KNOTTS BRCS. Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD Is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Regis-tered at the postoffice, P attsmouth, Nebr., () second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets. Telephone No. 38.

YERMS FOR DAILY.
One copy one year in advance, by mail\$6 One copy per month, by carrier,
TERMS FOR WREELY.
One copy one year, in advance,

		advance,in advance
-		

	Our !	Club	ing	List.
WEEKLY	HERALI	o and	N. Y.	World 82
200	***	44	N. Y.	Tribune 2 2
	14			a Rep 25
188	44	4.9	N. F.	Press
44	100	600	N. Y.	Post 23
364	9.6	640	Harm	ers Magazine 4 t
(8)	44	190	**	Weekly, 4 7
84	38	9.6	861	Weekly 4
	**	9.6	24 1	Young People 3 :
	34.	.60	Neb.	Farmer 2 (
199	A-s		Dienic	rest's Month-
		Ver	ly A	Ingazine 3
	:	WEEKLY HERAL	WEEKLY HERALD and	

Prry the poor ice dealers, for their prayers prevaileth nought.

STRANGE as it may seem, there are a few scattering democrats up in Dakota. A sharp frost would likely thin them out A Dakota democrat is a good deal like : green nubbin.—Blue Valley Blade.

THE democrats are greatly worried be cause James G. Blaine called on Presi dent elect Harrison the other day. They will worry a great deal more after he is made secretary of state, which we prediet he will be, after the 4th of nex

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD, a word witiyou! The American farmers know : great deal more about free trade and protection than you think they do. We make bold to say that they know morabout these things than you do. Pleas: do not worsy about the "i morance" of American farmers. They're all right .-Bentrice Express.

The great C. B. & Q. strike of engineers was finally declared off yesterday and is now admitted by every one to b a thing of the past. A compromise wa reached yesterday whereby the old strik ers can now get a job wherever a vacan ey occurs. What has been gained by th strike is something which is not apparento the ordinary observer.

FOREIGN MINISTER QUESTION.

The country trusts that the reports are false which come from the national capital from time to time to the effect the the secretary of state is about to make formal protest to England against th failure of that nation to fill the vacancy in its legation at Washington, such ac tion would be silly and undignified, and would be a blunder surpassing in sense lessness any of the long and variegates roll of diplomatic sins which Secretar Bayard has yet committed. The poswhich Sackville-West vacated has bee unfilled about two months. This is somewhat longer period than the averag time in which Great Britain has left tha station unoccupied. It has several time been exceeded, however, in duration When Francis J. Jackson was dismissed by the president during th early days o Madison's first term in the executiv chair for his insolent behavier toward th secretary of state and his insulting in sinuations against the head of the administration, the post remained vacant for about a year before our government tool any formal notice of the fact. It is hard ly probable that the Marquis of Salisbur, would carry this pique against the United States so long as was done by Lor-Wellesley, the British foreign s cretary of that day, but if he does it is to be hope that the American state department will show something of the courage, dignity and self-respect displayed by Robert Smith, the premier in the first two year of Madison's service in the presidency.

successor within the presnt week or may defer it until after the Claveland administration steps down from power; but no sensible American will get excited over the matter even if the post be left vacant throughout the year. This is a question which has little concern for level-headed persons in this country. There is noth ing in it to "strain" the relations existin z between the two nations. The essen tials of international intercourse can be kept up, altough some of the avenves o diplomacy may be interrupted. Indeed. the average American would not enter any protest against the abolition of the entire system of foreign ministers. The conditions which that scheme was framed to meet have long since changed. Every day by telegraph, through the newspapers, the people of the United States are informed of the leading political and social events taking place in England. France. Germany and the other great nations. In fact we are given earlier, more two centuries have taught sanitary recomprehensive and more accurate infor-the unselfish lot of mankind and a gener-mation in this way as to the altitude of our sense of duty that have stimulated those countries toward us than can be bearing such golden fruit, and which, furnished by our diplomatic representatives in the capitals of those nations.

