow. The few shops open about breakfast time, and are then shut up during that meal, and breakfast time is not early. I went into a wholesale store at noon time. The one clerk was fast asleep in his chair, and I left him undisturbed. The blacks, seemingly twenty to one of the whites, sit lounging, gabbling, chaffing, talking loud and laughing, but I have not seen one at work.

The English majesty of law is thoroughly respected here. The principal crimes—profanity, jawing and slander—are among the colored races, and they enjoy defending themselves at law. Shops close at 5 p. m. Saturday is a half holiday and Sunday a Puritanical one.

Back of Nassau proper, over the ridge and down on to lower levels swarm the colored people. Their small garden pieces are walled in with the loose pieces of coral rock. Their cabins are small, with one or may be two rooms, of rock or coral, palmetto thatched. The gardens are bare, honeycombed coral rock, where with a crowbar the banana, the cocoanut or maize is planted. They are unkempt, unthrifty, dirty; but everywhere kind mother nature covers the garden walls with lichens and the convolvulus, and the great lobed leaves of the bread fruit, the alumna and the palms give to the eye an ever varying, an ever entirely satisfying picture.

These cabins of the colored people (our inheritance from Spanish cruelty) literally swarm with children. The traditional stair of from five to twelve little pickaninnies is found in every cabin. "Massa, gib me copper for bread!" They are inveterate beggars. They say they can't get work, or if they do get any but little is paid—twenty-five to fifty cents a day. The truth is, there is no desire, perhaps no incentive, to work, no ambition to satisfy. Hunger is easily satisfied by fruit, sweet potato, yams and fish. But little fruit is exported, and that from the outlying islands, not from here. Sponge fishing is the one industry which here is active.

For the climate, I would judge we had in the United States no spot equal to this for unending summer. For people advanced in life who desire to avoid our winters, for tired brain workers, for cases of low vitality, for the beginning of throat and lung troubles, I should say Nassau is the place.—Fred Stearns in Detroit Free Press.

Rather Hard to Miss.

The fact that this is a very big country never strikes one so forcibly as when he has traveled a couple of thousand miles due west and still finds the prairie stretching out before him. A young sprig of British nobility was over here last summer, accompanied by the inevitable "Jeems." They saw the seaboard cities, tarried for awhile in Chicago, in St. Louis and in Kansas City, and then struck out for the great west. Somewhere near the edge of Colorado the train was delayed at a small station, and the passengers got out to stretch their legs, among them his lordship and "Jeems," who seemed to be in a brown study. "What is it?" asked his master. "I was just thinkin', me lud," said Jeems, "that Columbus didn't do such a mighty big thing when he discovered this 'ere country, hafter hall's said and done. 'Ow could 'e 'elp it?"—Boston Herald.

People Susceptible to Hypnotism.

Persons of a nervous constitution, and in particular those subject to hysteria, are most apt to fall into artificial sleep. There is then produced in them a peculiar neurosis, hypnotism, having psychical and physical characters of its own—a genuine disease presenting a diversity of symptoms. Hence hypnotic phenomena ought not to be called forth rashly nor without the precautions suggested by medical science. Women are specially susceptible to hypnotic manipulation, particularly during the period between the 18th and the 30th year, when the nervous system is in full activity. Young men may be hypnotized, but it is very difficult to produce hypnotic sleep in old men or in children. Persons who in early life are subject to natural somnambulism or sleep walking are later in life good hypnotic subjects, just as they are also likely to be victims of hysteria and other nervous complaints.

Many are the processes employed for producing hypnosis. One that is very frequently used consists in fixing the gaze upon some bright object placed a little above the eyes and in front of the median line of the forehead, [illegible] may ensue quickly, [illegible] directed upward and inward. This process, or others of a like kind, may be employed in the case of persons who have never before been hypnotized. But after awhile, when the subject has, so to speak, been educated, various mere expeditious methods may be employed. Thus a jet of electric light or a violent blow struck on a gong near the ear of the subject will quickly induce sleep. Again, in hypnotizable persons, the surface of the body often presents special points, "hypnogenic zones," as they are called, analagous to the "hysterogenic zones." Simple pressure upon these produces hypnosis. Even in the case of the most susceptible individuals rarely does sleep appear when they, for the first time, undergo the hypnotizing manipulations, however skilled the operator may be. There is needed a complete surrender of one's will and absence of all mental preoccupation, and on the part of the company present absolute silence. In most cases exhibitions of hypnotization develop, at first, only vague phenomena not easily classified, foreshadowing, so to speak, what will follow later.—North American Review.

A Plucky Frontier Woman.

