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THE SALOON IN POLITICS. The Anti-Saloon Republican League—Its Objects and its Aims.

AN ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF NEBRASKA.

HEADQUARTERS ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICAN LEAGUE, LINCOLN, NEB., MAY 29.—The loyal republican should not be alarmed at the heading of this address. The organization known as the Anti-Saloon Republican League is thoroughly loyal to the party. It is an organization within the party to assist it in carrying out its declared will. Its founders were the stalwarts of the stalwarts, and it numbers among its hearty endorsers such Republicans as Judge Noah Davis and Senator Everts of New York; Senator Windom of Minnesota; Senators Hale and Frey of Maine; Senators Allison and Wilson of Iowa; Senator Sherman of Ohio; Senator Platt of Connecticut; Senator Harrison of Indiana; Senator Chase of Rhode Island; Senators Edmunds and Morrill of Vermont; Senator Blair of New Hampshire; Senators Hoar and Dawes of Massachusetts; The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James of New York.

The Republican party is and always has been one of progress and reform. This league will keep the party, as it always has been, in the front rank; it would keep it in honor, in truthfulness and in that self-respect that would command the admiration and devotion of the thousands of young men who yearly receive the right of the elective franchise. It would try to counteract the baleful influence of the saloon in politics.

The last State Convention passed the following resolution: Resolved, That the State Central Committee be instructed to embrace in its call for the next State Convention the submission of the prohibition question to the voters at the Republican primaries.

There is no question but that this submission will be made as promised. We have the assurance of the executive committee to this effect. One object of this League is to see that this question is properly presented to the people and correct returns made of the vote thereon. We present you these facts regarding our organization and ask your co-operation. As a national organization its aims and objects are expressed in the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. First—We regard the saloon as the common and malignant foe of civilization and humanity, and as a public enemy it ought to be abolished.

Second—We hail with great satisfaction the rapid growth of the anti-saloon republicans of the country.

Third—Recognizing the practical difficulty of temperance legislation and enforcement, we unite upon the broad ground of active hostility to the saloon, without dictating methods of procedure. The people have the right and should have the opportunity of deciding how and when the saloon shall be suppressed.

Fourth—As members of the republican party, we are proud of its glorious past, rejoice in its present vigor, and have no abiding confidence that it will prove to be the agent of Divine Providence for the destruction of the saloon, as it was for the overthrow of slavery. The saloon is moral slavery.

Fifth—Speaking for an overwhelming majority of republican voters and good citizens we ask the national republican convention to incorporate in their platform a declaration of hostility to the saloon.

Sixth—We ask the active co-operation of all friends of temperance on this plan of campaign. To this platform we commend your earnest consideration. If the principles therein enunciated meet your approval please say so and become one of us that these doctrines may prevail.

Organize leagues. If there are but a half dozen, no matter, perfect your organization and make your reports to C. A. Atkinson, Secretary, Lincoln, Nebraska. Be active, the half dozen will prove a nucleus and larger organizations will be the result.

It is the purpose to hold a state convention of leagues in Lincoln, early in August. Organize that you may have representation. We can carry this question in the next legislature if we are active. Thorough organization and effective work will accomplish this result.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chas. A. Robbins, President; E. T. Hartley, A. G. Greenlee, John M. Cotton, L. W. Garoutte, William Fullerton, O. B. Polk, Vice Presidents; Chas. A. Atkinson, Secretary; John Gillespie, Treasurer; A. B. Raymond, John M. Stewart, Webster Eaton, Walter J. Lamb.

The delay in confirming Mr. Fuller as Chief Justice does not imply that he is likely to be rejected; but it goes to show that the senate is not enamored with his anti-war record.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the Chicago and Rock Island railroad intends at no distant day to enter the state of Nebraska, either by crossing the river at Omaha or Plattsmouth, thence to Lincoln and the west. The recent business arrangements entered into between the M. P. and B. & M. are proving detrimental to the interests of the Rock Island, as effecting its share of the traffic from west of the Missouri river, hence she must move to protect herself. If the business men of Plattsmouth rustle and move at once to properly present the inducements for striking this point, we may within a year from now boast of three railroads, with an assured population within a reasonable time, of 50,000 inhabitants, for there is hardly a doubt among those who are in a position to know the facts, but that the Missouri Pacific will close the gap between Union and South Omaha within the next six months. The Lincoln board of trade now has a committee at work looking to their interests, let the Plattsmouth board of trade do likewise.

