

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTT'S BRCS, Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Registered at the postoffice, Plattsmouth, Nebr., as second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets. Telephone No. 33.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. One copy one year in advance, by mail, \$5.00. One copy per month, by carrier, \$1.00. One copy per week, by carrier, \$0.25.

Our Clubbing List. WEEKLY HERALD AND N. Y. WORLD \$2.40. N. Y. TRIBUNE 2.50. Omaha Rep. 2.50. N. Y. Press 2.25. N. Y. Post 2.50. Harpers Magazine 4.00. Weekly 4.75. Bazar 4.50. Young People 3.05. Neb. Farmer 2.70. Democrat's Monthly Magazine 3.10. American Magazine 3.50. The Forum 5.00. Lincoln (Sun.) Call 2.50. Weekly Call 1.15.

DR. D. W. BLISS, one of the physicians who attended President Garfield during his illness, died yesterday at his home in Washington.

It is somewhat surprising to note how many men who cannot be regarded as temperance men in any respect express themselves in favor of the prohibition amendment and are resolved to vote for it.—Republican.

It Germany really has any idea of asking Uncle Sam for the punishment of Klein, the enterprising newspaper man who figured so largely in the Samoan war, she had better abandon it immediately or sooner. Germany can't afford to stir up the animals too vigorously, for there's a new administration coming in.—Lincoln Journal.

WHOLE TEMPERANCE SERMON

The following story is told of General Harrison in connection with a public dinner given him on one occasion: "At the close of the dinner one of the gentlemen drank his health. The general pledged his toast by drinking water. Another gentleman offered a toast and said: 'General will you not favor me by taking a glass of wine?' The general, in a very gentlemanly way, begged to be excused. He was again urged to join in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from his seat and said, in a most dignified manner: 'Gentlemen, I have twice refused to partake of the wine cup. I hope that will be sufficient. Though you press the matter ever so much, not a drop shall pass my lips. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink. That vow I have never broken. I am one of a class of young men who graduated together. Sixteen members of my class now fill drunkards' graves, and all from the pernicious habit of wine drinking. I owe my health, my happiness and prosperity to that resolution.'—Zion's Herald.

JAPAN'S STEP FORWARD.

Today Japan is, in a theoretical sense at least, a representative government. The Mikado is still the ruler, but the people will have a share, if only a slight one, in the conduct of affairs. Up to the beginning of the present week Japan was an absolute monarchy. The power of the Mikado was supreme and unlimited in legislative, executive and judicial matters. Hereafter, however, his authority will not be so rigid and unquestioned as it has been in legislative concerns. The government is now a limited monarchy, in the same sense, although not in the same degree, that the British, or even the Italian or the Spanish, monarchy is limited. The change which has been made, unlike almost all of the other advances ever made in despotisms, was a free concession of the sovereign. Indeed the Mikado, in his intelligent and persistent desire to be next his people, in a political way, has shown a liberality and progressiveness such as has not been displayed by any other living monarch except Peter II. of Brazil.

Apparently the Mikado has taken the German governmental system for a model, so far as he has patterned after any existing plan. For Europe this would not be a particularly advanced political scheme, but for Asia it is a big step forward. The most encouraging feature of the matter is the fact that it is evidently part of a systematic and careful devised plan on the part of the monarch to liberalize his government and elevate the condition of the people. He is still a young man, being less than 40 years of age, and has been on the throne about twenty-one years. One of his earliest official acts was the abolition of the feudal system in his domain, and this was followed by other reforms leading up to the constitution just granted. Japanese are the most intelligent, alert and progressive of the Asiatics. A government of some sort has existed among them, it is claimed, since six or seven centuries before Christ, but the political advances made in the last score of years have been greater than all that preceded them, and the changes have probably only just begun. Judged by the progress of the past two decades, in fact, he would be bold who would set limits to the political reforms to be wrought out by the "Yankees of the Orient" before a quarter of the coming century is spent.—Globe Democrat.

JAMES THE SECOND'S BODY.

