

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald

SECOND YEAR

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CHEWING GUM.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE HABIT THAT HAS GROWN ON US.

Some of the Girls Are Asked Why They Chew—Evolution in Gum Making—Opinions of Physicians on the Effects—Tons Are Manufactured.

In spite of the manifold warnings of physicians; in spite of the fact that the bow of Cupid is changed; and in spite of all the contemptuous and sarcastic remarks which are constantly appearing in the papers, gum chewing in this country is rapidly on the increase.

Two-thirds of the girls, be they pretty or otherwise, that meet on the highways of this city are either working their jaws for all they are worth or have a small lump tucked away in some obscure corner of the mouth and give it a gentle squeeze between the teeth when they are sure of being unobserved.

Gum chewing is less disgusting than tobacco chewing. And if it becomes a natural habit, as it seems likely to do, we may comfort ourselves that the gum chewing American is far preferable to the snuff dipping Mexican.

And gum chewing is not as exclusively confined to the female sex as smoking to the male, for many men use gum to help still the craving for tobacco, thus jumping from the frying pan into the fire, perhaps.

True, gay young women are lately becoming somewhat addicted to the use of the weed, claiming that if men have the right to put their feet on the mantel and make a room blue with smoke why should they be denied the privilege, since it has such a soothing effect on the temper? And if women can find anything that has a salutary effect upon their tempers what folly to deprive them of it!

UNSATISFACTORY REASONS. Why do women chew gum? You do not know, and even the chewers themselves do not know.

"O, I chew because I can, I guess," said one pert young miss upon being questioned.

"And I because my mother tells me to," said another, with a mischievous laugh.

"I chew because I like the taste and because everybody else chews," said a third indifferent, and likewise answered they all; the truth is, they really did not know why they chewed and had never thought to ask themselves the question.

The history of chewing gum is like the growth of all animal and vegetable life—of evolution.

Children began to chew the exudations from different trees, from the peach, plum, pine, spruce and sweet gum, thus putting it into somebody's mind to make artificial gum.

The first made of beeswax, gutta-percha, and other rubbery and sticky substances, which were perfectly pure and harmless, and costly in preparation. But three years ago some inventive genius discovered that by boiling some of the lesser elements of petroleum and mixing in a small amount of beeswax a gum similar to the more expensive could be produced which was quite susceptible to flavors and trilling in cost.

By the use of scents and large quantities of sugar, which is the principal article used in the composition of any gum, the disagreeable taste and odor of petroleum was entirely obliterated and a salable article was produced. About the same time a gum called "Balsam Tolu" was produced, which was found a really safe, particularly among children, and then "Paraffin" in all of its flavors and mixtures had its day.

One variety of white gum was for some time quite extensively manufactured in China. That country has a tree peculiar to itself which possesses an attraction for an insect with a queer Chinese name which one will neither attempt to write nor pronounce. Numbers of them collect upon the tree, and when they have departed to pastures new branches are found to be literally covered with a waxy deposit. By boiling the branches, the wax is separated from them, and when the water and twigs are drawn off the white deposit remains.

More than \$1,500,000 a year. This is purified, sweetened, flavored, cooled in cakes, and a little fancy picture pasted on top, and we have the old white gum which so many of us have chewed until our jaws ached. The sale of this variety was enormous, but it has now been supplanted by newer kinds, as has the old rubber wax.

Physicians differ considerably in their opinion on the subject. An eminent physician from Ohio declares that gum chewing seriously affects the eyesight, that he never fails to detect the use of it by an examination of the eye.

Another says that the muscles of the jaw and face near the temple are enlarged and hardened and the curve of the lips is destroyed. And, on the other hand, doctors without number advise its use to cleanse the teeth and aid digestion.

It is quite the fad at the present time to chew spruce gum. It, at least, is pure from all the adulterations which are now so common.

Dealers in gum say that until within a few years its use was almost exclusively confined to children, but at the present time the demand among adults is continually increasing.

It has been computed by a statistician that the people of the United States spend more than \$1,500,000 every year for chewing gum. There is a manufactory in Louisville, Ky., that alone turns out 500,000 boxes of six ounce cakes each year, which is distributed all over the world. And when we think of all the other manufactories of gum of different varieties which are in all the selling places, we are amazed at the amount of gum that is consumed. A man's jaws can do it.

