The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTTS BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

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TERMS FOR DAILY.

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TERMS FOR WEEKLY.

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THE freight war continues, rates having been marked down another notch last Saturday. If there is not a change soon railway dividends will become a minus quantity.

AT Chicago not long ago the people did not appreciate a strong brave police force, but after the Haymarket troubles the citizens could not do enough for the policemen. At Plattsmouth, a class of moral cowards who are afraid they may not appear so by passing as the champions of labor, are found denouncing the presence of a foreign police force; in case we should have any trouble from any source, they too might find the presence of a strong guard of policemen a very fortunate and beneficent thing for our town.

MORE than three months ago Grover Cleveland, "the wise," called the attention of a democratic congress to the immediate necessity of reducing the surplus, he showed how the country was standing on the very verge of a financial panic that would shake it to its very foundation, he insisted that we must have the tariff taken off of many of our staples, and that the safety of the country demanded the immediate attention of congress. The democratic ways and means committee have at last brought forth a tariff bill, and from the amount of time given to its production one would expect something very complete, on the contrary a careful inspection of the bill shows it to be but a mangy sort of a compromise affair that does not in any way appeal to the judgment of even the average free-trader. The defeat of the bill as it now reads is already a foregone conclusion. The tobacco interests are in arms against it, for not taking off more tax. And the wool men of Texas and Ohio are up in arms because they remove too much tariff tax from the wool industries, and so it goes. If Cleveland's judgment were worth anything, we would go to the dogs sure.

THE strike of 2,000 engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is the same tyranny and outrage perpetrated upon the public as in all strikes. A few men for their own personal interests destroy the welfare, comfort and happiness of millions. The people along the lines of this road are stopped from going or coming to attend their business. Freight of every kind necessary to life and comfort of every class in the cities, villages, and country along the lines of this road remains motionless at the will of these self-constituted dictators.

Thus 2,000 persons dictate to at least 2,000,000 persons that they shall not go in or out of town to visit their families or friends or even attend a funeral away from their homes; shall not eat or drink except what they may have on their premises. Absolutely threatening thousands with actual starvation who can't provide for themselves but by or through this road, as the fellow said who had been shaking with the ague some days this is getting too d——d monotonous. It is a crime, a conspiracy against the people, and should be punished with dire vengence.

Supposing these 2,000 strikers, these self adjusters of law and justice after paralyzing the business of a thousand cities and towns for a month putting to great loss and inconvenience 2,000,000 or more of persons declare the strike off, which is a result of a majority of the strikes, how will the account probably stand? Will it not be about this way:

The people lose.....	$3,000,000
The railroad lose.....	1,500,000
The strikers lose.....	500,000
Loss on account of strike...	$5,000,000

—*Inter Ocean.*

How Men Die.

If we know all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better enabled to ward off the danger and postpone the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many however have lost these forces to suh an extent that there is little or no help. In other cases a little aid to the weakened lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a cough, cold or any trouble of the throat or lungs, give that old and well known remedy—Boschee's German Syrup, a careful trial. It will prove what thousands say of it to be, the "benefactor of any home."

General Lew Wallace has purchased a residence in Indianapolis, and will remove there from Crawfordsville, Ind., in the spring.

Early Inhabitants of America.

A glance at the geologies of the present day shows that workers in this department of natural history are enabled to map out the continents and seas of ages ago almost as correctly as they can those of today—so distinctly are the old shores and landmarks outlined. Today we ride in cars across the American continent; yet not so long ago, geologically speaking, a vast inland sea extended northwest from the Gulf of Mexico—finding its boundaries, in all probability, on some shore now submerged beneath the waters of the Pacific.

This was during what is known as the age of chalk, or the cretaceous period—and millions of years ago, if our geological estimates are correct. The question as to whether man existed then is an interesting one. Evidence of human life has not been found; yet there were vast areas of land, with animals and plants of great variety, and as there was no physical barrier to human existence, in the opinion of many the cretaceous continents and islands were populated by man.

Knowing the actual conditions of life at this early time, the strange animals that lived during it, it is a comparatively easy matter to understand or appreciate the daily life of our ancestors. It is evident that they were much more primitive than even the bushman of today, and undoubtedly were what we would term wild men, living in rocks and caves as the lower animals do. They were essentially hunters and fishermen, depending upon game for their sustenance. The small continent of America at this time had in all probability low, marshy coasts, and the great ocean or gulf, whose coast line can be traced from Arkansas to near Fort Riley, on the Kansas river, up to Minnesota to Canada, near the head of Lake Superior, was a vast shallow sea. On its borders we may imagine cliffs of sandstone worn out into caves and quarries, in which these early fishermen made their homes.—Philadelphia Times.

Sending Unsealed Letters.

