

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. One copy one year in advance, by mail... \$6.00 One copy per month, by carrier... 50 One copy per week, by carrier... 15

JUDGE GRESHAM is steadily growing in favor as a presidential candidate. If the Chicago convention will give us Gresham and Hawley, the serried phalanx of Republicans will overwhelm the cohorts of Dictator Cleveland and change his name to Dennis.

MRS. CLEVELAND has been presented with an elegant microscope by her temperance admirers, and the Globe-Democrat cruelly remarks that she is busily engaged with it in searching for the anti-saloon sentiment in her husband's papers and speeches.

In three Northern States in which ballots were cast for Prohibition candidates in 1887, the vote increased as compared with previous elections, and in four Northern States the vote decreased. The States in which this vote was larger last year than before are New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, and those in which it was smaller are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Iowa. The decrease of the Prohibition vote in New Jersey and Pennsylvania was due to the fact that the Republicans of those States, from which party most of the Prohibition strength in the North comes, enacted effective high license laws, which pleased all reasonable temperance men. The Republicans of New York passed a high license bill about three weeks ago, which Gov. Hill vetoed. The Republicans of New York naturally expect that their endeavors to throw all practicable restraint over the liquor traffic will lessen the Prohibition vote in that State this year.—Globe Democrat.

A Warning.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from disease of the throat and lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption and to the head, causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to continue will in time cause death. At the outset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your throat, lungs or nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

Fast Birds of Passage.

There seems to be no doubt that the "frigate bird," an inhabitant of the tropical seas, is the swiftest bird that flies. It has been possible to calculate its rate of flight within fixed limits. The pectoral muscles are immensely developed and weigh nearly one-fourth as much as the whole body of the bird. Another rapid flyer is the common "black swift." It has been computed that the great speed it attains is about 270 miles an hour, which if maintained for about six hours, would carry the bird from its summer retreat in England to Central Africa. Our American "canvas back duck" is commonly computed to be capable of flying 200 miles an hour.

Attacking an Old Fad.

And now an "eminent physician" finds it high time for him to write to his favorite newspaper to say that it isn't at all difficult to eat a quail a day for thirty days, or even for a greater number. He cites his own experience as an army surgeon in the west, where he ate prairie chicken daily for many months and was glad to get it. Then he goes on to urge that saloons are a pound of salt pork a day for a thousand days in succession, and expresses his firm belief that quail is more palatable than salt pork. He thinks that game of any kind may be eaten steadily as a daily diet just as well as beef or pork.—New York Mail and Express.

The Age of a Watch.

It has been estimated that the average life of a watch is five years, and that during that time 5,000,000 watches are made and sold. In former years, before the labor-saving machinery, now so extensively used, was invented, the annual output for each man employed was fifty watches; now with the help of machinery each man employed at the business is enabled to turn out 150 watches annually.—Jewelers' Review.

\$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. Well & Co., 862 W. Madison St. Chicago, Its Sold by W. J. Warrick.

READING CHARACTER.

PERSONAL TRAITS AS SHOWN BY PHYSIOGNOMICAL SIGNS.

The Art of Reading Human Nature at a Glance—Intuitive Perception—What the Eyes Indicate—Nose, Mouth and Chin—The Walk.

"The proper study of mankind is man," is the way a scientist greeted a reporter the other day who called to learn something about the art of reading human nature. "This faculty of reading a man at a glance," he continued, "is extremely interesting, and enables one to discriminate wisely in business as well as in social life. It is also a great aid in making a discreet selection of friends and associates, and it often saves one from becoming the dupe and victim of unscrupulous and designing persons."

"What are the signs?" queried the reporter, "by which an ordinary person can tell the character of a stranger?" "Well," answered the scientific man, "by the eyes, the hair, the nose, the mouth, the forehead, the chin, and last, but not least, by the walk. In my opinion this faculty should be included in the education of youth, and every person should become thoroughly familiar with the fundamental principles, at least. It is a well known fact that animals possess in a large degree this talent—in fact, it could be called an intuitive perception of character. This is more especially manifest in the more intelligent classes of animals—for instance, observe how a cat, a horse or a dog will watch and read the character of their masters, and acting as they do upon the conclusions thus drawn, regulate their conduct. Women also have in a large degree the faculty of reading human nature, and their conclusions are usually correct.

"But," he continued, "to go into detail we'll commence with the eyes, the most eloquent features of the countenance. In fact, they are miniature windows through which every desire, passion and impulse looks out, and differ widely in color, brightness, size, shape and expression. For instance, a large, bright eye denotes quick perception, and is indicative of great susceptibility to external influences, while small, dull, sunken eyes will retain impressions longer. Beautiful eyes, with finely arched eyebrows, when found in a man, indicate one of truly refined and artistic nature and one who is an ardent admirer, and appreciative of symmetry, elegance and loveliness wherever they appear."

