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TERMS FOR DAILY. TERMS FOR WEEKLY.

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WEEKLY	HEBALD	and	N. Y. World
	3.4	**	N. Y. Tribune 2 50
241	++		Omaha Rep 2 3)
	16	9.8	N. Y. Press
3.0	4.4	. 4.6	N. Y. Post 2 30
**	*5		Harpers Magazine 4 60
44	45	6.4	Weekly, 4 75
4+		1841	" Bazar 4 75 "Young People 3 30
			* Young People 3 30
	44		Neb. Farmer 2 00
44	2.0	1640	Demorest's Month-
			ly Magazine 3 10
		1882	American Ma'zine 3 50
		1.48	The Forum 5 00

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The so-called Australian electoral scheme has been in operation for years in England and Canada. Adaptions of the system have been made in Wisconsin Kentucky and Massachusetts. In Wisconsin the law applies to Milwaukee only and in Kentucky it is restricted to Louisville. Massachusetts adopted the plan a year ago, to apply to the entire state. It will go into actual operation in the election in November next. A bill for the enactment of a similar scheme is before the New York legislature now, and will undoubtedly pass both branches of that body. The chances of its approval by Gov. Hill are favorable. Last year pounds of nails; with 2 bushels of po when a measure like this in essential features passed the legislature Hill vetoed it. This year, however, the gryernor is committed to electoral reform. Besides, the bill this year is devoid of the features

of detail objected to by Hill in 1888. The legislatures of most of the "other northern states will also have bills of the same class before them this winter.

The bill no s up in the New York legislature will probably serve as a model upon which most of the measures to be brought forward in other states will be based. Its principles may be broadly outlined thus: The state shall print the ballots, the charge for general elections being put on the counties and for municipal elections on the cities, the ballots to contain the names of all the candidates to be voted for, aech party's nominees to be grouped together and designated. These are the only tickets that can be used, and they will be furnished at the polling places by the inspectors to actual yoters. The inspector puts his name or initials on the back of the ballot before handing it to the voter, who retires to a private compartment, where he indicates by a mark opposite a name or group of names, the candidate or candidates for whom he desires to vote. He is not permitted to put any other sort of a mark on the ticket, or to inscribe any sort of sign upon it by which his identity may be betrayed. After making his mark the voter folds his ticket, with the indorsement on the outside, and carries it back to the inspectors, who deposit it in the box. These are the esential features of the measure. All the candidates to be voted for, as before mentioned, are placed up on each ticket. The conditions which establish the status of candidates are these: A candidate is a person nominated by a convention or primary meeting representing a political orginization which polled at least 1 per cent of the entir vote cast at the election immediately preceding. This lets in prohibitic nists and labor men in most of the states. Bolting candidates, or candidates of new parties, are provided for in the clause of the measure which secures a place for them on the treket if a number of voters representing at least 1 per cent of the votes cast at the next preceding election sign a document asking to have their nominees' names put on the ticket. The county clerk is required by law to publish the tickets in two newspapers of the county at least seven days before the election takes place. Of cource the ppers generally will print the tickets it. fac-simile often previous to the election This will familiarize voters with them." Nobody will be with the voter when he is marking his ballot, and he is not allow ed to show it to anybody after it is marked. This insures the necessary s crecy. There can be no doubt that a measure like this would cure most, if not all, the abuses which flourish under the present system. In the countries where it has been tried the system has given complete satisfaction .- Globe Democrat.

The Plattsmouth Daily Heraid. their inability to secure skilled workmen and partly to the incompletion of their new factory work in which is being pushed forward. They state that Germany is now the center of the swordmaking industry of the world. The war authorities regard this explanation as reasonable.-New York Evening Post.

There used to be a fine silk muaufacturing industry in England, but it has surrendered to France. Free Trade Eugland once manufactured large quantities of gloves, but has yielded the industry to France. A short time since there were twenty or more sugar refineries in the City of London, today there are but five. The industry has departed to Germany and the United States, which countries are able to lay down refined sugar in Free Trade London cheaper than the English can make it. Only recently the Manchester cotton manufacturers were complaining that the coolies in Bombay were spinning cotton and laying it down in the far eastern markets at cheaper prices than the Manchester spinners could make it for, and now we have a confession that Germany leads England in the manufacture of bayenuts. Is it any wonder that the workmen of England are holding meetings and protesting against the free trade policy of the country?-Economist.

A MISSOURIAN GIVES SOME FACTS OF DEEP INTEREST

took to market and got in return th following: One pound of good butter for 1 pound of nails; 2 bushels of good potatoes for 1 yard of calico; 20 dozen of good eggs for I bushel of sait. Now with 1 pound of butter, we can get (tatoes, 10 yards of calico; with 20 dozes eggs, 4 barrels of salt.