An Effort Made to Penetrate the Mystery That Surrounded Its Burial.

Miss Strickland, when making researches at Paris and St. Germain for her life of Mary of Modena, was told by the abbot (superior) of the Austin nunnery that the Republicans broke open James II's coffin, that they found the limbs supple, that she believed they had some superstitious reverence for it, which, however, did not prevent their making a show of it and receiving a sou or a franc from the spectators, and for some reason the corpse escaped destruction.

Piecing together this and other information (see Miss Jane Strickland's recent life of her sister), the biographer of English queens stated, on the authority of "The Traditions of Paris and St. Germain," that the Jacobin crowd of 1793 and 1794 were seized with superstitious awe, that the municipality took possession of the hearse and body, that people crowded to see it from all parts of Paris, from a sou to a franc was charged for admission, that miracles were whispered of, that Robespierre ordered the body to be buried, that this was not done, but that it was carefully and reverently preserved, that on the allies coming to Paris in 1814 the body was still above ground, that George IV ordered it to be carried in funeral procession to St. Germain and that it was interred in the church.

Agnes Strickland, on afterward seeing Fitzsimmons' account, cited it as a corroboration, but it is really just the reverse, for he concludes by saying: "Where the body was thrown I never heard. George IV tried all in his power to get tidings of the body, but could not." Where could the body have lain from 1794 to 1814, or rather till 1884, for there was no ceremony whatever in the former year, when, indeed, St. Germain's church was in a ruinous state! Mrs. Fairbairn, the superior of the Austin convent, could speak only from hearsay, as she did not enter the institution until 1819, and she had not improbably been misled by Longueville Jones, whose visit for collecting epitaphs is still remembered.

Miss Strickland was strangely off her guard when she accepted hearsay, which it is so easy to test. She had had only to consult the newspapers of 1824, or to read the St. Germain inscription, to see that there was no procession of the body from Paris. Indeed, one can trace the slender foundation for almost every detail of her story. The exposure of the body for nearly a whole day grew into a prolonged exhibition; the money given by prisoners at the monastery for a sight of it grew into payments made by a concourse of people from all parts of Paris; the miracles immediately following on James' death grew into miracle working in 1794, when belief in the supernatural was at the lowest ebb. There is every reason to suppose that the body was flung into some neighboring pit or sewer. Assuredly all traces of it had disappeared when the terror ended.—New York Star.

New Rapid Fire Cannon.

Information through military channels indicate the complete success of the trial of the new English Armstrong 6 inch rapid fire gun. This gun is a development of the Armstrong 4.72 inch rapid fire gun, which succeeded in throwing in one minute and forty seconds ten projectiles, each capable of piercing nine inches of iron. The wonderful success of the latter gun, "the rapid firing 36 pounder," gave the British an advantage in naval warfare which foreign officers were quick to perceive. It was found that the projectiles which could be fired with such rapidity weighed no less than 45 pounds, and had a velocity of 2,073 feet seconds, and were capable of penetrating nine inches of iron and two feet of oak and teak. The whole weight of the gun is only 4,200 pounds.

Notwithstanding the efficiency of the 4.72 inch gun, it was decided to construct a 6 inch rapid fire gun on the same plan as the former. The question immediately arose, will a 6 inch Armstrong resist the heat resulting from a fire of such rapidity? As a result of the trial, it has been found that the gun has stood intact the enormous pressure to which it has been subjected, and, instead of 45 pound projectiles, the British now have a gun which will throw with almost the same rapidity projectiles weighing 110 pounds with a penetration of 10 1/2 inches of iron and 4 feet of oak and teak. The powder charge is nearly 42 pounds in weight, and the chamber pressure over 17 1/2 tons.—Engineering News.

The Ideal Woman of the Future.

"The ideal woman of the future," says an eminent physician, "must be a woman of grand and strong physique. Bulwer says: 'The match for beauty is a man, not a money chest.' Equally true is it that the match for the ideal man, the coming Twentieth century man, is a woman, not a bundle of aches and pains. And woman will not have gone far in her search for health before she will have discovered that her dress is a fetter self imposed, which she herself must summon strength to break.

