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TERMS FOR DAILY.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY.

THERE will be 50,000 militia in the pa rade at the Washington inauguration centennial in New York. The European military spies who will be on hand to watch that spectacle will make a poor use of their time in this country if they do not discover that four times as many trained men as this could be sent to any point on the coast at ten days' notice, if their services were required, against a foreign foe. A good many militiamen the maxim, "keep the head cool, the feet would volunteer for an enterprise of this sort, while there are hundreds of thousands of ex-union and confederate soldiers still young enough for military duty who stand ready to shoulder their muskets again at the call of duty.

THE name of John L. Webster has comgrandly to the front as a leader among the legal lights of Nebraska. To some, who are not acquainted with the abili ties of this man and the strength of his legal mind, it may be a surprise to hear his name mentioned in connection with the supreme bench of the United States, but those who know him regard him fully competent to as sume the duties of that high office, and observe the mention of his name to take the vacant seat of Judge Matthews, deceased, with pleasure. Mr. Webster is a lawyer of continuous study and has a reputation as an able jurist. If it should be that President Harrison will look to the west for a judge, no more able per son could be selected than Mr. Webster, and high honor would be reflected or this state by his appointment. As city attorney of Omaha this bright jurist has a record that is enviable, and his whole career as a lawyer recommends him to the president.

THE change of the Athens (Tenn.) Post from the democratic to the republican faith, which has just taken place, has more importance than may appear on the surface. That paper is one of the oldest in the state, and one of the most influential among the papers published in the state outside the principal cities. Its ed:tor and proprietor, in resigning from the demorcatic committee of his locality, of which he was chairmam, which he did when he took himself and his paper out of that party, declared that the protec tive policy is essential to the prosperity of the South, and that this policy can not be upheld and maintained except by the triumph of the republicans. The senti ment in favor of protection is taking deep root in Tennessee and other Southern states in which manufacturing is on the increase. The immediate reason of the abandonment of the democracy by the Post was the attempt made by the Tennessee legislature to so gerrymander the Third Congressional District that the democrats might regain control over it but the principal and ultimate cause was the growing dissatisfaction with free trade, which will undoubtedly drive many of the most intelligent democrats in all the industrial states of the South into the republican ranks before the next congressional election takes places .-Globe Democrat.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE NE GRO, by E. L. Godkin. Industrial progress in the South since its deliverance from carpet-bag rule proves that proper and individual rights are on the whole well protected there; statisticts of unparalleled growth; republican dis pleasure because the south has not been kept republican by the negro vote, which has been nullified to a greater or less de gree; the only practicable remedy by leg islation is to control elections, which, since it would have to be uniform, would not be acceptable to the Northern states: reasons why Southern civilization cannot afford to repeat its experiments with negro rule, "no man at the North who has no negro question to face really knows how he would settle it if he had to face it;" complete restoration of the South to the American political system cannot be effected by legislation; the Southern states are doing more than the Northern to make the corruption and the intimidation of voters difficult or im possible.

Mr. E. L. Goakin, the editor of the New York Evening Post, came to the United States from England in 1856, first as a correspondent of the London News. In 1865, when The Nation was established he became its editor. In 1881 The Nation and the New York Evening Post became the property of the same owners, and Mr. Godkin has since then been the editor of both. He is the author of the volume on "Government" in the "American Science Series."

Mr. Godkin's article follows a discussion of both the social and the political phases of the negro problem, to which the following writers have contributed: Senator Wade Hampton, of S. C. on "What Negro Supremacy Means," in The Forum for June 1888; Senator William E. Chandler, of N. H., on "Our Southern Masters," in The Forum for July, 1888; Senator James B. Eustis, of La., on "Race Antagonism in the South," in The Forum for November, 1888; Mr. Geo. W. Jable, on "A Simple Southern Question," in The Forum for December, 1888; Senator John T. Morgan, of Ala., on "Shall Negro Majorities rule?" in The Forum for February, 1889; Prof. W. S. Scarborough, on "The Future of the Negro," in The Forum for March, 1889; and Mr. A. W. Tourgee, on "Shall White Minorities Rule?" in The Forum for April, 1889.

An English Medical Authority

affirms that the best regimen for preserving health may be summoned up in warm, and the bowels active" There is a world of wisdom in the observation. Obstinate constipation, or costiveness, is an exciting cause of other diseases; and with many persons of sedentary habits or occupations, this inaction of the bowels is a source of constant annoyance, producing piles, prolapse of the rectum, fistula, and various dyspeptic symptoms. All these are warded off, and health is maintained, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Ilis Wife Helped Him.