An Explanation. What is this "nervous trouble" with which so many seem now to be afflicted? If you will remember a few years ago the word Malaria was comparatively unknown,—today it is as common as any word in the English language, yet this word covers only the meaning of another word used by our forefathers in times past. So it is used with nervous diseases, as they and Malaria are intended to cover what our grandfathers called Biliousness, and all are caused by troubles that arise from a diseased condition of the Liver which in performing its functions finding it cannot dispose of the bile through the ordinary channel is compelled to pass it off through the system causing nervous troubles, Malaria, Bilious Fever, etc. You who are suffering can well appreciate a cure. We recommend Green's August Flower. Its cures are marvelous.

Trusting to Parents. A girl is never so safe as when, with proper education of the affections, she has no secrets from her mother or father in matters that vitally concern her welfare. When she departs from that course and consigns her fate to others no more sensible than herself, and perhaps less scrupulous, the danger line has been passed, and God knows what calamity is just ahead. No daughter will ever regret trusting to her parents in all essential matters, and many daughters live remorsefully or are the tenants of early graves, because, in a moment of misguided passion, they followed the dead reckoning or the betraying beacon that always leads to wreck.—Baltimore American.

\$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.

THE BRAINS OF CHILDREN.

A Little Relaxation Before Bedtime. Hours of Sleep. There is almost no limit to what you can teach yourself, if you try long enough. Time must always be given to the brain, and on this condition patient perseverance will carry a student to almost any goal. Hurrying the little brains of children is to force a false pace except with the obviously lazy; but the bugbear of overpressure need not be feared so long as the principles controlling the health of the body generally is observed. Overpressure often means under feeding. Sleep is the rest of the brain, its great rest. A variation in work, a change of subject, is another kind of rest, the best rest often for the higher or intellectual centers; and an immense amount of mental labor can be safely undertaken, if sufficient variety is secured. But in the end the brain demands sleep, and this is especially the case when the lower or more animal centers have been much used, as in children at play.

Habit has a great deal to do with insuring a good night's rest, the habit of going to bed at a regular hour. Hard mental work up to the moment of retiring may cause the loss of a night's rest, and it is a good plan to indulge in a little relaxation before bedtime, like a piece of light literature, a game, or some music. Trivial things may win slumber, such as lowering the pillow or turning its cold side; but artificial means of distracting thought have nearly invariably proved totally useless. Children require more sleep than grown people. A healthy baby for the first two months or so spends most of its time asleep. After that a baby should have at least two hours of sleep in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon; and it is quite possible to teach almost any infant to adopt this as a regular habit. Even to the age of 4 or 5 years a child should have one hour of sleep; and it should be put to bed at 6 or 7 in the evening, and left undisturbed for twelve or fourteen hours.

Up to the 15th year most young people require ten hours, and to the 20th year nine hours. After that age every one finds out how much he or she requires, though as a general rule at least six to eight hours are necessary. Eight hours' sleep will prevent more nervous derangements in women than any medicines can cure. During growth there must be ample sleep, if the brain is to develop to its full extent; and the more nervous excitable or precocious a child is, the longer sleep should it get, if its intellectual progress is not to come to a premature stand still, or its life be cut short at an early age. The period of full maturity with its maximum of mental activity is the period of minimum demand for sleep; but old age reverts to the habit of childhood, and passes much of its time in slumber.—C. F. Follock, M. D., in The Chautauquan.

The Partridge as a Drummer.

During the time the hen was laying her eggs and setting, he often gave us the "stormy music" of his drum." It was small trouble to arrange bushes on a fence near by so that one could creep up unseen and get a full view of the gallant thunderer perched on a knotty old hemlock log, mossy, and half buried in the ground; and "children of a larger growth," as well as the boys and girls availed themselves of the opportunity. Of the many who saw him in the act of drumming, I do not recall one who had a correct idea beforehand of the way in which the "partridge thunder" is produced. It was supposed to be made by the striking of the bird's wing either against the log or against his body; whereas it was now plainly to be seen that the performer stood straight up, like a junk bottle, and brought his wings in front of him with quick, strong strokes, smiting nothing but the air—not even his "own proud breast," as one distinguished observer has suggested.

