

Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIFTH YEAR.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1892.

NUMBER 257

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A crown of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Latest U. S. Government food report.

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R.

TIME TABLE.

OF DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

GOING EAST	GOING WEST
No. 2.....5:17 p. m.	No. 1.....3:45 a. m.
No. 4.....10:34 a. m.	No. 3.....3:48 p. m.
No. 6.....7:44 p. m.	No. 5.....3:30 a. m.
No. 8.....9:45 a. m.	No. 7.....5:17 p. m.
No. 10.....12:25 a. m.	No. 9.....4:30 p. m.
	No. 11.....4:45 a. m.

Bushnell's extra leaves for Omaha about two o'clock for Omaha and will accommodate passengers.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

TIME CARD.

No. 384 Accommodation Leaves.....10:55 a. m.
No. 383.....arrives.....4:00 p. m.
Trains daily except Sunday.

SECRET SOCIETY.

CASS CAMP No. 322 M. W. A. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings in Fitzgerald hall. Visiting neighbors welcome. P. C. Hansen, V. C. F. Wertenberger, W. A. S. C. Wilde, Clerk.

CAPTAIN H. S. FARMER CAMP No. 50 Sons of Veterans, Division of Nebraska, U. S. A. meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock in the hall in Fitzgerald block. All sons and visiting comrades are cordially invited to meet with us. J. J. Kurtz, Commander; B. A. McElwain, 1st Sergeant.

ORDER OF THE WORLD. Meets at 7:30 every Monday evening at the Grand Army hall. A. F. Groom, president, Thos Walling, secretary.

A. O. U. W. No. 8—Meets first and third Friday evening of each month at I. O. O. F. hall. Frank Vermilyea M. W.; J. E. Barwick, recorder.

G. A. R. McConville Post No. 45 meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 in their hall in Rockwood block. All visiting comrades are cordially invited to meet with us. Fred Bates, Post Adjutant; G. F. Niles, Post Commander.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Gaiety Lodge No. 47. Meets every Wednesday evening at their hall over Bennett & Tuttle's, all visiting knights are cordially invited to attend. M. N. Griffith, C. C.; Otis Dovey K. of R. and S.

A. O. U. W. No. 84—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings in the month at I. O. O. F. hall. M. Vondran, M. W. E. P. Brown, recorder.

DAUGHTERS OF HERECIA—Bud of Promise Lodge No. 40 meets the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month in the I. O. O. F. hall. Mrs. T. E. Williams, N. G.; Mrs. John Cory, Secretary.

DEGREE OF HONOR—Meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in I. O. O. F. hall, Fitzgerald block. Mrs. Addie Smith, Worthy Sister of Honor Mrs. Nannie Burkel, sister secretary.

CASS LODGE, No. 146, I. O. O. F. meets every Tuesday night at their hall in Fitzgerald block. All Odd Fellows are cordially invited to attend when visiting in the city. Chris Peterson, N. G.; S. F. Osborn, Secretary.

ROYAL ARCANUM—Cass Council No. 1021. Meets at the K. of P. hall in the Farmers & Craig block over Bennett & Tuttle, visiting brethren invited. Henry Gering, Regent; Thos Walling, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Waterman block, Main Street. Rooms open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. For men only. Gospel meeting every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

According to the census of 1890, Chicago takes rank by virtue of her population of 1,088,576 people, as the eighth-largest city on the globe. Most of us desire, at one time or another, to visit a city in which so many persons find homes, and, when we do, we can find no better line than the "Burlington Route." Three fast and comfortable trains daily. For further information address the agent of the company at this place, or write to J. Francis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Van Pelt, editor of the Craig, Mo. Meteor, went to a drug store at Hillsdale, Iowa, and asked the physician in attendance to give him a dose of something for cholera morbus and looseness of the bowels. He says: "I felt so much better the next morning that I concluded to call on the physician and get him to fix me up a supply of the medicine. I was surprised when he handed me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He said he prescribed it regularly in his practice and found it the best he could get or prepare. I can testify to its efficiency in my case at all events." For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

A PLEA FOR MOTHERS.

An Amendment Offered to the Advice of a Woman Lecturer.

A few evenings ago a Boston woman journalist, who writes the essays about bookmarks, gluten bread, dress reform corsets and the like for the woman's column of a Sunday paper, read a lecture to a parlor full of Harlem women. Her subject was "How to Bring Up Children."