For the arrangement of treaties or any class case of duty that have stimulated many of those researches that are now bearing such golden fruit, and which, while limiting the work of the doctor and curtailing his income, make life longer and pleasanter,—Edinburgh Review

England may settle Lord Sackville's

he Plattsmouth Daily Heraid. other negotiations requiring the presence of diplomatic representatives at the seat of power of those countries special envoys could be selected. In the Sackville matter the administration could be governed by the precedent established by President Madison. After the vacancy caused by Jackson's retirement had remained open over a year, the United States minister was withdrawn from England. President Harrison should decline to fill Minister Phelps' place in London until a British Minister is sent to the United States, if one be not appointed before March 4 next,

Dont

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into estarrh. Or into pneumonia: Or con-

-Globe Democtat.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is

trouble ahead. All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you They have been cured by it and know how it is, themselves. Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

The Climate of Mexico.

The great advantage of a tropical country as a place to live in, day in and day out, is the freedom from the cares incident to a cold climate. There is no fire to be anded, no thick garments to be worn, no putting on of overshoes, no shivering at night under insufficient clothing. The cold is not cold to a traveler fresh from the north and in good health. The invalid will feel the relative cold of tropical nights in winter just as does a resident not very healthy, whose dood has been thinned by the action of the climate enduring over a series of years. The climate, either on the table lands or in the lower and warmer country, does not prevent out of door life at any season. In fact, one of necessity gets much outdoor air. It is a rare day in the coldest weeks of the short table land winter when windows are closed half a day. At nightfall the doors and windows are closed to keep out the chill, but the cold will rarely register below 62 degs. F.

The most disagreeable thing about hou coold life in New England during the winter is the overheating of rooms. The temptation is to make them over hot. People even get to enjoy a dry heat of 89 degs. But the danger comes when you go out of doors into the keen and air. In Mexican houses there is hill difference at any time between the air in doors and that of out of doors. In unmer the house is cooler than the street into which the clear and dazzling tropical sun is pouring its rays, but there is in such contrast of indoor and outdoor temperature as one finds in the

north in the winter months. a lamp lighted room in the evening and going out of doors not to catch cold in the eyes, for it is a peculiarity of the tropics that the eyes are especially sensitive to sudden changes from light to darkness. I knew of a lawyer who one evening sat in his study at home writing with a bright light at his elbow. He worked a few hours, and suddenly went out into the cool darkness of the apprider of the patio, or courtyard. He was struck blind, and hepelessly.

I have heard that similar risks are characteristic of the Cuban climate. Mo.t Mexicans on winter evenings, when emerging from the theatre or a house, put a handkerchief to their postrils so as to take in the cooler air slowly, and many men light a cigar or cigarette ic warm the air passing into the lungs. having had his eyes ache for a week as the result of running out of a lighted room into the courtyard, or after having got a severe head cold from a similar impredence.-City of Mexico Cor. Boston Heraid,

All About Alphabets.

Will my youngest American readers— my very youngest—please give me their

Ah, here you are! Well, my little ones, as you very soon are to begin to a.n your letters, if, indeed, you are not dronly learning them, it may interest you to know that the babies of other countries, as well as baby Americans, are expected to know their alphabets at a very early age; and some of them, because there are more letters in their alphabets, have even a harder time than you do. Some again have less to learn.

I or instance, as a sprightly and learned correspondent informs this pupil, the Sandwich Island alphabet has only 12 letters; the Burmese, 19; the Italian, 20; the Pengalese, 21; the Hebrew, Syriac, idee, Samaritan and Latin, 22 each; the French, 23; the Greek, 24; the German and Dutch, 26 each; the Spanish and Slavonic, 27 each. But, on the other hand, the Arabic has 28; the Persian and Copti:, 32; the Georgian, 35; the Armenian, 38; the Russian, 41; the Muscovite, 43; the Sanskrit and Japanese, 50; the

Ethiopic and Tartaric, 202.