Wilson thought the drumming may be heard nearly half a mile. He might safely have doubled the distance; though, when we consider the low pitch, B flat, second line in bass staff, the fact is surprising. The tones somewhat resemble those of any deep drum, being very deceptive as to distance, often sounding nearer than it is, and far off when near. I would describe the drumming as a succession of thumps, the first dozen of which may be counted. The first two or three are soft and comparatively slow; then they increase rapidly in force and frequency, rushing onward into a furious whirl, the whirl subsiding into a subdued but gradual subsiding. The entire power of the partridge must be thrown into this exercise. His appearance immediately afterward attests this, as well as the volume of sound; for he drops into the forlornest of attitudes, looking as if he would never move again. In a few minutes, however, perhaps five, he begins to have nervous motions of the head, up it goes, and his body with it, till he is perfectly erect—legs, body, neck and all. And then for the thunder once more.—Simeon Pease Cheney in The Century.

Deception of the Senses.

The senses are subject to illusions in proportion to the remoteness of the information that they give from the immediate necessities of the organism. Touch, the most immediate and least inferential of the senses, is least subject to illusions; while sight is so very much so that the blind often say they have an advantage over the seeing in being free from visual illusions. The illusions of bodily motion are much nearer to those of touch than to those of hearing, and they can under certain conditions be induced through visual impressions.

Of this the writer has recently had two interesting examples. He was standing upon the floor of a railroad depot, the boards of which were laid with a considerable open space between them; and the mirror, one hand of the illusion of moving, in the opposite to the real direction of motion, owing to the reversal of the image in the glass. In both these cases an immediate bodily sensation is induced by a more or less unconscious inference through visual sensations.—American Analyst.

Paper for Cigarette Making.

"There are three kinds of paper used in making cigarettes," explained a manufacturer of these articles. "They are made from cotton and linen rags and from rice straw. Cotton paper is made chiefly in Trieste, Austria, and the linen and rice paper in Paris. The first manufacture is from the filthy scrapings of ragpickers, is bought in large quantities by the manufacturers, who turn it into pulp and subject it to a bleaching process to make it presentable. The lime and other substances used in bleaching have a very harmful influence upon the membrane of the throat and nose. Cotton paper cigarettes that bear that a thousand cigarettes can be wrapped at a cost of only two cents. Rice paper is rather expensive.

Tobaccoed paper is manufactured. It is a common paper saturated with tobacco in such a way as to imitate the veins of the tobacco leaf very neatly. It is used in making all tobacco cigarettes. Pressed preparations are also used in bleaching cigarette papers and of cigarette is produced naturally as a consequence of combustion. This is very injurious to the throat and lungs, and is said to accelerate the development of consumption in any one predisposed to the disease."—New York Mail and Express.

The Use of Spectacles.

A vast amount of popular misapprehension and prejudice exists as to the use of spectacles. Many persons who need them object to wearing them for various reasons. Some fear that it will lead their friends to suspect that they are getting old. Others think it will cause them to be suspected of wishing to appear learned or cultured. Some persons do not want to begin to wear them lest, having acquired the habit, they may not be able to leave them off or to see well without them. Others, again, object to glasses only on account of their inconvenience. I have personally met with many of all these classes of persons, but I have frequently heard of another class that I have never met with, namely, those who do not need glasses, but who wear them just for effect and to attract attention. Now, the simple truth is that there are just two good reasons for wearing spectacles, and only two. One is that we may see better, the other is that our eyes may be relieved of strain. Often both these reasons are combined in the same case.—Professor David Webster, M. D.

Gotham's Italians Becoming Civilized. Sergeant Young of the Elizabeth street station is the authority for the assertion that the Italian colony of the old Broadway Sixth ward is rapidly becoming civilized. "At one time," he remarked the other evening, "nearly all Italians in the ward had daggers and stilettoes. They were made out of rat tail files or anything that could be filed to a point. Now the pistol and razor are good enough for them. They are particularly partial to razors. When an Italian is arrested nowadays and a razor is found on him he explains by saying that he wanted it for a shave."—New York Sun.

A STORY OF EDEN.

In some forgotten chronicle of old This story I have read, And I have heard it said Rosetti wept when he had heard it told:

When Eve from Eden forced had turned her face To pity them inclined God made within her mind Grow dim the memory of that blissful place.

Then during many after days of toll Children of earth were born Who knew not of that morn Before in sweat they learned to till the soil.

They were content—contented with their lot; Born to return to dust, They lived, as live they must, Contented, for of Eden they knew not.