"How about beautiful eyes in women?" asked the reporter. "Why, when beautiful eyes, with finely arched eyebrows, appear in a woman they denote a character fond of dress, pleasure, music and other artistic pursuits, although at times they are indicative of a cruel, spiteful nature. Large, full eyes, resembling a cat's, are indicative of a timid, stupid, treacherous nature, and the possessor of such eyes will seem frightened and apprehensive when engaged in conversation with you."

"How about the mouth?" said the reporter. "What important part does that play in reading the character of a person?" "A very important one," answered the scientist; "a large mouth belongs to a coarse, vulgar person. Lips with a cherry redness, having a cushioned appearance, belong to domestic natures, fond of kissing and caresses; they make affectionate friends. Lips, on the other hand, that are thin denote a great deal of self control and an indication of coldness and insensibility. You have often seen persons with their lips habitually open. Well, they belong to a class that thirst for notoriety, applause and commendation. Generally speaking, they are deficient in passions, emotions.

IMPORTANCE OF THE NOSE. "One of the most eloquent and important factors in the general make up of a person's character is the nose. When wide and prominent it indicates a character strong in its composition and one determined to accomplish everything undertaken. Indicative as it is of a commercial nature, a person with such a nose would make a good business man, while the opposite type of nose, i. e., narrow, is indicative of rather an effeminate character, with a great deficiency in business pursuits. When turned up, continued he, as it does a prying and inquisitive character, an indefatigable news hunter. Should the nose be the reverse, however, that is, convex like an eagle's beak, look out for the possessor of such a proboscis, as he is exceedingly revengeful, never forgetting an injury and never forgiving one. It is also indicative of a quarrelsome disposition."

"Perhaps you don't think it, but the chin is another guide to character," continued the scientist. "A broad, full one shows strong, unchanging affection, and a narrow one, while possessed of more intensity, lacks in power and constancy. A pointed chin is an adjunct to a warm and impulsive character. The square, massive chin, though, is the indicator of a strong, determined and persistent character, and one possessed of great will power. These are the ones that achieve success in this world and have stamped themselves like Caesar indelibly on the communities, the countries and the times in which they have lived."

"And now," said the scientist, "my time is drawing to a close, and I will have to stop, touching slightly upon that last great requisite in the make up of a character—the walk. Now, every one has a style of gait peculiar to himself or herself, denoting firmness, decision of character, fickleness and instability. Those who step firmly may be regarded as possessing a firmness and solidity of character, while a light step indicates that the possessor is of a mirthful disposition, and apt to be sportive. A graceful step belongs to a person who transacts his business in an easy manner. The brisk, rapid walker is a person of ambition, energy and hopefulness, while those of a shuffling gait are almost in every case traitors, usually resorting to treason and stratagem to accomplish their ends."—Washington Star.

Feasting on Elephant's Feet. Speaking of elephant's feet takes us naturally to the Kaffirs, where this dish is the crowning triumph of their bill of fare. Night is the time generally selected by the Kaffir for the enjoyment of this prime luxury. Other portions of the elephant are eaten with great gusto, but the feet are esteemed the delicacies of the feast. A hole is dug in the ground and a fire made on the bottom. It is allowed to burn down to a heap of coals, which are scraped out by the cooks. When the oven has been freed from embers, the foot is rolled into it and covered with twigs and green leaves. After this the hot embers are replaced and a roaring fire started over the heap. In this manner the foot is baked, and when the fire has burned low the contents of the oven are lifted out by several men, and the feet opened. Travelers who have feasted with the Kaffirs on occasions of this kind have paid glowing compliments to their cookery. The natives are said to love elephant foot next to the marrow taken from the leg bones of the giraffe or eland, but the preparation of this food does not afford the enjoyment which is associated with the dish which we have described.—Philadelphia Times.

SAGINAW SALT MANUFACTURE.

Making a Salt Well—A "Salt Block"—The Various Processes.

In making a salt well it is necessary to keep out the surface water. To obtain this result a five or six inch hole is made down to solid rock, on which a "shoulder" is made, upon which rests the iron tubing or "casing." Below that the hole is narrowed to two or three inches, and carries that size down to brine or salt. Where rock salt is the material at bottom fresh water is forced down from the surface. It dissolves the salt, loads itself with all it can take up, about 24 per cent., and by the same downward pressure of surface water flows into the "cisterns" through an inside pipe, as clear as distilled water. A good well will yield from 400 to 600 barrels of brine per day. But constant pumping will clog up the pores of the salt rock, produce constipation of the well, so to speak, and the yield fails to such an extent that it becomes necessary to remove the pump and administer a cathartic in the form of a nitro-glycerine torpedo.