If this information bewilders you, my poor little letter learners, don't mind it. It will keep. One of these days you will be big and able to play tag, and, later on, baseball in these languages. Then, a few letters, more or less, in any one of them, will be a matter of small consequence to will be a matter of small consequence to you. Even now, I dare say, after what I have told you, you'd be able to play with the letter blocks of any country. In truth, if I were you, I think I should pre-fer a box of Ethiopic or Tartarie letter block: to begin with,—St. Nicholas.

Advance in Medical Science. The greatest advance in the medical science of our generation is the clearer and more general recognition that the power of medicine to cure diseases is extrem ly limited. In other words, that the nim of the enlightened physician should be prevention rather than cure. The ranitary science has accomplished formers where and how to work. It is

IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT AN STATELY AQUEDUCT.

A Canal on a Stone Bed 138 Feet High. King Rene's Castle on the Rocks Beside the Rhone-Eastling Streets of Marseilles. A Cosmopolitan Population.

That part of the ancient provence which is now called Les Bouches du Rhone is a flat and barren estuary of that river, and very desolate in appearance. The neighborhood of Nismes resembles the Roman campagna, uninhabited, dry and waste, with small olive trees alone relieving the monotony, although projects are on foot for irrigating the country as far as the Aiges Mortes, or dead farms. But a little further south the real desert begins, and a more repellant section of country I never saw, unless it were in Arizona. The soil seems to consist of mortar, and the broken rocks that jut from it resemble masses of ruined masonry. Scrubby bushes and sage brush scarcely enliven the scene, and you wender who can live in the occasional gray stone houses.

Across these desolate plains the inde-fatigable Romans built aqueducts to convey water from the occasional wholesome springs to their various colonies. and traces of these waterways are found in all directions. The principal one was twenty-five miles long, constructed probably by Agrippa, the general of Augustus, in order to bring water to Nismes. Ruined arches of this aqueduct remain here and there along its course, but one portion exists entire, and is, perhaps, the noblest Roman structure in the world. It is called the Pont du Gard, extending across the rocky valley through which flows the little river Gardon, about fifteen miles from Nismes. From this city we visited it, taking the railroad as far as Remoulins, and then walking two miles across the quiet, desolate campagna, scarcely seeing a living being by our way. The road, however, was perfect, as all the highways are in France-hard, smooth and white across the gray

MAGNIFICENT RUINED ARCHES. As we approached the river the prospect was varied by low hills and yellow spen groves, and suddenly appeared before us across the valley we were descending a gigantic screen of arches, one above another. We drew near to it with actual feelings of awe, it scarcely seemed a work of mortal hands, but rather as if built for eternity by the old gods who ruled the earth of yore.

The Pont has three tiers of arches, the whole being 640 feet long and 138 high. The lowest row, where the river passes below it, consists of six arches, the next one of cleven of the same size, while above these is a row of thirty-five small arches, on top of which is laid the waterway, a canal 6 feet wide and of about the same depth. This passage again is covered with slabs of stone and was formerly used by foot passengers when crossing the river, but in the beginning of the last century a bridge was added to the lower part of the structure. The blocks of stone of which the whole is composed are about five feet in length and two in depth, and are laid entirely without cement.

We only passed a few hours at Taras-

on, threading our way among the old fortifications and narrow, lofty streets as going through the passages in a granite quarry, until we came to King Rene's eastle, standing on a rock beside the Rhone. The castle, partly ruined, i square and of a stately height, but with no claim to grace or beauty of archit ture except a fine machiolated corn the towers being half buried in the wall above which they do not rise, like the picture of the Bastille. The river, he ver, is broad and imposing at this 1: of its career, and so smooth that every stone was reflected from its bosom; and we were glad that the good king had a pleasanter prospect than that of his gray little capital, and that the maidens of his court as they peeped from the slitted windows of their bowers could see the ships go by, and perhaps drop a rose now and then to some serenader in a boat. Certainly all the charms of music and romance would be needed to make such

a dwelling place desirable. LIFE IN THE STREETS. At Marseilles we have come into the midst of southern climate and southern outdoor life. Houses for any other than sleeping purposes seem suddenly to be at discount, and you can freely watch the daily life of the people as you walk through the crowded streets. Here women are sitting in rows on benches knitting or mending garments with their children round their feet; there they are roasting coffee or chestnuts or frying fish or doughnuts over little charcoal fires. Men squat on the pavement re-pairing fishing nets, cobbling or weaving great baskets out of Manilla rope-very useful articles apparently, from their flexibility and strength. Both sexes are engaged in selling everything that can be sold-the women who offer you flowers doing so often from pretty stalls exactly like booths in a fancy fair; while bargaining, wrangling, chatting and singing go on vociferously all day and almost all night.