Thus God with mercy tempered what seemed hate, So that men knowing not Their former blissful lot They should not utterly be desolate. But after many years a child was born, A child whose name was Eve, And unto her breast Eye pressed it, then she wept, a child forlorn. "Better," she said, "this child were in its grave, For in his longing eyes Glimpses of paradise And long forgotten trees of Eden wave."

And everlasting is our mother's pain, For oft at eve or morn Some poor child is born Who hears those sounds of Eden once again. —Bennett Bellman.

A Very Painful "Breaking Out."

The New England deacon of the olden time was gifted with piety, good sense and an epigrammatic way of speaking. In the "Traditions of the Bellows Family" mention is made of a Deacon Foster of Walpole, who proposed to an aged widow by offering "to go the rest of the way to heaven with her." The offer was accepted.

One morning he rode up to the door of a lady in great haste, and told her that a neighbor, Mrs. Carter, was in sore trouble, as she had been violently taken with "a serious and painful breaking out about her mouth."

The lady at once went to the neighbor's house, and discovered Mrs. Carter going about her duties, and nothing unusual on her face. Surprised, she told her of the deacon's message. "Well," answered Mrs. Carter, "I know what he meant. When he came this morning, I was giving Ben Carter a piece of my mind for his carelessness, and the good deacon thought my temper made my speech a little unscriptural."—Youth's Companion.

Modern Improvements in Devotion.

A friend of mine has a telephone in his East End residence. Likewise he possesses a little daughter, some 4 years of age, of winning ways, sweet face, and artfully artless manner. When bedtime came a few nights ago the mother of this little maid could not find her. She was not in the nursery; and carrying on the search her mother reached the landing on the stairs. There she stayed a moment, and, listening, heard the babe's voice in the hall below. Looking over the banisters she was surprised to see tiny Miss Mable standing on a hall chair and talking into the telephone in a loud voice.

"Hello! Hello! Hello, Central!" the child was saying in exact imitation of her father's manner. "Hello, Central! Give me heaven, I want t'say my prayers!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

He Was Much Believed.

A German citizen, approaching the window of a New York bank, requested that a check payable to the order of Schweitzer-casse be cashed.

"Yah, dot's me," he nodded reassuringly, in answer to the teller's look of inquiry.

"But I don't know that you are Mr. Schweitzer-casse. You must get yourself identified."

"How was dot?" asked the German citizen, with a puzzled look.

"You must get some one to identify you," repeated the bank officer; "I don't know you."

"Ah, yah!" cried Hans, much relieved. "Dot's all right. I don't know you, neither."—Texas Siftings.

Truth in Lowly Walks of Life.

"Madam," the needy one said, with the air of a man who was telling the truth, "I do not lie to you; it has been forty-eight hours since I tasted food." "Poor man! I am sorry for you. You must get something to eat. Forty-eight hours without food!" "I tell you the truth, madam," he said, gratefully pocketing the quarter. "I have kept myself so full of whisky this past week that food has been repulsive to me; but I will now try to brace up and eat something."—Robert J. Burdette in Chicago Journal.

Was Well Suited.

Tommy was at Sunday school in his first pair of trousers, and a picture of a lot of little angels was before the class.

"Tommy, would you like to be a little angel?" asked the teacher.

"No, m'm," replied Tommy, after a careful inspection of the picture.

"Not be an angel, Tommy? Why not?" inquired the teacher in surprise.

"Cause, m'm, I'd have to give up my new pants."—Washington Critic.

At the Modist's.

Arabella—Why are you having the sleeves of your gowns made so full, Nellie? Nellie—Purposely, dear. I want plenty of room to laugh in them. You know that that stupid English lord is to be one of our party this season.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Evaporated Apple Pie.

"Here, waiter! what kind of a pie do you call this?" "Apple pie, sir." "But there is nothing in it." "Beg pardon, sir, but we use evaporated apples in all our pies."—Boston Transcript.

Only Temporarily Fluent.

It is not true that Demosthenes permanently cured himself of stammering by stepping on a piece of soap one night as he was going down the cellar stairs to fix the furnace in the dark. It afforded him only temporary relief.—Somerville Journal.

Things grow worse and worse in Russia. The latest outrage was at a concert in St. Petersburg, where two selections were played by forty-eight pianists upon twenty-four grand pianos.

The word Birmingham, so common in naming town and cities, is composed of three words, which together mean "the hill which is the home of the broom," a small English tree.

It is not necessary for a good liar to see a sea serpent. He can describe one from the old files.

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