I know one member of congress who has thought it necessary to keep two of his elder children from school that they might help him out with his office seeking correspondence. One day last week a western senator, recently reelected for six years, threw up his hands in despair as the perspiring mail carrier threw upon his desk another huge bundle of letters, and declared he would not write another reply or waste another postage stamp on the horde of place hunters. His wife knew this would never do, for a senator or representative might as well go out and commit political suicide as to refuse to answer the letters of his constituents. Once let the word pass round a district or state that the Hon. So-and-So is too proud or lazy to answer letters, and his days of power are at once numbered. So this good wife said to her despairing lord, "You go and take a walk. The air will do you good; and while you are gone I will look over the mail." When the senator returned he found the letters opened and nicely assorted. In one pile were those which demanded immediate attention; in another those which could lav over a few days, and in a third those which could in a pinch be altogether neglected. This bit of feminine orderliness brought order out of chaos, and thus encouraged the senator cheerily resumed his thankless task.—Washington Letter.

Shopping Among the "Elect."

She might have called cousins with two or three of the women whom Mr. Howells has drawn, but she did not say whether she was Harkness or Hubbard or Kilburn, but asked for gloves, and after examining several pairs, looked up liscontentedly with "Haven't you any elect shades?" "Must mean electric," thought the salesman, and produced the box of electric blues. "N-no," she said. looking at them with scorn; "I want omething elect to match this green and his brown. The colors are well enough, out I want something elect in quality.' And the salesman told her that the firm and decided to stop keeping them because here was no call for them; and, as soon is she was gone, confessed his fib to one of the girls at the counter, and asked what "elect" meant. The girl reads Harer's Magazine and The Editor's Study, and she told him, and the two are wonlering whether it would not be well to out up a sign, "Elect Gloves. Great Barmins." Why not? And why should not he butcher announce "Sausages. Very lect," and the clothing dealer "Overoats, \$3; Elect Lot?"-Boston Transcript.

The Congressional Library Rules.

The families of national legislators and flicials seem to read an immense numer of books. The daughters are espefally voracious. They will go to the ibrary at 10 in the morning and keep an issistant busy until late in the afternoon ooking up books for them, which are arried to their homes by men servants vhom they bring with them for that surpose. They repeat the programme be next week. It is quite evident that hey could not read a tenth of these sooks, and the fact is they do not. They end them to their friends whose fathers are non-official, and, therefore, have not the free privileges of the library. This is against the rules. But rules are flexible or those connected with the government whirl at Washington. That is, be it listinctly understood, while they are in he whirl. For those who are not, the rules are as the laws of those much quoted Medes and Persians,-New York

Rachel's Intellectual Power. The late Matthew Arnold, comparing Rachel and Bernhardt, said, after seeing the latter act in tragedy: "I had never till now comprehended how much of Rachel's superiority was purely intellectual power; how eminently this power counts in the actor's art as in all art; how just is the instinct which led the Greeks to mark with a high and severe stamp the muses. Temperament and quick intelligence, passion, voice, charm, poetry-Mlle. Bernhardt has them all. One watches her with pleasure, admiration, and yet not without a secret disquietude. Something is wanting. That something is high intellectual power. It was here that Rachel was so great. She began, one says to one's self, as one recalls her image and dwells upon it—she began almost where Mile. Bernhardt ends."— Pittsburg Bulletin.

FROM THE MUSTY PAST.

MANY SUPERSTITIONS ROOTED IN OLD PAGAN BELIEFS.

Clinging to the Ignorance of the Past as Well as to Its Wisdom-The Unlucky Day-The Barking Dog-Cutting Nails and Hair by the Moon.

I want now to look with a little more particularity into the origin of some of our superstitions. I have already told you, in a general way, what I now wish to emphasize, that the largest part of them are modern survivals of old nature myths and pagan religions. That the old world is still vital in us we are giving evidence every day of our lives. Our common speech is full of traces of old beliefs, just as the rocks under our feet are full of fossils and tracks of creatures long since extinct. Our carnivals, Mardi Gras and Lents; our Christmas trees, yule logs, gift making, mistletoe boughs and evergreens; our New Year and Mayday festivals; our Easter rejoicings, Easter eggs and carols; all of there are thousands of years old and have their sources in all nations and all religions.