The most lively part of the city lies around the port and the docks, and a stroll in that neighborhood would give you a very good idea of the carnival anywhere else. The old port, so called, is generally crowded with shipping, although it can contain 1,200 vessels at once, and as it is the center of Mediterranean trade all nations and languages are represented in its waters and on its wharves. Here you see the handsome Greeks and Albanians, the vivacious Italians, the burly Africans, Moors and Arabs in white burnoose, Lascars in loose red trousers and scarlet fez, while now and then a neat Englishman pushes his way impatiently through the crowd. Meanwhile the noise is indescribable, the din being increased by the screams of multitudes of parrots, one of these birds seeming to hang in its cage from every window. There is no sailor's wife so poor that she cannot afford a parrot. These birds, which are brought over from Tunis, show a much greater variety of color than those we see at home, where only the most teachable kinds are selected; but here you see specimens of the most vivid rainbow hues-green, crimson, blue, yellow—as gay a collection as a tulip bed can offer, and all saluting you in the most outlandish languages.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle,

It is said that an American syndicate, with a capital of \$50,000,606, has been formed to construct a railroad in Siberia, and that several former and present American diplomatic and consular agents

THE WOMBEYAN CAVES.

Discoveries Regarding Them Which Have Recently Been Made.

A few days ago a deputation waited on the minister of mines and requested that a house to accommodate travelers should be erected at the Wombeyan caves. At the same time they gave the minister some information concerning a recently discovered cave, and Mr. Abigail without delay called for a report. The following report was submitted to the minister by the chief surveyor, W.

I have the honor to submit, as requested the following report on the re-cently discovered additions to the new cave at Wombeyan caves. This new series of caves runs on a lower level, and commences at a point about fifty yards inside from the mouth of the midcoverer, Mr. Chalmer, an account of the free draught and good ventilation met with, that another outlet from the caves This surmise, after exploration, proved to be correct, and the discovery must be

regarded as a very important one, as the whole of the new cave can now be explored without the necessity of retracing our steps. Descending about forty feet by the aid of a rope into a large pit from the middle branch cave above mentioned, you find yourself on the floor of the main cave, which has a total length of over 150 feet by about 80 feet in width, and ts rugged and precipitous walls run ut o a height of over one hundred feet. This cave is remarkable for the masiveness and not for the number of its talactic formations. The immense fallen hack rocks piled on each other in every one ivable shape are here and there reisted by maxive buttresses of snowy white and transports dripstone. Some I these very in a secondle frozen enterfalls but at a chart of the rocks. Show take the the territ he number bar-Lot's Wire of a selection of Con trasting with the research dean comber-uess of this charge care two or three small branches oil it pack I with all

dads of pure white and transprient aystallized time and stalastic forms dons, as though they were chamber whose walls are covered with jewels, After leaving this cave some two analysis or three hundred feet rathe ard traveling is experienced through: ircuitous paisage averaging ten feet i with, the faor is perfectly level, an he coof, a tere shelving rock, does no everage two feet in height. This, ourse, regulations bringing into plan he hands and knews in Lor of feet as neans of Lecomotion, added to this, t' loor being thickly covered with a form ion resembling small conical spile livided into partions at intervals t tnife like (Higes, makea, progress) re.: peinful operation. Some portle: he floor resemble ministure pine for

and produce a very pretty offic On emerging from this pass ther large cave is entered which is a ip er large broken bowl-krs. pit-l-ieach other in purpy discriber. The come formations are mostly dull and composed, the principal feature of chamber being the coordinas number buts lodging in it, which, on being o urbed by the light, preduce a so. ng from this chamber through a fissi a the rocks and ascending a short d ance over the rocks brines you to t' oot of mother passage on an incli-brough which day light Is to a smith surface guized. One merging efter thre

e four hours continuous journeyin grough the whole cave you find you. If within 100 feet of the place of e. ance, and level of the outlet on the co of the hill being about forty for clow that of the patrance, while a ran-calour 200 feet above the Levil of the rock.—Sydney Herald.