The "point of etiquette," in regard to not sealing letters sent by the hand of a friend, is to be considered, undoubtedly, as settled by the usage of polite society. And yet there are two sides to the question. To intrust to a friend an unsealed letter to a third person is a compliment to the friend; but why should it be thought necessarily uncomplimentary if the letter be sealed? On the other hand, the sealing of a letter may be deemed always advisable, for one good reason at least. The contents of an unsealed letter are never safe. They are safe so far as the honorable friend is concerned, but not safe in any other sense. They may be lost from the envelope easily and innocently. They may be abstracted and read by the servant to whom the note is delivered at the door, or by any prying individual who may find the missive lying on the hall table and awaiting the owner's arrival. Especially unsafe is it to place in an unsealed package articles of large money value. Would any sane man send a $50 bill in an unsealed envelope by the hand of a friend or anybody whomsover? The friend himself, if he knew the nature of the inclosure, would be very apt to protest against this sacrifice of common sense at the shrine of etiquette.—"C. S. E." in New York Commercial Advertiser.

How to Photograph Birds.

Dr. R. W. Shufeldt suggests to ornithologists that they may find portable photographic outfits of advantage in their studies. He finds that by the use of the instantaneous shutter birds may be photographed in nearly all of their positions. "Out here on the prairies we will often find an old stump or stalk upon which a dozen or fifteen species of birds will alight during seven or eight hours on almost any day suitable to use the camera upon them. Now, all we have to do is to properly set our instrument near this point, conceal it in such a way as not to alarm the birds, focus it sharply upon the perch where they alight, place on your 'snap shutter,' and fix it with a string, and then remove yourself far enough away to pull it when you have a subject sitting to your liking. Birds that you have wounded but slightly may be photographed under the most favorable circumstances; they may also be taken sitting on their nests; in actual flight, however swift; in pursuit of their food; in leading about their young; indeed, the list is almost an endless one. Rookeries also offer admirable subjects, and a splendid field is open at those wonderful resorts of water birds in such places as the Bahamas or the Alaskan coast."—Chicago News.

A Story of Meissonier.

The enterprising manager of a Paris theatre once called upon Meissonier and asked him to paint a drop scene for a certain theatre and name his own terms. "You have seen my pictures, then?" asked Meissonier. "Oh, yes," exclaimed the manager; "but it is your name—your name I want; it will draw crowds to my theatre." "And how large is it you wish this curtain to be?" inquired the artist. "Ah, well, we will say fifteen meters by eighteen." Meissonier took up a pencil and proceeded to make a calculation. At last he looked up and said with imperturbable gravity: "I have calculated and find that my pictures are valued at 80,000 francs per meter. Your curtain, therefore, will cost you just 21,600,000 francs. But that is not all. It takes me twelve months to paint twenty-five centimeters of canvas. It will, therefore, take me just 190 years to finish your curtain. You should have come to me earlier, monsieur; I am too old for the undertaking now. Good morning."—Art Amateur.

He who builds according to every man's advice will live in a very crooked house. —Danish Proverb.

George W. Cable lectured in the Y. M. C. A. Hall of Boston the other night and books for the library served as admission tickets.

Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup.

Is warranted for all that the label calls for, so if it does not relieve your cough you can call at our store and the money will be refunded to you. It acts simultaneously on all parts of the system, thereby leaving no bad results. O. P. SMITH & Co., Druggists. j25-3md&w

BIRD OF THE STEPPE.

HOW THE BUSTARD IS TAKEN BY RUSSIAN HUNTERS.

Peculiar Habits of a Cunning Member of the Ostrich Family—The Strange Disability Which Renders It an Easy Captive—Helpless Victims.

The drachwa—as Russians call the bustard—is a true bird of the steppe. High grounds have no attractions for it, and so long as the weather is open it scorns the shelter of reed and underwood, camping out, like a veritable nomad, on the bare steppe, and nesting in the open, where it can find plenty of grass; of which, by the way, it can eat enormous quantities. Towards the middle of November a great proportion of the birds migrate and do not return until the end of March; but large numbers remain behind and winter in the more southerly parts of Russia, in the region stretching from the Dneister and Dneiper right away to the Don and even the Ural. Why so many of the birds should resist the migratory instinct when their fellows wing their way to warmer countries, is a question which ornithologists have yet to settle

Bustards are not gregarious birds. Rarely are more than ten or twelve of them to be found in any one locality. On the other hand, the creature is neither quarrelsome nor combative; it is not given to fighting at pairing time as other fowls are. Moreover, it is an extremely cunning bird, and knows almost to a nicety how far a fowling piece will carry. A farmer and a farmer's wagon may come within a dozen feet of its nest, and it will take no notice of either. Let a sportsman show himself in the distance, and it is out of range in an instant. There are ordinarily only two ways of bringing down your bird. One is to hide in a hay wagon and drive within range; the other to obtain a pipe made out of the gristly windpipe of an ox, lie down in the long grass, and imitate the call of a hen bustard. The male is a very uxorious creature, and cannot resist the cry of its mate.