The peasants of England still kindle their Bel fires which across the darkness of the centuries flame out an answering signal to the old Phoenicians; and they were kindled at the still more antique fires of the older Persians; and even these last are only modern representatives of the old first fires of the first worshipers, who, in far off dimness of the years, first made on earth a fire in honor of their heavenly god, the sun. The past, then, where is it? It is all about us and in us; its wisdom not only, but its folly. We clothe ourselves in its robes of wisdom, and we still gather about us the tattered and grotesque rags of its ignorance.

WHY FRIDAY IS AN UNLUCKY DAY. We will now particularize just a little. Why should Friday be now regarded as an unlucky day? Nobody ever proved it so. As many facts against the notion can be found as those that favor it. Only if people get a fancy in their heads, they always forget the times when their fancy misses fire, and only remember when it hits. Is there anything in the nature of one day in the week to make it differ from others? Nothing. All days equally are caused by the turning of the earth on its axis, and thus bringing its different sides successively toward the sun Suppose we should begin a new count. and call Wednesday Monday, and so on. would Friday, when we got to it, still be unlucky? No, friends, the reason is here In one of the old forms of paganismthis relic of which has still survived-Friday was dedicated to Freyja, the Pagan Venus. Christianity naturally cursed the day and its worship, which was corrupt and corrupting. So poor Friga's day was given up to a fish diet and ill fortune. I wonder they kept the fish. for it was sacred to Freyja, and this is

the reason why Friday is fish day still. Saturday used to be the unlucky day -Saturn's day, and hence the name. And as Saturn was always a gloomy and malignant god it came to be thought unlucky to begin anything on his day And did you ever think of it? This is the old Jewish Sabbath or day of rest. And beyond question here is the origin of the Sabbath. First it was unlucky to do any thing on that day, because they were afraid of the god who ruled it; then, as the conception of the god changed, they refrained from work, because, for some reason, they supposed he wanted them to. Our Sunday is still Saturday, Saturn's day, to thousands, and they still keep it, because they are afraid of the God who is supposed to have made it his

THE WILD HUNTSMAN'S DOG.

Take one more illustration. It is still a bad sign for the dog to bark at night under the window. It portends a death in the family. I haven't time to go into this at length, but this is a remnant of the old myth of Odin, the wild huntsman. John represents Jesus as saying that he would come for his disciples at death and receive them to himself. In all ages and in all religions it has been believed that at death the father of the tribe as the god of the dead came for and led away his followers to the land of the departed. This faith has assumed a thousand shapes. Odin used to be the god of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Under the name of Wodin we still have his name in our day of the week, Wednesday-Wodin's day.

In the dark nights when the storm was up and a rushing of winds could be heard through the groaning tree tops. the frightened peasants fancied they heard the rush of the Wild Huntsman's troops, accompanied by shrieking trumpets and hurrying horses and baying dogs. To pick up one of the horseshoes was lucky, for, as lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place, he wouldn't be likely to pass that way soon again. But to hear the barking of one of his dogs meant that the death call had come. Odin is forgotten except by scholars; but his horseshoe is remembered for luck, and his dog's bark at night still makes us

Another origin of many superstitions is to be found in fanciful analogies or ignorant interpretations of nature, or mere coincidences of color or form. For instance, why cut the hair or nails on | the increase of the moon? A mere fanciful connection with the idea that as the moon grows so other things would grow also. The witch supposed that as her wax figures melted and wasted away before the fire, so the man it represented would waste away. Here is the origin of the famous cures for warts we used to know as boys. Rub a bean on them and throw it away, and as the bean decayed the warts would go away. Or if up the warts along with it. All the other cures were of a like kind. The middle ages were full of such medicine as this, even among grave and learned men. It still survives among old nurses. Because the mandrake root was forked, and supposed to resemble a man, it was conceived to possess remarkable curative powers.—Rey. M. J. Savage in Boston Globe.

OLD PICTURE SALES.

Masterpieces Sold for Chromo Palces-Reminiscences of Art Auctions.

Long before the duke of Durcal's collection of paintings had been taken from the ancestral walls to be brought across the Atlantic, New York was noted as a picture buying town, and many of the auction sales of "rare and antique" paintings of fifty years ago were quite as farcical as those of today. Excellent pictures were brought from the other side by chance frequently, but the critical eye of art lovers of that time was too practical to allow any undue indulgence where more than a trifling sum was asked for a work even of unusual merit.