DEADLY PROSPECT HOLES.

Some of the Dangers Attending Traveling in the Sierras.

As one approaches today the rising slopes of the Sierras in California, the more especially in that portion extending from Nevada county on the north, through Placer, El Dorado, Calaveras and Mariposa counties, on the south, certain signs and indications are met with, the landmarks, so to speak, of the prospectors of '49.

I rode pretty much all through that country on horseback some year or so ago, and came near losing my life in a number of these "landmarks," which have proven fatal to many others before and yet remain a constant source of danger to the unwary traveler in that region.

I refer now more particularly to that part of El Dorado county lying within a radius of fifty miles of Placerville, or Hangtown, as it was called in the Argonaut days. Here is where the greatest rush to the gold diggings took place. The creeks and mountain streams all about contained rich deposits of gold, and the gold hunters fairly swarmed over this portion of the country.

When the yield of the river beds was exhausted the miners began sinking prospect holes. These varied in depth from ten to one hundred feet. Sometimes when "pay gravel" was struck great streams of water would be called into play, cutting wide chasms into the soil and often washing away mountains themselves. These claims, when abandoned and when afterward covered with a growth of underbrush, rendered it dangerous to travel in their vicinity at night for fear of falling into one of these artificial precipices, which could not be seen until the very brink was reached.

The prospect holes, however, are another matter. These are met with everywhere in the region I have described, often not more than ten feet apart. They are rarely more than five feet in diameter and, owing to the growth of underbrush, are veritable pitfalls and death traps.

Many a man has started out on a prospecting tour and tumbled headlong into one of these pits, never to be heard from again. Wild animals of all kinds also are made the victims of these deadly prospect holes.

My first experience in this regard taught me a valuable lesson that I heeded thereafter. I was walking through the woods one day with a rifle, when I scared up one of the wild hogs that are pretty thick in that country. I made up my mind that Mr. Hog would be my meat, as these animals are very good eating, and so I started in chase. Owing to the trees I couldn't get a good shot.

Well, I chased that hog for perhaps a hundred yards or so when, to my astonishment, he suddenly disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him. I couldn't make it out at all, so I rushed to the spot as quick as I could.

The first thing I knew I felt the ground give way beneath my feet, and by some happy accident I was barely prevented from falling into a hole which, as I afterward ascertained, was eighty-five feet deep. I managed to clutch hold of a projecting bush in the nick of time or I should have caught that hog with a vengeance.

The hog is probably there yet. The hole certainly is, anyhow, and if any one contemplates a trip through that section of the country it would be well for him to bear these facts in mind.—New York Herald.

A New Fad. I was passing through the halls of an upper story of one of our big hotels the other day, as the guest of a boarder there. "Do you see those glistening spots on the hall carpet?" he asked me.

"Yes," "Do you know what causes them?" "No." "Well, I can tell you, for I've watched the thing. It's one of the results of the women's growing habit of chewing gum—see?" I confessed my obtuseness—I didn't understand.

"Well," said my friend, "the women boarders here, as elsewhere, chew gum—it's about the only thing they have to do—and not knowing what to do with their quids when going to their meals or to the parlor they slyly take the sticky stuff out of their mouths and drop it on the hall carpets, where it is soon smashed flat under foot—that's how it is." I walked through the halls and through the parlors of the hotel afterward, and discovered many of the shining spots on the rich carpets. My friend is right. I watched and satisfied myself that his theory of the cause of those "damned spots" is correct. In fact, I saw some very nice and charming women, before entering the parlors, quietly casting their bits of chewing gum on the hall carpets. I wonder if the hotel men and their housekeepers understand this new fad?—Chicago Journal.