One thing that she insisted on was that children should be taught to "do things," to be prepared for emergencies. "For example," said she, "I would teach a child what to do in case of a fainting fit. I say to my girls:

"Girls, I am not much of a hand at fainting, but if I do take a notion to faint some day when you are about, get me some water. Pour it on my head and face. Cold water, girls, not hot water."

"I'm sure that if the unexpected comes, and I fall in a fainting fit some fine morning, the girls, if they happen to be near, will know what to do and will do it promptly."

"May I interrupt you for a moment?" asked a little brown haired woman, who looked to be about fifty.

"Why, certainly," answered the lecturer.

"Well, what I wish to do," said the brown haired woman, "is to take issue with you on this proposition of yours that it is the proper thing to instruct children what to do to their mothers when they faint. On other points I have nothing to say. Maybe you are right in the general proposition that children should be taught to do things, but as to this matter I wish to utter a warning word, to offer an amendment, so to speak.

"I used to think as you do. I remember as well as can be how I used to tell my girls to do the very thing that you say you told yours to do. I thought as you do, that it would be a shame to leave any person who should faint in the presence of my girls go without proper care. So I used to say: 'Remember, girls, to use water. That's the thing when a baby faints.'"

"Well, one day some one came to my house and told me that a little boy had been hurt in the next yard. I was almost ill at the time, but just the same I rushed out to the scene. The little chap was badly hurt, and it took me quite awhile to get him in such a way that I could safely leave him. But the time came at last, and I started for home.

"When I was within about a rod of my own house I grew dizzy and saw stars and then fell in a heap in the gutter.

"A couple of Irishmen picked me up, each taking an arm, and dragged me up my front steps and laid me out on the piazza. Then they rang the bell, and when my daughter Isabelle came to the door one of them pointed at me and said:

"Good avenin, miss, an is that yer mother there, lyin all in a heap dead fainted away?"

"Isabelle gave one look and then called out to her two sisters, 'Quick, girls, ma's fainted.'"

"After that the deluge." Yes, that tells the story. Isabelle got the ice pitcher, Mary a foot tub and Kate a ten quart tin pail. I consider it almost a miracle that I'm alive today.

"Of course I'm telling all this from hearsay. I didn't know anything from the time that I fainted until I heard Kate frantically crying out: 'Water! More water! Quick, Isabelle, more water!' and just after that one of the Irishmen saying, 'Be alsy, darlint, or ye'll be after drownin yer old mother!'"

"Well! Well, that doesn't begin to tell the story. I was soaked, and great streams of water were running off the piazza and down the stairs.

"You did just right girls," I said as soon as I could speak. "You did just what your mother told you to do, but don't do it again."

"Then I got down on my knees and wrung out my skirts as well as I could and while I was in that position I could hardly keep myself from saying, 'Oh Lord, I thank thee that they didn't call out the fire department.'"

"Now, I've taken up lots of your time, but I wished to make an amendment to your proposition. What I would propose is that every mother save her own self from the danger of drowning by saying to her girls when she bids them pour water on 'fainters,' 'Be sure my dears to try the remedy for the first time on somebody else than your own dear mamma.'—New York Times.

Telling About It.

An old lady is said to have been asked how to tell good indigo. "Powder the indigo," said she, "sprinkle it upon cold water, and if it is good it will either sink or swim, I have forgotten which."

It was the same with Aunt Charity's eggs.

"Just take a dozen of 'em—no, a half a dozen of 'em—no, it's a dozen—well, really, I can't say, but it's either a dozen or a half dozen—and you put 'em in a pailful—no, a half pailful—part full—no, it's a pailful—no, well, well, it's either a pailful or a half pailful of water—and the good eggs will swim on top—no, the good eggs will sink to the bottom—no, that's not it—the good eggs will swim—no, no, I delare, I don't raaly know, but, anyway, the good eggs will either sink or swim."—Housekeeper.

It is estimated that all the money paid in Philadelphia for July interest and dividends will exceed \$10,000,000.

CONCERNING DYNAMITE.

Millions of Dollars Invested in Its Manufacture in the United States.

Very few people have a correct idea of what dynamite is, of what it is made and the uses to which it is put. To the French belongs the honor of its discovery and its practical use.

Nitroglycerin is the force of all high explosives. Dynamite is the name most usually given to these explosives, though other names are sometimes used.

Dynamite is simply nitroglycerin mixed with various ingredients. Nitroglycerin is made by mixing sulphuric and nitric acid with sweet glycerin, the same that is used by the ladies to prevent chapped hands. Mixing the acids and glycerin is where the great danger lies in the making of nitroglycerin. The mixing tank, or agitator, as it is called by dynamite makers, is a large steel tank, filled inside with many coils of lead pipe, through which, while the mixing is in progress, a constant flow of ice water is maintained. This flow of ice water is used to keep the temperature of the mix below 85 degs., as above that point it would explode, and a hole in the ground would mark where the factory had been. The nitroglycerin is stored in large earthenware tanks, which are usually sunk in the ground to guard against blows or severe concussion.

