

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

BOODLE! BOODLE—Shoo-fly! BOODLE snowed under. THE battle is won! D. A. CAMPBELL five hundred majority THE anarchist will hang next Friday. Higgins, Wiggins and Siggins! Where are they? THE question has been to-day, who is elected? THE authorities of Chicago are making arrangements to guard against any riot that may occur next Friday when the anarchist are hung.

The republican party of Cass county is to be congratulated over the management of the splendid campaign in Cass county which closed yesterday evening, and to chairman Polk great credit should be given; his management of the details of the conquest which were so completely seconded and carried out by the candidates upon our ticket and the committee of the different precincts, show what tact and good management will do. No bluster, no dress-parade, but simply a straight-forward, honest, earnest organization, with a determination to get the voter interested and out to the polls. Now then, let the republicans of Cass county recollect that concert of action and honest support of worthy men when fairly nominated, is a republican duty which should be always observed, and when lived up to will always insure victory.

MANY reasons have been assigned for the fact that notwithstanding the almost universal reduction in the prices of food products in the past ten years, that of beef has remained substantially unchanged. It has been attributed to an increase in exports of the product, to a growth in the domestic demand, and to the exertions of a combination controlling the distribution. Undoubtedly some, if not all, of these influences have operated to keep prices up. Another and important factor in the problem has strangely been overlooked. This is the falling off of the supply. Hon. N. J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, estimates that, in 1885, the number of beef cattle in the country averaged 722 for every 1000 of population, as compared with 814 to 1000 people in 1861. The greater part of this falling off, comparatively speaking, probably occurred in the half dozen years immediately preceding 1885. The supply, relatively to number of inhabitants, is unquestionably still on the decrease. In the past three or four years the business of cattle raising on a large scale has not been so profitable as at an earlier period. As a money-making pursuit, however, it is reasonably safe to say that it is soon destined to come into prominence once more, unless some acceptable substitute for beef should be found. —Globe Democrat.

SE A WEEK FOR WORKINGMEN. Senator Frye, of Maine, in a recent speech, referred to the effort King Humbert is making to build up factories in that country. He started in on cotton mills. The senator was over there, and being a Yankee, asked questions of the German manager of one of these new establishments. This was in Naples. The manager alleged that his operatives were first-class workmen; they did not understand machinery very well, but they were good people to work, both men and women. The average wages on his pay roll was \$4.00 a week. And he accounted for this in the following way, to use his language, as quoted by senator Frye: I have to put about two skillful men in each room, because these Italians don't know much about machinery, and those men are Englishmen. I am obliged to pay them a little better than English wages in order to get them, and I pay them about \$7 or \$8 a week. I pay my women from fifteen and eighteen to twenty cents a day. I pay my men from thirty-five to forty cents a day." And this is the way in which he got his average. And in the entire establishment there was not a score of men that were getting \$7 or \$8 a week. Senator Frye supplemented this with this statement: "The same is true in England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany, and everywhere you undertake to find out wages they will say, "We pay from \$3 a week up to \$15 a week," and you go and hunt at the bottom and you will find that they have got two men at \$15 a week and 2,000 at \$3. So you see that the great bulk, the ninety out of a hundred, that worked in this cotton mill, were at work for twenty cents a day, for four out of five in the mill were women.

With the democratic doctrine of free trade enforced in this country, and American industries left to take care of themselves, American working people, men and women, would be brought into competition with the starved labor here referred to.

On the Yukon.

(From the Janesville (Alaska) Free Press) It is remarkable, indeed, that so much of the surface ground on the Yukon is frozen solid to a depth of several feet. It is all the more so when we come to realize the fact that during the summer it gets as hot there as in the South. During the heat of the past season the miners found it a great convenience to go in bathing in the streams at least twice a day and to seek shady places in which to rock the gold out of the gravel. At the breaking up of winter the hours of sunshine are rapidly increasing, and continue so until midsummer, when the sun beams forth twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, while on the high mountain tops it is for a period of several days in June not entirely out of sight during the whole twenty-four hours. But during all this heat and long days of continual sunshine the sun's rays do not penetrate the thick mosses that cover nearly the entire surface of the country, and consequently the frozen ground underneath lies in that state as if packed in an ice-house. After it once becomes frozen, as any damp ground will do in the winter time it quickly becomes covered with this moss, which is of a remarkably rapid growth and attains a depth of some two feet or more. During the heat of summer this moss becomes dry to the depth of several inches, and the miners think that by a continuous burning of it as fast as it dries they will have the gravel bars along the creeks, at least, cleared off, being of the impression that when the gravel deposits are exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, and rains and atmosphere, they will readily thaw out. When winter sets in the hours of sunshine gradually decrease until during the shortest days the sun shines only four hours out of the twenty-four. But at this period the aurora is most intense and helps very materially in driving darkness from that dreary land. The thermometer goes down to 70° in the winter, but the atmosphere is very dry and consequently the cold is not so perceptible as one would imagine.