Handling High Explosives.

Forty civilian workmen accustomed t ie manipulation of explosive substance re amployed at Toulon arsenal, und to direction of the artillery staff. I harging melonite chells. To the Lot. omposition, it appears, is now addenother substance called "crosilite which is stated to materially jacres. he powers of necenito, and at the sam-ime contribute to its preservation an-afety in handling. As fast as the shell re leaded, and a considerable number re daily filled, they are sent away to

The process of filling the shells is sup-ace I to be a secret, but it is learned that ie cresilite, a hard, gunnny compound first melted in copper vessels, and their soured into a space occupying about wo-thirds of the interior of the shell left in the custing. The remaining vac-uum is afterwards filled up with melen ite, rammed in by means of a mallet and the work requires the utmost deli-eacy to avoid accident. Ten men are specially selected for the latter part of the operation, who are kept separated one from the other in compartments in-closed by walls of empty shells, so that should an explosion occur, there would be but one victim.

On beginning work in the morning the fillers have to drink a pint of milk, by medical order, as a prophylactic remedy against the noxious fumes of the substances they handle, which leave upon all the exposed parts of their skins a deep yellow tinge that cannot be removed. even by continuous ablutions. In spite, however, of these cutaneous signs and the forebodings of the surgeons, the men, who gain from four shillings to six shillings per day, seem to retain excellent health and declare that the emanations from the compounds they mix endow them with inordinate appetites.—New York Telegram.

Fresh Air for Our Rooms, The following cheap and simple method

has been found very satisfactory in solving the troublesome problem—how to secure fresh air in a room without exposing the inmates to draughts. Nail or screw a neat strip of wood-from one to two inches wide—upon the window sill just inside the sash and extending across the window. Upon the top of the strip fasten a piece of "weather strip," so that there will be formed an airtight joint between the weather strip and the lawer sash of the window, whether the latter is closed or raised an inch or two the lower cross piece of the sash sliding on the rubber of the weather strip as the sash rises. With this fixture the lower sash may be raised enough to admit air leaves and have a said the lower sash may be raised enough to admit his between the lower and upper sashes without admitting the least air at the bottom of the window. The air thus entering is thrown opward and has its "chill taken off thefare descending upon the hones of the occupants of the room. -Christian Union.

Meeting of Two Great Storms, TBESTURM OF REDUCTION! STORM OF PATRONAGE!

dle branch of the new cave. On first entering them it was evident to the dis-Winter Caps will convince you that our discount of

20 Per Cent. From Marked Prices

Has caused the stock to melt away like pleces of ice that quench the fire imparched and burning palates. You never had such values given you before.

A \$20.00 Overcoat less 20 per cent discount means \$16.00

A \$15.00 Overcoat less 20 per cent discount means \$12.00

A \$2.50 Fur Cap les 20 per cent discount means \$2.00

This is the reason why we have been enabled to to reduce our stock, as we do not care to wait for cold weather.

OUR STOCK MUST BE REDUCED

We will give you the same Discount on all Winter Goods,

Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers

S.&C. MAYER,

The Leading Clothiers, Cor. Main and 5th.

E. G. DOVEY & SON.

For suitable Holiday Presents we are slewing a fine line of

Silk and Cashmere Mufflers

and Silk Handkerchiefs at very reasonable prices.

Fancy Linen Table Sets and some pretty designs in Stamped Goods and Tinsel Tidies. On our

CLOAKS PLUSH SACQUES

we have placed specially low prices, low enough to interest the purchaser. For

HANGING LAMPS, FANCY CUPS AND SAUCERS

and Fancy Glassware see through our Queen-ware Department.

E. C. DOVEY & SON.