The other ingredients for making dynamite are, nitrate of soda (which is found only in Chili), carbonate of magnesia and wood pulp.

Dynamite is put in paper shells usually 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 8 inches in length, and weighs about one-half pound to each shell or cartridge. It has largely taken the place of black powder for blasting, as it is many hundreds of times stronger, and consequently more economical. It is used chiefly in mining all kinds of ores, coal and rock, and submarine blasting and railroad building. Without its aid many railroads, especially those crossing the Rocky mountains, could not have been constructed; without it Hell Gate, in New York harbor, could not have been destroyed, and without it the miner, at prices now paid for mining ores, could not earn his bread.

Dynamite will not explode from any ordinary fall or jar. It will burn without explosion and freezes at 42 degs., 10 degs. above ordinary freezing point. The bomb is made of metal or glass and filled with pure nitroglycerin arranged so as to explode by severe contact with any hard object. These bombs are of course never made by a reputable dynamite factory.

Five or six millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United States, and its use is constantly on the increase. The fumes of nitroglycerin produce intense headache, which can be cured by taking a very small dose of it internally.—Detroit Free Press.

A Logician Out of Place.

A gentleman who stood a few moments at a corner where a large building was in process of erection overheard some remarks made by an Irish workman who evidently fancied himself a logician of no mean order.

He was a sturdy, good natured looking man, but evidently enjoyed leaning on his hod and commenting on what passed around him much better than he did active work. The cry of "mort-mort" usually rang out several times before he heeded it.

"Pat," said the foreman severely, coming upon the man at one of the moments when he was "restin a bit," "why don't you attend to your work and keep that man going?"

"Shure, now," said Pat, shifting his feet and turning a broad smile upon the foreman, "if I was to kape him goin he wouldn't have sorra a thing to say at all; an if he didn't say anything, how would I know he was there? An if he wasn't there f'what would he be wantin of morter, sorr?"

And Pat marched off with his hod, leaving the foreman not convinced, but certainly confused by this remarkable exhibition of the workings of a logical mind.—Youth's Companion.

A Lightning Calculator.

Professor Truman Henry Safford, of Williams college, is one of the most remarkable lightning calculators now living. A gentleman who had heard of his power and wished to test it said to him one day: "I have a little problem for you, Professor Safford. I was born Aug. 15, 1852, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This is June 20, 1888, and it is just 3 o'clock. Now, can you tell me my age in seconds?" The great man frowned, bent his head, and began to walk rapidly up and down, twisting his mustache and clasping and unclasping his hands in his nervous way. After a moment or so he returned the answer, which was somewhere in the billions. The gentleman produced a paper containing the problem worked out, and said, with a superior smile, "Well, professor, I'll give you credit for great genius, but you're several thousand out." The professor stretched out his hand for the paper, and running over the calculation, said contemptuously: "Humph! You've left out the leap years."—Boston Traveller.

Mrs. Jones—Men never know now much they owe to their wives. Now, there's Mr. Blank, who is praised by every one as a successful man, but what would he have been if he had never married?

Mr. Jones—A bachelor, dear.—Pharmaceutical Era.

Walled Cities of Italy.

Necessarily the romantic and historical charm of English walled cities is but small compared with that of continental cities. The walls of Rome, for instance, are standing monuments of the city's history from the earliest times to within the last half century; but owing to the extraordinary character and variety of other antiquarian objects, they hardly come in for that share of the visitor's attention which they deserve. Yet an inspection of them, with their ancient and medieval gates, the many styles of their construction, each pointing to a particular period of their history, their size and strength, their odd little nooks and corners and their picturesque, is worth a journey, which convinces the stranger that they would form the chief attraction of any other city but Rome.

Indeed, as is not surprising, Italy is a nest of ancient walled towns, and we may note all degrees of grandeur, from the still formidable looking zones which surround Genova La Spezia or Firenze La Bella to the quaint little lines of fortifications which zigzag up the vine clad hillsides of the north coast of the Mediterranean, surrounding in many instances mere villages, but speaking eloquently to us of those hard, stirring times when the hand of every man was against his neighbor.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

Persian Swords.