On the plains, in Assiniboia, I found a little lady in the larger of the only two stores in the place, who told me that the Indians on a reservation close by had begun to grow restless, and were manifesting the fact by unusual insolence. Only the day before a dozen of the braves had come into the store, when she was stark alone in it, and had demanded whisky, a commodity they were not allowed to touch and no one was permitted to sell. She told them she had none, and they sat, as Indians will, for a long time, as if to show her they would not go away until they got it. Curiously enough, no one came to the store from the settlement. By and by the Indians proposed to search for the whisky. She laughed at them and told them they could search. They did so, peeping and poking everywhere that they could think of. When they offered to go up stairs to her living apartments, she stood in the doorway and told them they must not venture there. She flattened her back against the door and defied them.

She was less than the ordinary height, and did not weigh over 100 pounds, but she quailed them with the eye of a brave and determined woman, and when, presently, some white men came to make purchases the Indians took themselves off. Only a few nights before that this same woman had seen a wolf in her back yard, and had gone out and "shooed" it away with her apron and scolding, just as one of our girls might do to a cat. I never saw a man that I thought more plucky than she. Perhaps, though, what no Indian or wolf could do might be done by a mouse. But it is beyond all reason to expect the bravest not to fear a mouse.—Albany Fair Journal.

Swiss and French Soldiers.

There is very little contrast between the Swiss and French soldier. Both are below the stature of the German, English and American soldier; inferior intellectually and physically. The Swiss warrior wears a cap helmet, which makes him look at once like a member of a rural band in America. It is of black cloth, with deep blue trimmings and with black silk braid about the edges. The front is cocked and the rear slopes and has the helmet brim. He wears a navy blue cutaway coat, dark gray pantaloons, and each is decked with a very narrow red cord. At his side is a short, heavy sword always. His side arms are completed by a five-shot 42-calibre revolver, heavy enough to be used as a bludgeon in close quarters. Also, like the French soldier, the Swiss is armed with a magazine needle gun, and is given so much active training that he is invariably a fair marksman. In this, as nearly all continental armies, there is by government authority an inducement for soldiers to become fine marksmen. But the pay of the continental soldier is so low and generally his service so nearly menial that he takes little interest in what he does. The pay is about one-fourth that of the American soldier and less than half of that paid the English.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Musical Item.

Visitor—Your little girl plays nicely on the piano. Perhaps she has dormant genius.

Father—For heaven's sake, keep quiet. Don't wake it up.—Texas Siftings.

The people of Tokio, Japan, have taken to eating [illegible], and there is quite a demand for it.

The Daylight Store.

Just after our inventory, we reduce prices to sell the goods rather than to carry over. We are willing to sell our entire Winter Goods at cost. Staples we have a large quantity and offer them very low. Calicos 3 to 5 cents per yard, making the best standard of them at 20 yards for $1.00. Gingham best dress styles 10 cents per yard. Dress goods all kinds at the very lowest prices, from 5 cents per yard upward. Woolen hose we offer at cost, extra fine. Ladies cashmere hose, worth $1.00, now 75 cents, fine heavy wool 40 cents, now 25; children's fine ribbed worth 50, now 30. Under wear must go at low prices, as we will not keep them over.

Our Gents Silver Grey Merino Shirts and drawers, former prices 50 now 35.

Our Gents Silver grey merino shirts and drawers, extra quality 75 now 50.

Our Scarlet all wool shirts and drawers fine quality $1.00 now 75 cents.

Our scarlet all wool shirts and drawers, fine quality $1.25 now 1.00.

Our scarlet all-wool shirts and drawers, fine quality $1.75 now 1,25.

Our scarlet all-wool shirts and drawers, fine quality $2.00 now 1.40.

Ladies' - Underwear,

EQUALLY AS CHEAP.

Our 25 per cent. discount on cloaks, is still good. We are determined to close out our entire stock and never before has such an opportunity been offered to economical buyers to purchase the best qualities for so little money.

Joseph V. Weckbach.

Solomon & Nathan.

NOTICE.

As per previous announcement, we had fully determined to discontinue business in Plattsmouth and so advertised accordingly and now, as satisfactory arrangements have been perfected for the continuance of same under the management of Mr. J. Finley and B. F. Ruffner as book-keeper and cashier, we herewith notify our friends and patrons of our final decision and kindly solicit a continuance of your kind patronage so freely extended during the past sixteen years, by the addition of competent clerical force.

On account of Mr. Solomon leaving the city and by the adoption of the strictly

One-Price System,

Courteous treatment, and an elegant new

Spring - Stock

—AT—

Bed-Rock Prices,

We trust to merit your good will and patronage.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Solomon & Nathan.

The New Photograph Gallery

Will be open January 24th, at the

OLD STAND OF F. H. CARRUTH

All work warranted first-class.

W. E. CUTLER.