The water as it comes to the surface empties into huge cisterns built on trestles high enough to admit of draining them into the "settlers" inside of the "salt block." The brine is clear as pumped, but as the air acts upon it the iron it contains in solution takes on a rust color. To get rid of this the brine is "limed" in the cisterns. A wash of lime is stirred into it, which precipitates the iron, and in a week the water stands perfectly and permanently clear. Then it is drawn into other large cisterns in the block that are called settlers. These are fitted with four-inch galvanized iron pipes, through which a current of steam flows, heating the water to 175 degs. Fahrenheit. This heating does two things. It throws down the gypsum which exists in the brine as a sulphide, and it evaporates the water, 75 per cent. of which must be thrown off in vapor before crystallization takes place. But the reader will understand me better if I first show him a salt block.

One having a capacity of 225 barrels per day may be described as follows: The "block" is 208 feet by 90, 40 feet high under the center, which includes the ventilator running the entire length of the grainers, and 16 feet high in the posts. It contains two "settlers," each 140 feet long, 9 feet wide and 4 feet deep. As the cisterns outside are high enough to drain into the settlers, so the latter are high enough to drain into the "grainers," of which there are four, each 150 feet long, 10 feet wide and 18 inches deep. Through these also run galvanized 4 inch steam pipes. To heat settlers and grainers there are 3,744 feet of such pipe, and other pipes connected with the works make a total of 9,000 feet. The grainers stand about 6 or 8 feet from the ground, and over their center runs a platform upon which the salt as "lifted" is left to drain before being dumped into the "bins," of which there are about twenty. Connected with the bins are the "packing rooms," and adjoining the block is the "shed," 230x150 feet, with a capacity of 25,000 barrels of salt.

Now let us go back to the block again. The settlers are full. It is say 8 o'clock a. m. The block is so full of steam that you will have to strain your vision to see the floor on which you walk and guard against missteps. The grainers are nearly empty of brine, but their bottoms are covered with the salt that has been quietly falling there for twenty-four hours under a heat of 185 degs. Along each side of a grainer the gang of eight men is strung out each with his "stent." These men are naked to the waist, over the lower limbs are drawn old woolen drawers, red being a fancy color, and on the feet old shoes or boots with the legs cut away. Each man has a hoe and a shovel. With the one he pulls the salt from the center to the side of the grainer and with the other he "lifts" it up to the aforesaid platform. On every man per spiration stands in great beads or trickles down his skin in tiny streams. No need of Turkish baths for these fellows! They are as clean, solid and hardy as well trained athletes.

The salt lifted, the grainers are refilled with brine from the settlers, its temperature raised to 185 degrees, and in a short time you will see a film forming over the surface of the saturated brine. That is salt. Watch it a few moments and you will see this film break into pieces and take a "header" down below. So the process goes on for twenty-four hours, when the lifting operation is repeated, and so from day to day through the season. By 11 o'clock the men have wheeled the salt to bins and there settles over the graining room a silence as profound as that which must have brooded over the abyss of nothingness ere it was said there should be light. Yet in that silence goes on unceasingly from hour to hour a mystery as wonderful, as beautiful, as divine, as is seen in the evolution or dissipation of a world. The heat unfolds the wings, as it were, of the molecules of water and they rise through the air, but the sodium is too heavy, too earthy, and cannot soar. Having got the mitten, as it were, it turns to the atoms of chlorine hanging round. They embrace and materialize in tiny crystal cubes.—Charles Ellis in Chicago Herald.

How People Become Known. "Yes, we keep the name of every prominent family living within a radius of 100 miles of Pittsburg, and when we issue circulars, advertisements, etc., we refer to our list and direct them accordingly. We send circulars to people who never dealt with us, and they are surprised and flattered by the evident attention paid them, not knowing it is a system with us. They wonder how we get their full names. This is accomplished by referring to a blue book, which is issued yearly for the general information of merchants and others. Of course our list is not so extensive as among other houses, but our customers are among the ton of society. Some firms will go so far as to send articles of jewelry, precious stones, etc., to people for examination, but they first make inquiry from a bank or other reliable source as to the social standing and reliability of the person to whom the articles are sent. I never heard of but one instance of loss sustained.—Pittsburg Press.

Prince Bismarck maintains that the acquirement of languages does not imply talent. He thinks the ear rather than the mind is cultivated by a linguist.

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5 acres of improved ground north of the city limits. 5 acres of ground adjoining South Park. 2 acres of ground adjoining South Park. 1 1/2 acres of ground adjoining South Park. 20 acres near South Park; See sec. 14, T. 10, R. 12, Cass county, price \$1,800, if sold soon. nw 1/4 sec. 8, T. 12, R. 10, Cass Co., price \$2,000. A valuable improved stock farm in Merrick Co., Neb., 160 acres and on reasonable terms.

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TORNADO POLICIES.

The present year bids fair to be a disastrous one from tornadoes and wind storms. This is fore-shadowed by the number of storms we have already had—the most destructive one so far this year having occurred at Mt. Vernon, Ill., where a large number of buildings were destroyed or damaged. The exemption from tornadoes last year renders their occurrence more probable in 1888. Call at our office and secure a Tornado Policy. Unimproved lands for sale or exchange.

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