Over Eating. It is a decree that while civilized man cannot live without dining, he might live a great deal longer without so much dining, or rather without dining so extensively. Sir Henry Thompson says that he has been compelled by facts to think that more mischief in the form of disease has accrued to civilized man from erroneous habits in eating than from the use of alcoholic drink. He also declared himself in doubt whether improper and inordinate eating were not as great a moral evil as inordinate drinking. Many of our best physicians say that a habit of over eating is at the

Doubtless this habit is most often laid in childhood. How many mothers feed their babies as often as they cry, taking it for granted in the most imbecile manner that the baby cries for food, when more often the helpless little victim cries because it already has had too much food. When the stomach once becomes accustomed to being crowded with food, if the supply is cut short there is at first a gnawing sensation that is frequently mistaken for hunger. Persevere a little longer in your abstinence, and you will find yourself benefited by it.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Hebron Today. We found ourselves encroaching upon the land of the Azazimels, the descendants of Ishmael, and were overwhelmed by a storm of abuse from a delegation of the tribe who, having sighted us afar off, stood awaiting us at the ford of the river which led up Beersheba way. No day in Petra held more anxiety than this one did; for parting with the mutinous wretches into whose hands we had voluntarily placed ourselves at Akaba, compromising with those who held us prisoners, and arranging with the newcomers, requiring an amount of intolerable yelling and bluster which was more interesting than pleasant. Swords, pistols, clubs, spears, fists and guns were all used; but nobody was hurt—very much. Even the moon looked troubled by the time we made our departure. If such people infested this region when the spies came this way, it is not so wonderful that they returned to Moses and said, "We were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight." Certainly my long felt sympathy for Hagar and Ishmael was much shaken by my dealings with their descendants. Nothing could be more lovely, however, than the region reached a day's journey farther north, when in the neighborhood of "the brook Eshcol." The land rolls through "green pastures" and "beside the still waters." The wide valleys were clothed with verdure, spotted with daisies, buttercups, dandelions, poppies white and red, and many other flowers. Large flocks were there, attended by their shepherds; the fellaheen were at work, and the women, tall and erect, were everywhere carrying water in jars upon their heads. The fields were protected from the torrents by stone walls such as we saw in the wilderness, and olive groves and vineyards abounded. It was a grateful scene, made more so by the resemblance of the gray sided hills to those of good old Massachusetts. Each vineyard of Eshcol was protected by a high stone wall; in every one was a low stone structure which served as the house of the attendant. The roof was the watch tower, whereupon the watchmen spent the day, to keep the birds and the Bedouins away from the fruit. Nestled away down in the valley below lies the Hebron, "in the plains of Mamre." There, reaching across, is the old camping ground of the patriarchs, and in the distance, towering above everything else except the surrounding hills, are the minarets of the mosque which covers the cave of Machpelah. Hebron is the oldest town in the world which has maintained a continuous existence. The hills and the valleys alike are clothed with olive groves, orange trees and vineyards; figs, mulberries, almonds, pomegranates and vegetables like our own melons and cucumbers also abound. Streams of water run hither and thither and marmur music which gladdens the heart of the weary traveler.—Cor. Century.

It is the opinion of The Rochester Express that "after a community tars and feathers a man and puts a railroad time table in his hand, it is the height of impoliteness for him to hunger longer in the town."

It is all very well to pay as you go, but if you have no baggage the hotel proprietor would rather you would pay when you arrive.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

WM. L. BROWNE, LAW OFFICE. Personal attention to all Business Entrusted to my care.

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Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. If taken in time, For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh in the Head, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs. For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists. Price \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.

It is all very well to pay as you go, but if you have no baggage the hotel proprietor would rather you would pay when you arrive.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

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THE JAR OF BEANS

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The Bohemian Orchestra Will Play

The following named Ladies and Gents will count the Beans: MISS E. A. CRITCHFIELD, MISS LAURA SHIPMAN, MR. W. A. DERRICK, MR. DAVID MCENTEE.

The First, Second and Third nearest the number will be given the prizes.

10c. - ADMISSION - 10c.

An Admission of 10 cents will be charged and every cent taken in shall be distributed among the poor of Plattsmouth.

THE HON. A. B. TODD, County Com'r, and THE HON. F. M. RICHEY, The Mayor, Will sell the tickets at the door. These gentlemen and two ladies will see to it that the money will be distributed among the poor.

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Will pay all expenses. Every cent taken in that night shall go to the poor. Now is the time

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ALL BUYING OVER 25c. WORTH AT OUR STORE WILL GET A Chance on the Fine Draw IN OUR WINDOW, TO BE DRAWN JANUARY 1, 1889.

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