The swords of Hindostan are of endless variety in size and shape, the most common being the "tegha" and "talwar," broad, much curved blades, wrongly styled scimitars, the real scimitar being a clumsy chopperlike weapon, nearly straight and widening to the point. There is the "khanda," a heavy straight sword with basket hilt, like the Scottish claymore. The khanda was an object of worship to the Rajputs, precisely as to the Seythians. The "pata," or gauntlet sword, much used by the Maharrattas, was a development of the "katar," having a long rapier blade, often of Spanish make, and a cylindrical hilt, into which the arm was passed to the elbow. The Persian sword, however, was valued above all others, and particularly those of Khorassan.

These are the real "Damascus blades," the damascening being produced by the crystallization of the steel. Connoisseurs recognize ten different varieties of watering or "janhar," and the most incredible prices have been given for fancy specimens. But the great brittleness of these swords makes them unfit for use by Europeans, who would shiver them to pieces by a "swashing blow," while the oriental employs their razor edge only for the "drawing" cut.—Chambers' Journal.

A Mile Differs Sometimes.

The measurement in English yards of the different lengths of a mile in several countries is as follows: Arabian mile, 2,148; Austrian mile, 8,296; Bohemian mile, 10,137; Brabant mile, 6,083; Burgundian mile, 6,183; Danish mile, 8,244; Dutch mile, 6,395; English mile, 1,760; English mile, geographical, 2,025; English mile, nautical, 6,080; Flemish mile, 6,869; German mile, long, 10,126; German mile, short, 6,859; German mile, geographical, 8,100; Hamburg mile, 8,244; Hanoverian mile, 11,559; Hessian mile, 10,547; Hungarian mile, 9,113; Irish mile, ancient, 2,340; Italian mile, 2,025; Lithuanian mile, 9,780; Oldenburg mile, 10,820; Persian mile, 6,086; Polish mile, long, 8,100; Polish mile, short, 6,071; Prussian mile, 8,287; Roman mile, 1,638; Russian, verst, 1,105; Saxon mile, 9,904; Scotch mile, ancient, 1,884; Spanish mile, 4,685; Swedish mile, 11,700; Swiss mile, 9,153; Tuscan mile, 1,808; United States mile, 1,760.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bagging Grapes.

People often ask what is the use of the abstract studies scientific men and women often indulge in. The reply is you must first discover a new truth before you can tell whether you can make any value of it. The valuable discovery that the black rot can be prevented from injuring grapes by inclosing the bunch in a paper bag is the direct result of scientific studies.

When it was found that the rot was caused by a fungus growing from a little seed or spore which, floating through the atmosphere, attaches itself to the grape berry, it was the easiest thing to think of putting bags over the bunch early in the season so that the spore couldn't get there. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the cultivator by this bagging of grapes which would have been totally lost but for the labors of scientific men.—Mechanics Monthly.

Speaking of the Late Queen.

James I disliked to hear encomiums lavished on his predecessor, "Le Roi Elizabeth," as the French called her, and always depreciated her when possible. On one occasion some one speaking of the late queen as a "most wise princess," James said sharply, "She had wise counselors." "And, please your majesty," said the speaker, "did ever a fool choose wise counselors?"—London Standard.

Poor Blank.

The flowers that lead as providers of popular perfumes for the handkerchief and toilet are the jasmine, violet, tuberose, rose, bitter orange flower and cassia.

The archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria is a proficient amateur railroad man. He knows how to run a locomotive and to make up a train of cars.

"Would you know why with pleasure Our faces so beam?"

Our Servants

ne'er Grumble,

SANTA CLAUS

AND

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

Is the cause of our bliss;

For all sorts of cleaning

It ne'er comes amiss.



Our Life is a dream.

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Parties desiring to furnish a house complete could not do better than to call and inspect his line of furniture, in the way of Parlor sets, Dining room sets, Bed Room set, and everything kept in a first-class establishment.

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Allow me to add my tribute to the efficacy of Ely's Cream Balm. I was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and catarrh and was induced to try your remedy. The result was marvelous. I could hardly articulate, and in less than twenty-four hours the catarrhal symptoms and my hoarseness disappeared and I was able to sing a heavy role in Grand Opera with voice unimpaired. I strongly recommend it to all singers.—Wm. H. Hamilton, leading asso of the C. D. Hess Grand Opera Co.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A desirable lot in Plattsmouth. Will sell for cash or will take a good buggy horse and horses in exchange. For particulars call on or address this office.

Miles Nerve and Liver Pills. Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for men, women and children. Small, mild, surest. 50 doses 25 cts. Sample free at F. G. Fricke & Co's.