"I believe in a protective tariff, and was been an a farm at that. I do not think it was the ignorance of the farmer that defeated the president for re-election. But, on the contrary, I believe they are smart enough to know when they get a good thing, and voted ac cordingly."

THE Yantic has returned to New York Harbor from Hayti with two cases of yellow feys: on board, and Lieutenant Miles died yesterday. The other one is pas danger. One death occurred durin; the voyage.

TWO CHATEAUX.

DIFFERENCES THAT ARE NOTICED ONLY ON INVESTIGATION.

The Tourist Liable to Be Deceived by a High Sounding Name-A Place That Should Be Called a Ranch-Water That Came Exceptionally High.

France is full of chateaux, under which name are included a great variety of buildings, so great that when you hear of a place so called you do not at all know what to expect. Information is always hard to get in a foreign land. and the human mind rebels against a perpetual confession of ignorance, so that its owner is apt to accept with a smile of intelligence instructions in a strange language that convey but a shadow of meaning to the hearer, and to trust to experience as the best teacher. I leave it to any candid reader to say, if he would know which promised the most, the Chateau of the Pharos or the Chateau of St. Eulalie? Yet one is a palace, and the other-but let me not anticipate.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO BE SICK.

On one cape of the magnificent bay that includes Marseilles and her harbors. and overlooking them all from its hill, stands the Chateau of the Pharos, giving us an unexpected reward for our difficult walk between quays, fortresses and lighthouse, in its elegance and quiet seclusion. The palace is closed now, and stands as peacefully in its extensive and well kept park as if it were miles away from the busy city—a handsome Renais-sance edifice, far more attractive than TO THE FARMERS. J. J. Foster, of Kansas City, Mo., writes the following to the New York Press. "During the low tariff times in Missouri my father tells me that they for a hospital, in such an open, healthy location; it would be almost worth while to be sick in order to recover in such a pleasant spot.

THE OTHER KIND.

It was while we were at Hyeres that we heard of the Chateau of St. Eulalie. Attracted by the poetical name we re-solved to visit it, although it was repre-sented as rather too distant for a walk. But with such an object in view we would take the best part of the day. start early, and give up our lunch. Following the directions given, we proceeded down the beautiful valley of Hyeres, between the summits of Costa Bella and the mountains of the Moors, the latter name so suggestive of the times when all this land was racked by piratical incursions of those savage marauders. Crossing the rapid little Gapand river after two or three miles' walk, and fol-lowing its banks, we looked in all directions for the stately edifice we expected to show its towers above the yellow sycamores, but in vain. Finally, being directed by the most polite of French cavaliers, whom we fortunately met, and who might have ridden directly out of the middle ages, we turned down a muddy lane and found—a ranch! A ranch, though nobody in this effete

A MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY. The Remarkable Talent of a Half Witted Negro Countryman.

Reuben Field, the mathematical prodigy of Lexington, who has attracted so much attention, was born at Warrensburg, Johnson county, about thirty years ago, and possesses only slightly better intellectual faculties than "Blind Tom." "Rueb's" gift is made the more promi-nent by the barrenness of his mind in other features. He has no intelligence aside from his remarkable manipulation of figures. Give Reuben Field a problem, no matter whether it be in decimal, compound or vulgar fractions; it makes no difference whether it is better suited to the rules of short than long division; it is immaterial whether there are ten figures or 700 in it; whether multiplication or substraction; and he will, without the aid of paper or pencil, give you the answer before the echoes of your voice in propounding the question have fully died away. He cannot read; he cannot write. He does not know one figure from another, and yet mentally, by the gift which he possesses, he can solve any problem submitted to him. As "Blind Tom's" talent of repeating pieces of music played in his presence for the first time by many of the most brilliant performers in the country has been tested, and always with the result of making more wonderful his great gift, so have learned mathematicians tried to trap Field, but without success. To give him a problem which one himself could not solve would not determine whether he was right or wrong, and lest errors might be made the most difficult "examples" in the higher arithmetics, as well as others, originating with their questioner and simple enough except for their long array of figures, have been hurled at him, and quick as a flash would come his answer, always correct.

