

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTT BROS., Publishers & Proprietors. THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Registered at the postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets. Telephone No. 38.

TERMS FOR DAILY. One copy one year in advance, by mail, \$6.00 One copy per month, by carrier, .50 One copy per week, by carrier, .15

TERMS FOR WEEKLY. One copy one year, in advance, \$1.50 One copy six months, in advance, .75

SAYINGS OF WISE MEN.

Proverbs hold the wisdom of nations. Substantially they are the same in all ages. The aphoristic sayings of Solomon are repeated in Egypt, Arabia, Hindoostan and the Islands of the sea. They commend honor, justice, industry and virtue. Proverbial sayings are the common coin of the world and pass from one generation to another. The tones of the learned perish, but the pithy utterances are immortal.

"England expects every man to do his duty." "Don't give up the ship." "We've met the enemy and he is ours." "The king never dies."—with other aphoristic sayings will live while history endures. But it was left for our own generation and our own great country of Cass to produce the greatest and grandest proverbial condensation of wisdom and beauty ever crystallized by the mind of mortal man, and Harry Race, the accomplished editor of the Weeping Water Eagle, is that mortal man. Here is his great proverbial utterance: "The people of Plattsmouth are acting the hog in elegant shape."

THE DEFEAT OF PROHIBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Prohibition was defeated in Massachusetts Monday. The result is not a surprise. In any community where the population largely resides in cities and villages such an outcome is to be expected. The population of Massachusetts is more largely in cities and villages than any state in the union, save perhaps Rhode Island. When one comes to consider all the conditions the wonder is not that prohibition was defeated in Massachusetts but that it should have received so many votes. A small state almost surrounded by states having license laws it would not matter much how well the laws were enforced, provided prohibition had carried, there would have been little difficulty in obtaining liquor from the cities and towns in adjacent states. Indeed this cause more than anything else has produced the trouble with enforcing the law in Rhode Island. Trains were run with reference to accommodating persons who might want to procure liquor in cities and towns outside the state. So that in this way the object of the law was defeated and this led to a lack of enforcement in that state—just as in Nebraska in license times it is a notorious fact that a great deal of intoxicating liquor is sold in drugstores by the drink, yet comparatively little attention is paid to it for the reason that it is not generally considered that drunkenness is thereby increased as that all the liquor desired could be obtained at the licensed places should the drug stores be compelled to obey the law.

Then another reason that contributed to the defeat of prohibition in Massachusetts as pointed out in dispatches to the press, was the vote of the farmers who have orchards and are in the habit of making a good many pennies out of cider each year. For it must be conceded that the pocketbook is a pretty strong factor with the average American. In Nebraska however, conditions are entirely different from Massachusetts and many other eastern states. Here the population instead of being largely in cities is largely in the country. Farmers are not engaged in making cider, and hence their pocketbook would not be affected in that way.

It is not claimed by sensible men that the adoption or rejection of prohibition in Nebraska is going to affect the price of grain; so no appeal can be made to the farming community to vote against prohibition on the grounds of self interest. So our whisky friends need not delude themselves by thinking that because prohibition was defeated in Massachusetts it will be defeated in Nebraska. Iowa and Kansas are instances more nearly in point. In population etc., they are very similar to Nebraska, and not stopping to argue at this time whether or not prohibition prohibits in those states, at least this fact will be conceded, that no effort is making or can be made with any show of success looking to the repeal of prohibition. Every move in the legislation there is in the direction of the enacting of stronger laws and the republican party which is solely responsible for this, is more strongly entrenched in power, if possible, than ever before judging from the result of the late elections. The

claim that prohibition injures in a business way is not sustained. No state in the union has made more rapid progress than Kansas since her prohibitory law was enacted. And we have as good anti prohibition authority as the Hon. John A. McShane for saying that Sioux City, Iowa, is "booming along at a wonderful rate." It is a conceded fact that the prohibitory law is fairly well enforced in that city. The facts are, that instead of grog shops adding to the material prosperity of any community, they have an opposite effect. A city is not prosperous on account of saloons but in spite of them.