It's nothing new in New York that the works of old masters should go begging for a price even near their value." said an old artist, as he proceeded to tell a story of some peculiar auction sales of years ago, several prominent actors in which may be familiar to old New Yorkers of today.

In the early forties an undersized, dark browed, keen eyed art dealer, Levy by name, opened a small auction room for the sale of paintings on Broadway, near Cortlandt street. There he sold at auction every Saturday night old paintings, many of which bore the names of world renowned artists of past generations. Paintings of all kinds, many merely old scrolls of canvas and some framed, were knocked down at prices that would not stagger a dealer in chromes nowadays.

One day a traveler, whose funds had run short, called on Levy and offered him twelve panel portraits of the Cæsars for an old song. As Levy never told what he paid, nobody ever knew, but certain it is that he bought them at a low figure, and on the following Saturday night placed them in a row on the wall and asked the assembled critics, consisting mostly of neighboring shopkeepers, "What am I offered for the whole Casar family by Raphael?"

Mr. Levy couldn't sell them very easily, but finally a bid of five shillings apiece bought the collection.

A year or two later Brett, a London picture dealer of some note, whose specialty was collecting the lost works of great masters for private collections of the nobility, came to New York on a hunt for the Cæsars. After a long search he found them in a small restaurant on Nassau street. He offered the proprietors \$50 for the lot. The offer was accepted promptly, but two of the portraits were missing. Inquiry developed the fact that the thrifty restaurateur had used them to kindle a fire during a heavy snow storm when it was difficult to get wood.

The ten portraits accompanied Brett on his voyage back to London, and were handed over to a delighted purchaser for \$40,000. Pierre Flandin, the old time dry goods prince, was at that time an art dealer, as were also Paff and Beaumont. At a sale in the auction room of the latter a work by Durand was sold for \$250, and for days the sale was the talk of the town.

One of the largest collectors of pictures at that time was Luman Reed, a successful merchant who lived in Greenwich street. Mr. Reed's gallery consisted almost entirely of works by American artists. Many well known people at that time were visitors at his gallery. These pictures are now in the possession of the Historical society, at Second ave-

nue and Tenth street. About 1840 Ernstpusch, a German importer of pictures, brought over the greatest collection of pictures ever imported at one time. In all there were 40,000, mostly by German artists, but among them the works of Spanish, Ital ian and French artists. Levy sold nearly the entire collection at auction at prices of from 1 shilling to \$100.

The last really large auction sale of pictures was the sale of the Robert Smith collection about twenty-five or thirty years ago. The Smith collection was mercilessly assailed on all sides and the prices realized, with a few exceptions, were ridiculously low. One picture by Van Dyke, however, brought a very good price. - New York Commercial Ad-

A Cunning Bird.

Canary birds are easily trained, as we told you recently. Two of our girls send us the following letter about one belonging to their aunt. Everybody delights in a trained bird and there is no reason why boys and girls should not teach their little pets all the tricks our young friends here tell us about. DEAR MR. EDITOR-After reading about

canary birds in your paper we though: you would like to hear about one our aunt has in Washington. It is very tame and flies through the house, both up and down stairs. One day he follow ed grandma out into the front yard with out her knowledge. She was scared when she saw him on the step, but spoke sharply to him, saying, "Pete! you rascal! go in the house!" Rather to her sur prise he turned and hopped in.

When any one uses the typewriter he gets on the carriage and rides back and forth, sometimes running along on it as if trying to beat it. He will go to a stranger when spoken to and he never gets tired playing with any one. He will also lie on his back in the palm of your hand and play "dead bird."

People often bring their friends to see him, as he is so very amusing. Besides he is a beautiful singer.-Philadelphia

A French Purist.

The ruling passion is usually shown very strongly in death. Malherbe, a fanatic for the purity of the French language, was known as the "Tyrant of Words and Syllables." On his deathbed he angrily rebuked his nurse for the solecisms of her language. And when his confessor mildly remonstrated, Malanother boy picked it up he would pick | herbe replied: "Sir, I will defend to my very last gasp the purity of the French language." Soothingly, but not in too exquisite a diction, the good confessor dwelt on the heavenly joys which Malherbe might now reckon to be within so very easy a distance, but the pedantic purist interrupted severely: "Say no more, or your wretched style will disgust me with the place altogether."-London Life,

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