Give him the diameter of the wheel of a locomotive, and the distance between any two points-it makes no difference how great-the time spont in traversing this distance, and you have hardly ceased speaking before he gives you the number of revolutions the wheel makes in covering the distance. Give him the distance and the time and he will tell you the diameter of the wheel. Tell him the dimensions of a brick, and say to him a wall is so many feet long, so many high and so many thick, and he promptly tells you how many bricks are in the wall. Not in a reasonable length of time, as though calculating it, but instantly, and while skilled accountants who have witnessed his feats have questioned the correctness of his answers, they have found they were in error and Reub was right whenever they did so. Tell him to multiply 9,898,746,322,156 by 73, add 89,572 and divide by 60, and in less time than the reader can calculate it Reub will have the answer ready. These tigures are only used as an illustration, but they are simplicity in its purest form compared to some submitted to him. He has gray eyes, and, when not engaged in exhibiting his strange gift, they are entirely free of expression, as though they were of dead glass; but have him in the excitement of figures and a strange glitter-something little short of in expression of madness-lights them up. The strangest of this half witted

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BAD BAYONUTS.

NOW BE MADE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 22 .- In relation to complaints of the inferior quality of the bayonuts used by the troops at Suakim, Wilkinson & Son, the arms manufactur wilkinson & Son, the arms manufactur ers, who furnishel the weapons, explain that they are unable to make bayonuts in and digger about badly intoxicated. England now, owing partly to ;

Too well known to need lengthy ad vertis a ents- Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Gauss' Invention of the Telegraph.

"I don't remember," writes Gauss to Olbers on the 20th of November of the year 1833, "my having made any pre-vious mention to you of an astonishing piece of mechanism that we have de-vised. It consists of a galvanic circuit conducted through wires stretched through the air over the houses up to the steeple of St. John and down again, and connecting the observatory with the phy ical laboratory, which is under the direction of Weber. The entire length of wire may be computed at about 8,000 feet. Both ends of the wire are connected with a multiplicator, the one at my end consisting of 170, that in Weber's laboratory of 50 coils of wire, each wound around a one pound magnet suspended according to a method which I have devised. By a simple contrivance-which I have named a commutator-I can reverse the current instantaneously. Carefully operating my voltaic pile, I can cause so violent a motion of the needle in the laboratory to take place that it strikes a bell, the sound of which is audible in the adjoining room. This serves merely as an amusement. Our aim is to display the movements with the utmost accuracy. We have already made use of this apparatus for telegraphic experiments, which have resulted successfully in the transmission of entire words and small phrases. This method of telegraphing has the advantage of being quite independent of either daytime or weather; the one who gives the signal and the one who receives it remain in their rooms, with, if they desire it, the shutters drawn, The employment of sufficiently stout wires, I feel convinced, would enable us to telegraph with but a single iap from Gottingen to Hanover, or from Hanover to Bremen."—"Gauss and the Electric Telegraph" in Popular Science

Educated Horses.

Monthly.

Doubtless most of you think when you see the performances of trained horses in the circuses of today that a great advance has been made in educating the animals over what was done in ancient tim s. But you are mistaken, for even the most wonderful exploits of the horses of the present day are repetitions of what was done with them several hundred years ago. In those days horses not only danced upon their hind legs, but fought mock battles, striking at their enemies with their fore feet, and showing what appeared to be remarkable intelligence. Perhaps the most surprising feat ever performed by a horse was in the olden time. A large three sided braided rope was stretched several feet from the ground, and upon this the horse walked. preserving its balance perfectly. In an old print a picture of the act is shown, while another cut represents a horse striking the shield of a soldier with its hoofs. Even the elephant, generally considered the most ungainly of animals, was trained in those days to walk the tight rope, not only near the ground, but, if we may believe the old writers, it traversed ropes swung above the heads of the audience, and not only preserved A CONFESSION THAT GOOD ONES CANNOT Dack.—Philadelphia Times.

The mocking birds in Orange, Cal., feed on the berries that grow in the Chinese umbrella tree, and this sort country knows enough to call it so.

There were a number of long, low stone buildings, scattered among huge old olive trees, peach orchards, groves of mulberries and grass fields; there were great ricks of hay, an old mill, wide barns and tribes of chickens, but no handsome central mansion worthy of the noble family that formerly inhabited it. The only reminders of the ancient times when I suppose princes used to visit here were a dilapidated avenue of lofty trees that once formed the approaches t the chateau, and a singular old towar. This tower must have been built as a refuge for the family and dependents when the pirate galleys were anchored in the harbor and the alarm was spread fro one estate to another; a tall, round tower, pierced only by loopholes, with a lookout on the summit of its bell shaped roof. Around its base were battlemented walls, now in ruins, the former moat overgrown with bushes and traversed by chickens, the only useless part of the farm. Amen! May all war so vanish in peace and plenty! AN EXPENSIVE CANAL. "Have you seen the falls of Durance?"

we were asked soon after our arrival in Marseilles. We replied in the negative, wondering to what the lady could refer, when she explained by adding: "Where the water comes into the town." In 1840 the Marseilles people, having been short of water for some centuries and having, as it happened, no war on hand to exhaust their finances, undertook to bring in a river to satisfy their thirsty souls. The expenditure of 20,000,000 francs resulted in the canal of Roquefavour, which connects the Durance with the city, a distance of twenty-five miles. Marseilles slopes gently upward from its harbor to a hill directly east from that point, about a mile and a half, the hill being 400 feet above the sea level. On the top of that hill arrives the canal, having passed through several tunnels and crossed the final valley on arches like the old Roman aqueducts .- Marseilles Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

How to Split Paper.