After more than twenty years of statutory prohibition Maine in 1884 by a vote of more than two to one adopted constitutional prohibition. As in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, the population of Maine is largely in the rural districts. The vote in Massachusetts Monday, is no indication as to what the vote will be in Nebraska in Nov. 1890.

The democratic papers are condemning Assistant Secretary Bussey for his liberal rulings in favor of pension claimants; but the patriotic people of the country will sustain him. It is a decided relief to know that we again have men in charge of pension matters who do not hold that every soldier who submits a claim should be regarded as a probable scoundrel.

An Englishman has invented a bonnet which can be taken off in the theatre, folded up and used as a fan. So it is rumored. If the report can be substantiated, that Englishman may as well prepare to be canonized. He has proven himself to be a friend of mankind in the first degree.

SINCE March 4 about 500 changes have been made in the Railway Mail Service; and the effect will soon be seen in the restoration of that important branch of the postal machinery to the condition of perfect efficiency in which it was left by the last republican administration.

"Like sunshine in a shady place, The poet called a woman's face" That gladdened all who saw its beauty. A face, no doubt, that beamed with health. That blessing which is more than wealth, And lightens every daily duty. O how can woman, whose hard life With a many a wearing pain is rife, Escape the grasp of such affliction, And be a power to bless and cheer? The answer comes both swift and clear— Take Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of satisfaction being given in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper.

The rascals are being turned out in round numbers every day.

The exhausted and drowsy feelings, common to spring time, indicates an impure and sluggish condition of the blood, which may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful, and, at the same time, most economical blood purifier known.

Plenty of feed, flour, graham and meal at Heisel's mill. If

To restore, thicken, and give you a luxuriant growth of hair, to keep its color natural as in youth, and to remove dandruff, use only Hall's Hair Renewer.

The negro exodus from North Carolina has assumed large proportions.

In consequence of winter diet and lack of open air exercise, the whole physical mechanism becomes impaired. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy, in the spring of the year, to strengthen the appetite, invigorate the system, and expel all impurities from the blood.

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CROWDED PROFESSIONS.

ADMONITION TO YOUNG MEN FROM ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED. Difficulty of Choosing the Right Road. This Age Has No Room for the Non-Producer—To Succeed Men Must Work. Whether They Have Diplomas or Not.

Do you wonder then that, coming back to you after an experience of nearly thirty years in one of these overcrowded professions, I sound a note of warning against choosing a profession hastily, and caution you that, unless you have unusual endowments and extraordinary luck, no matter which profession you may select, you will probably find yourselves, in five years, much in the condition of the traveler who, coming to certain cross roads where the finger boards indicated four different roads as leading to the place which he desired to reach, asked a countryman which was the best road, and was told: "Well, stranger, ye kin jist take yer chace, but whichever on 'em ye take, before ye've gone more'n a mile, ye'll be derved sure to wish ye'd taken some other?"

If you could know how many, how very many, men in my profession are not earning, and never will earn, a decent living, although many of them possess every quality deserving of success, except the power to command it; and how large a proportion of them do not, and probably never will, earn as good a living as a first class carpenter, bricklayer or machinist could easily earn; if you could know, as you will know in ten or twenty years from now, how many college educated men have suffered, and will continue to suffer, shipwreck on the rocks that lie in the way of a professional career, you would understand why I have felt it to be my duty to utter some words of warning for the benefit of those who have ears willing to hear.

THEY NEVER WENT TO COLLEGE. Do not misunderstand me. I have no thought of underestimating the great advantages of a college education, for no college man is likely ever to do that; but I do warn you against the stumbling block of over-estimating its importance, and of supposing, as too many students did in my day, that a college diploma is of itself a species of title of nobility, the open sesame to fame and fortune, and that its holder, being too well educated to work, must necessarily adopt some profession.