Commission Men as Judges of Fruit. A few of the agricultural societies near New York and other large cities have tried the plan this year of having some trustworthy commission man act as a judge of the fruits exhibited at their fairs. This appears to be in some respects, at least, a good idea, for naturally these commission men, with their commercial instincts, incline to award prizes to the fruits that sell best, whereas other judges incline to be guided by their time honored scale of points of excellence. Most farm produce is grown to be sold and many farmers will be glad to learn what sorts sell best.

In the Poultry Yard. If you desire eggs and eggs only, says Country Gentleman, and numbers, net size, select Hamburgs or Leghorns. If you want non-sitters that will raise good sized eggs, choose Houdans, Black Spanish or Le Roches. If you want winter layers or fowls to sell dressed for the fall or winter market, take Brahmans, Cochins, Langshans or Plymouth Rocks. If you want chicks for early spring market, select Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques or Wyandottes.

Use none but pure bred cocks; get the best hens you can get for market prices. Keep each year the best of the highest bred pullets, selling all others, and you will soon have a flock as good as pure bred and at little cost. The runs must be dry. Wet feet make Biddy sick. A southern slope is desirable. The houses should have a southern exposure, be sheltered from winds, roomy, warm, lighted, ventilated.

Don't make the perches near the floor, whether the fowls be large or small. Have a board upon which cleats are nailed every few inches to reach from the floor to the perches. Have the board long enough to make the incline easy. There should be a passageway through the center of the building—no roosts above it; a wide platform at each side to catch the droppings; under the platform the nests opening into the passageway. A dusting box is indispensable. Fill with two parts road dust to one of perfectly dry wood or coal ashes and a very little sulphur and carbolic powder. Fasten six inches from the floor a small box having two compartments, one crushed oyster shell or ground bone and the other charcoal. Don't feed on the floor. Feed in shallow boxes or troughs. For drinking vessels common glazed milk crocks are the best.

Here and There. There is a scarcity of honey. The yield of oats for the country averages this year about 25 bushels per acre. The barley yield is nearly 20 per cent. less than a medium crop. The yield of rye is 11.5 bushels per acre, and the total product about 24,000,000 bushels.

The governor of Wyoming officially states that the territory is adapted for farming purposes as well as for stock raising.

California is sending canned fruits to Italy.

The next meeting of the National Swine Breeders' association will be held in Chicago, Ills., Nov. 16.

Volume thirty-two of the American Short Horn Herd Book, containing 1,039 pages, is now out. It is requested that pedigrees for volume thirty-three be sent soon to the secretary, Mr. J. H. Pickrell, Mountauk block, 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ills. Fifteen thousand is the number of entries to a volume.

Why Horses Rub Their Manes and Tails. The question, "Why horses rub their manes and tails," has been answered by a New York veterinary surgeon as follows: "Rubbing the mane and tail usually results from an unhealthy condition of the skin, which in most cases is produced by neglect of grooming or by bad food, or by any sudden change of diet from that to good. Occasionally, however, it appears in stables where grooming and food are unquestionably good. Damaged coats or hay are very ready causes for this annoying affliction. In every case, therefore, where the

hair of the mane and tail fall out the food should be carefully examined. Young horses on coming into the stables sometimes suffer from an irritation of the skin, probably from change of diet. Horses recovering from fever frequently lose a portion of the hair from the mane and tail. In the latter case it seems to arise from an impoverished state of blood. In regard to treatment the surgeon alluded to says: "If any positive cause, such as damaged food or neglected grooming, has existed, measures must be taken to remove such cause. Without this precaution local treatment will be of little avail. One method of local treatment it will be necessary to net than for the system generally by a change of diet; green food should be given, as this by means of its laxative qualities lessens the irritability of the skin. A bran mash with five grains of arsenic added daily, in addition to the usual food, will exert a beneficial influence upon the skin."