She must cast off her slavery to the fashion plate and go back to the freedom and grace of the old Greek ideal and find in the deep bosomed Junos and the stately, well poised Venuses of antiquity, with their loose necks and flowing lines of drapery, her models in dress. She must be strong and many sided mentally. All art, all culture, all those mighty principles of physical and psychical law—of which an ancient Greek has said that "the divinity is mighty within them and growth not old"—must minister to her intellectual wants, for how shall she give life who knows not the principles of life. Last and best of all, she must be grand in that freedom and purity of soul which shall make her love a royal boon, a guardian worthy of all knightly and chivalrous homage to the man who shall call her—wife."—Philadelphia Press.

Martha's Wife.

A keen eyed, wiry old lady, with a determined expression upon her countenance and an aggressive air generally, sat directly in front of me on a western railroad train, writes a correspondent. We had just left a small, dreary looking little town in Kansas, when the old lady turned around and asked, "The next station's B—, ain't it?"

"Yes," I replied. "I got off there," said the old lady, and having begun her confidences, she continued:

"Yes, I'm going out there to live with my daughter Harriet—that is, if we kin git along together." "Indeed," I said, as she evidently expected me to say something. "You see, I've been staying awhile out in Ohio, with my son Hiram, but me and his wife never could git along in this world, never! Ain't it awful how extravagant young folks are nowadays? It wa'n't so when I was young?" "The times are different," I said.

"That's no excuse for a woman throwin' away whole half loaves of bread, is it?" she asked sharply, and when I made no reply, she went on: "And that's just what my son's wife, Ellen, did. Then she uses a whole egg ev'ry morning for clearin' coffee, when anybody knows the yeller or the white alone will do. I've often cleared it with the shell alone, and I have made it without any egg at all, and it didn't pizen us."

"I still kept silence, for my sympathy was with her son's wife, and the old lady persisted with her complaints.

"Another thing; she takes good butter, at thirty cents a pound, and spreads it on beefsteak after it's cooked. Think of that! And she makes her ginger bread out of half sugar, instid of all molasses, which is good enough for anybody! It was just waste, waste, waste in that house! I expect to see the whole family in the pore house yit, and I told my son's wife so ev'ry day I was there."

"What did she say?" "Not a word. She never minded me, but kept right on. 'So I left, and if Harriet carries on like that, I'll leave her, too.'—Youth's Companion.

Method in His Madness.

One of the most remarkable characters Cincinnati ever saw is dead. It was Dr. Joseph Garretson, of west Eighth street. For sixty-two years of his life he never drank a cup of coffee nor sipped a little tea. For fifty years of his life he ate no meat. For twenty-six years of his life he never took so much as a pinch of salt. He came of English stock, and was born in that county of long lived people, York, Pa., Feb. 27, 1808. His ideas were very simple, but on the subject of diet he believed strictly in a vegetarian diet. Nature, he used to say, has supplied this food, and it is against nature when a man eats meats. To those who would eat meat, however, he insisted that it should be boiled. He used to point to the Indians as proof of this, claiming that they were never sick unless from wounds. He trusted no cooks to prepare his food, but did it himself. When he went upon a journey he took his food with him, only a few weeks before his death he was in New York city, going the entire distance with his food. He claimed that everything greasy was injurious to the human system, and of all things horrible was a piece of meat fried. Dyspepsia and all the ghosts and nightmares of indigestion he attributed to frying. His only drink during his long life was water, or sometimes a lemonade. He was continually experimenting on the subject of diet, and attributed his long life entirely to his diet and habits.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Rattlesnakes as Food.

It was said of a strong political partisan that he would swallow rattlesnakes if party interests demanded it. It is only men of this sort who, without protest, swallow the old fashioned pills. Sensible people, requiring medicine to cleanse their systems, invariably use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are unrivaled in all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

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