Remember that a very large proportion of the most successful and illustrious men whom this country has produced were not college educated men, and some of them did not even have the advantage of a fair common school education. Ten of the twenty-three presidents of the United States—Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Cleveland; two of the chief justices of the supreme court of the United States—the great John Marshall and John Rutledge, ten of the fifteen chief justices of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Henry Clay, Washington Irving, John Greenleaf Whittier, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, James Gordon Bennett, John Sherman, Allen G. Thurman, and hundreds of others whom I might mention, whose names are part of the history of this country, had none of the opportunities which you are enjoying. And probably not one in ten of the self made millionaires of this country, the bank presidents, the merchant princes, the railroad kings, the great financiers, or the responsible editors of our great newspapers, were ever inside of the doors of a college.

The world will not ask whether you have a diploma, but it will ask what you can do, and the only way that you can satisfy it on that point is to do something that conclusively demonstrates your capacity.

Superior physical strength is no longer at a premium, for machinery has to a great extent taken its place, but intellectual superiority never commanded so high a premium as it does today. The man who is intellectually half an inch taller than his fellow men is bound to forge to the front. There never was an age in the history of the world when there was so good a market for brains, but they must be the genuine article. The world is not easily humbugged, and the man who attempts to hoodwink it is bound to "get left." It wants scholars, not sciolists; poets, not postasters; statesmen, not politicians; inventors, not imitators. It demands above all things, originality. It will be satisfied with nothing less than the very highest degree of excellence in scholarship, in scientific pursuits, in business, in literature and in each of the several professions.

GOOD MATERIAL IN DEMAND.

But there never was a time when the world was willing to pay such high prices as it will pay today for what it needs. I know lawyers, doctors and editors with incomes of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year; but they are few, and they are worth every dollar that they get. Popular preachers command salaries that make an average lawyer's mouth water. The author who can write books that will compel people to read them can get prices the tenth part of which would have made Homer, Milton and Shakespeare bonanza kings. Milton received £10 in his lifetime and his widow £8 after his death for "Paradise Lost." Rider Haggard can today get £10,000 for a single story of 300 pages, and our leading magazines have paid popular authors as high as \$100 a page. Scores of college graduates apply in vain every month for situations on newspapers, but let one of them write but ten, lines or even a head line that indicates real talent for newspaper work, and he can immediately get a good situation and can soon command a salary of \$5,000. The man who wrote Wampanoag's advertisements a few years ago was paid \$12,000 a year for that work, and he can easily get as good a salary to-morrow.

But whatever line of intellectual work you may resolve to do or whatever profession you may adopt, remember that the secret of success consists in doing thoroughly whatever you attempt, and in doing it better than any one else has ever done it. No man ever succeeded greatly in business, or politics, or literature, or law, or medicine, or preaching, in any other way. Genius is the happy faculty of selecting the particular kind of work for which one is specially fitted, of doing only that which one can do best, and doing it to the utmost measure of one's ability. There is no such thing as genius which can accomplish great results without work. The story of it is a fairy tale, which self conceit tells us as an apology for indolence and incapacity. Believe me for the world is not waiting for your graduation to crown you with laurel wreaths, or to lay the treasures of fortune at your feet. Whatever measure of success you may achieve must be won by patient toil and pre-eminence merit.

The only person whom this age has no room for is the non-producer; but there never can be a surplus of bread winners or of brain workers who are worthy of the name. —From Rufus E. Shapley's Address Before the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College. "That's a pretty bird, grammie," said a little boy of this town. "Yes," replied she "and he never cries." "That's because he never washed," rejoined the youngster.

THE SOCIETY WOMAN OF TODAY.

Those That Are Sought After Are Not the Girls, but Women of 30 or Over. "The buds," says Rustan, "are a nine days' wonder, and are much talked of for that space of time, but it is the women past 30 who are the most interesting in America. They seem to have the gift of eternal youth, and at 50 are more agreeable looking than the women of any other country."