"Oh, dear! I have a picture printed on one side of this paper and some reading matter on the other, and I wanted to save both," said a young lady recently, who was pasting scraps into a book. "Well, you can save both," said her

friend.

"Why, how can I do that?"

"There are two ways of splitting a piece of paper. One is to lay the sheet of paper on a piece of glass, soak it thoroughly with water and then press it smoothly all over the glass. With a lit-tle care the upper half of the sheet can be peeled off, leaving the under half on the glass. Let this dry and it will come off the class and the sheet can off the glass easily; of course the glass must be perfectly clean. The second way is a better one, but it requires some good practice." Paste a piece of cloth or strong paper on each side of the sheet to be split. When it has thoroughly dried pull the two pieces of cloth apart sud-denly and violently. The paste can then be softened with water and the two halves of the sheet easily taken off the cloths."—New York Mail and Express.

A King's Nurse.

The most gorgeously dressed woman at the court of Spain is the young king's nurse. She always wears a dress of rich black velvet, with broad bands of gold round the skirt, an apron of blue velvet, also trimmed with gold, and a black velvet bodice fastened with silver buttons. This bodice is open in front over a chemise of fine lawn. Round her neck she has five er six rows of coral beads, and apon her cark hair is arranged a hand-kerchief of rich silk. Her long earrings are also coral.-London Life.

fellow's accomplishments is that, awakened at any hour, he will tell you the time to a second. He does not make a business of exhibiting his power, and it is not always that those who are most kind to him, and whom he knows best, can persuade him to "show off." He says his power came from God, and, if he accepted offers which had been made to him to travel with showmen, or to take employment in large business touses, God would take his gift away.-exington (Mo.) Cor. Globe-Democrat.

er receives from his doting congregation to help him on his journey, is going out of favor as a gift, in holidays or other times. The gold headed umbrella has taken its place. The umbrella answers all the purposes of a walking stick, without the disadvantage of the latter. It is not a hint of old age, and is more onvenient in a rain storm. As eloquent ionation speeches may be made over a time silk umbrella with a gold headed handle as over an ebony wood club that but few men will carry about with them, Possibly the umbrella is more likely to turn up as lost, strayed or stolen, with less chance of finding its true owner again than the cane, but that is a disadvantage that comes entirely from the uperior value of the umbrella. There s the same distinction between gold and brass.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette,

Fooling a Jehu.

"Some bright newspaper man," remarked my marine engineer friend, "ought to ship as a deck hand or coal passer on a big lake boat and write up his experiences. He'd get an idea of life unfamiliar to him, and be able to interest his readers with glimpses of a strange, ough, reckless existence, and perhaps if he had a good constitution he'd be all the better for roughing it for a few weeks. He would see some amusing things, too. I remember one night in Chicago, as we I remember one night in Chicago, as we were lying near the Clark street bridge, a cab was driven rapidly on to the bridge just as it was in the act of swinging. The cabby was half tipsy, but he had a fare and was rushing away with him for one of the depots. 'Oh, I'll get there,' he says; 'I always do, and you can't stop me.' He went on sassing the bridge me.' He went on sassing the bridge tenders as he and his cab swung around with the bridge. The vessel went through, the bridge swung to place, but the bridge tenders had put up a job on the jehu. Away rattled the cab, the driver cracking his whip and yelling, 'I'll get there.' but he didn't, for the bridge tenders turned him the wrong way. They swung the bridge clear around.—Buffalo News.

Wanted It Done Fashionably.

"Inasmuch as the animal you stole was only a colt," remarked the leader of the regulators, "we have decided to give you forty-nine lashes with a horsewhip instead of hanging you. But we shall lay them on well."

"I have only one favor to ask, gentle-men," said the prisoner, pale but unflinching.

"What is it?" "Gentlemen," he replied, "I have not always been a criminal and an outcast, always been a criminal and an outcast. I have moved in good society and I know the customs that prevail among our best people. I will take it as a favor, gentle-men, if yon will lay the lashes on, as far as possible, in regular checks or diag-onals. Perpendicular stripes are not worn this season."—Chicago Tribune.



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