In winter the birds are found associated in larger numbers—as many as eighty or a hundred together. But this does not arise from any desire for companionship, nor have the fowls any common purpose to serve in so associating. It is due to the simple fact that the area within which food is to be had becomes more and more circumscribed as the weather gets colder. And it is to be observed that the parties composing the flock never mingle. If from any cause such a body, eighty or a hundred strong, be disturbed, it will instantly break up into three or four distinct troops, in which every individual appears to know its place. If, again, one of these smaller divisions of twenty or thirty be pursued, the birds will separate into parties of ten or twelve, each batch making off in a different direction.

A STRANGE DISABILITY.

In ordinary winter weather the birds take shelter beneath the nearest underwood or brush, and at such times the hunter may look in vain for the bustard. But with an exceptionally strong frost, or a cold snap lasting more than a couple of days, comes the sportsman's opportunity. Then the poor creature falls an easy prey to its enemies, for at such times it is subject to a strange disability. The feathers of its wings freeze, a covering of ice forms over them, and the bird is unable to rise. During the night the heavy hoar frost that prevails during exceptionally cold weather in Russia settles on and in the wing feathers, binding them together. In this condition the bird seeks the open, and passes its beak through the frozen pinions to free them from the ice. But if the heavy frost continue a night and a day, or the bird be prevented from leaving the brush to free itself from the incumbrance, all is over with it. The ice crystals still form upon and overpower its wings; the bird sinks from overfatigue and cold, and the fox and wolf, always on the watch for this opportunity, find the bustard an easy prey.

Aware of this, the bustard hunters know exactly what to do and when to look for their quarry. When an unusually severe spell of cold sets in, or a very keen hoar frost lasts more than a day or so, they make their preparations. Horses are carefully rough shod, for the sport is pursued on horseback, and the ground is as smooth and slippery as a piece of ice. Then in the morning, not too early, the party—four, five or six strong—starts. Each one goes armed with a whip having a stout handle and a couple of lassoes; firearms are not needed. The most promising feeding grounds in the neighborhood are, of course, known to the sportsmen, and they make for the cover nearest to these places. Now they beat the underwood and brush, hallooing and cracking their whips. The frightened birds rush out and try to make for the open. But the weight of their frozen wings presses them down; the feathers are covered with ice; they can neither rise nor run. They just waddle here and there in a helpless ungainly fashion. Crack! crack! go the whips; and the birds nearest the horsemen fall right and left, instantly killed by a dexterous blow on the head with the whip stock. Out fly the lassos, and more distant birds are struggling in the noose. Where four, five or six persons take part in such a hunt, a few minutes suffice to dispatch a fairly large number of bustards; and then a move is made to fresh ground.

The bustard, it is curious to note, is the only bird of the steppe that is liable to this freezing of the pinion feathers in severe weather; but ducks are often found on the larger rivers frozen to the ice by their legs.—St. James' Gazette.

Rich, Poor, and Middle Class.

But the rich are happy, as they judge happiness.

That is, they have good clothes, boxes at the opera, diamonds, teas, dinners, and idiotic chatter. They miss no creature comfort. I mean, they are warm and comfortably housed and experience no flesh and blood discomfort.

And the poor, the very poor, are happy—that is, with their idea of happiness.

They have the humbest fare; they have their pipes and beer; they care nothing for the noisome stenches of their unventilations; they don't worry about furs or laces and precious stones, and being used to discomfort and accustomed to the indelicacies and rudenesses of low existence, get along very nicely.

But the middle class!

But the middle class who don't know the rich well enough to ask for help and are restrained from joining the lowest and poorest by a thousand and one repulsions—oh, how they suffer. It is the shabby genteel garment through which the wind penetrates.—Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

Most Popular Language.

Professor Kirchoff, to decide a bet, recently stated that Chinese was the most popular language in the world. It is spoken by 400,000,000 persons; Hindostani by upward of 100,000,000; English by more than 100,000,000; Russian by more than 70,000,000; German by 58,000,000; Spanish by 48,000,000, and French by 40,000,000.—New York Sun.

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Dr. Schliemann has gone to Alexandria with Professor Virchew, and will spend several months in Egypt making explorations.

Begg's Blood Purifier and Blood Maker.

No remedy in the world has gained the popularity that this medicine has, as a hold on family medicine. No one should be without it. It has no calomel or quinine in its composition, consequently no bad effects can arise from it. We keep a full supply at all times. O. P. SMITH Co. Druggist. j25-3mod&w

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Ladies' French Kid	4 50	"	"	"	3	50
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Dadies' Peb. Goat	2 50	"	"	"	2	00
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Men's Burt Shoes	8 00	"	"	"	6	40
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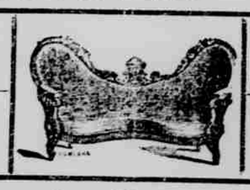

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