Rustan's observation will surprise people whose sole knowledge of fashionable society is derived from the chroniclers of a quarter or half century back; but to the onlooker, as well as to the foreign traveler, it is patent that there is a great physical change in the American society woman as exemplified in New York. They held their age in an astonishing and unprecedented manner and seem not to attain the zenith of their beauty till a point beyond which they are hopelessly passe. Men say that the women of today are at 35 no older than they formerly were at 25, and that there is a corresponding difference all along the line; that consequently they dress younger without incongruity, and that beyond and above all this they have learned to grow old with grace, which means that they have at least recognized that it is futile to sham youth and have set themselves to develop wit, style and other attributes which are permanent and may grow instead of lessen with time.

In the time of our mothers and grandmothers, if the society chroniclers are a guide, a woman was considered old after 25. If she did not marry in her first season she was called a "relic" and made to feel in the way. And there was some reason for the railway.

Between then and now two things have happened. Health has become the fashion and is sought for passionately and successfully. Clear skins, natural color, firm muscles, bright eyes and elastic steps are now the order of the day, and a woman who was once as transient as snow has become as permanent as her husband. That pretension to youthfulness is not now the common weakness is evidenced by the fact that the humorous papers, which once found this the most fruitful subject for jests, have turned their attention to other foibles. With this change men's taste regarding women seems to have altered somewhat.

Where once he admired the beauty of youth alone and was satisfied with dumb response to emotion, he now demands a great deal more. The woman of today must make herself agreeable, not passively, but actively; she must be brilliant and witty, possessed of tact and able to entertain; must have the art of dressing, the knowledge of men, the art of flattering, must be, in short, a woman of the world with the liberal education which that implies. The day of the doll has passed away; the debutante is in no hurry to get married, and the yearling pasture is not the wife market it was.

It might be supposed that women who keep up a continuous round of dinners, operas and balls would look dragged out and weary and old before their time, but in reality they are in the most splendid physical condition. They are up, it is true, till the small hours of the morning, drinking champagne, dancing, conversing and flirting, but this is their sole occupation, and it does not begin before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The remainder of their time is spent in the pursuit of health. After a noon breakfast they drive, twice a week, to the Turkish baths, and are steamed, pounded, plunged and showered, shampooed and manicured, and turned out as if new made from the hand of God. No other creature, unless it be thoroughbred racers, have such care given to their bodies as these women whose business is society.

Whatever science and art have discovered and invented, or nature allotted, to give health and beauty, is commanded by them, until it is now beginning to be said, curiously, that the women are outlasting the men.

The society woman depends greatly on luxurious bathing to renew her strength. The Turkish bath must be taken outside the home, but the bathrooms in some of the wealthy houses give evidence by their castiness and beauty of the part they play in the daily economy.—New York Mail and Express.

Be Prompt in Appointments.

The Manufacturer's Gazette thinks there is nothing more damaging to a business than to be found wanting in the matter of promptness in filling orders. A great many firms will promise to have an order at a certain time, when they are confident in their own minds that it will be almost an utter impossibility to do so. This is done to secure the orders, but cannot fail of a damaging effect in the future. It is just as important that an order be filled at the time agreed as that any other engagement or appointment be kept. The man who arranges for a meeting with another at a certain time is expected to be on time. In these days of great enterprise and push, every business man has his time fully taken and promptness in keeping an appointment is an important matter to him. Just so it is in filling orders. Promptness is as much to the credit of a concern as is the quality of the work or the material used.

The Prescription.

There was, some time ago, a doctor whose morning levees were crowded beyond description. It was his pride and boast that he could feel his patient's pulse, look at his tongue, probe at him with his stethoscope, write his prescription, pocket his fee, in a space of time varying from two to five minutes. One day an army man was shown into the consulting room, and underwent what may be called the instantaneous process. When it was completed the patient shook hands heartily with the doctor and said: "I am especially glad to meet you, as I have often heard my father, Col. Forester, speak of his old friend, Dr. L." "What?" exclaimed the doctor, "are you Dick Forester's son?" "Most certainly I am." "My dear fellow, fling that infernal prescription into the fire and sit down quietly and tell me what's the matter with you."—Murray's Magazine.

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