Cottonseed Meal. The demand for cottonseed meal for feeding purposes has grown wonderfully within the past few years, indeed in many places it has almost become a staple article, like cornmeal. After the oil is extracted and the cake has been ground into meal it comes a very nutritious food and is highly esteemed by dairymen and others for causing an increased flow of milk. It has great strength and should not be fed alone; one quart mixed with bran is about the right proportion to begin with, which may be gradually increased to about two parts as the animal becomes accustomed to its use. It is claimed to excel flaxseed meal in milk producing properties, and is now sold at about the same price per ton. Of all the vegetable substances used for food the cottonseed cake is richest in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and consequently makes the most valuable manure. It is said that three-fourths of the seed raised here is exported in the form of cake or meal to Europe, where it is even more highly appreciated than in this country.

Record of Dairy Breeds. The butter tests at the various fairs throughout the country this season, as indeed in past years, refute the idea that in any one of the dairy breeds lies all the superiority in milk and butter production. Taking the tests for the present year together, the honors appear to be very fairly distributed. For instance, at the New York dairy show, as everybody ought to know by this time, a pure bred Holstein gained the prize; at the New England fair the prize was awarded to a grade cow having Guernsey, Jersey and Holstein blood; at the Provincial fair at Toronto a full blood Ayrshire came out ahead; at the Iowa state fair a Jersey gained the record.

German scientists who have tested the relative profitableness of keeping large and small sized cows on the subject of dairy small cows giving largest quantities of rich milk are the best. They do not believe largely in beef and milk from the same animal.

Foot Rot in Sheep. Foot rot in sheep is an exceedingly troublesome disease, as it robs the animal affected of its flesh and decreases its value, though not always, by any means, fatal. The general impression is that foot rot is contagious. The editor of "The Massachusetts Ploughman" says on the subject: "Perhaps the ordinary foot rot is not contagious, but the 'epizootic foot rot,' or 'murrain,' is eminently so. The 'foot rot' is found only on low or moist ground, and probably arises from the hoof rot, wearing down, as it does, on stony ground, but growing to an unusual length because of the warmth and moisture of the soil. In Massachusetts the sheep are kept upon dry, rocky pastures, which are best for the sheep; so that cases of the 'foot rot' are very rare, if any exist."

Two Prescriptions for Teap. For chickens attacked with a disease resembling roup, but without the sickening discharge from the nostrils, the following prescriptions, says American Poultry Yard, have been tried with success. 1. Vinegar and salt mixed to form a strong brine. Dip the head of the patient in this mixture two or three times daily. 2. Sulph. zinc, 1-2 gr.; sulph. morph., 1-2 gr.; cam. rosae, 1 oz. A few drops applied to the head and about the eyes of a chicken thrice daily. This preparation will relieve very quickly the severest cases of inflammation, and is perfectly harmless to the eyes, says the authority in question.

The Switzer Apple. The Switzer apple, one of the "Government Russians" imported by the United States department of agriculture in 1869-70, has, according to a thorough breeder as Vick, shown itself a thorough breeder and a remarkably fine grower both in the nursery and orchard. It is a large and handsome red apple, and the tree is a heavy bearer. With Vick, on a light soil, it drops a good deal of its fruit in the course of the season, but carries a fair crop to maturity. Grown in northern Vermont and Quebec, it keeps until the holidays or later.

Ashes and Hen Manure. Ashes and hen manure, if mixed together before being applied to the soil, result in a loss of ammonia from the dropping that greatly lessens the value of the mixture. But if the ashes are spread on, or harrowed in after the manure has been mixed up with the soil, the ammonia will be absorbed by it and remain in it for the use of the crop. Wood ashes are a valuable application to soils deficient in potash, and hasten the decomposition in coarse manures.

Carbolic Whitewash for Poultry Houses. Carbolic acid is death to poultry lice, and if mixed with ordinary lime whitewash in the proportion of an ounce of acid to a gallon of wash it will not only destroy all the lice that it touches, but because of the porous character of the wash the acid will continue to be effective for several months.

Things Farmers Tell One Another. Sweet cream butter, though better flavored, does not keep as well as that from slightly acid cream.

Prominent apianians advise extracting the honey from partly filled sections at the end of the season and keeping the sections for use the next season. Potatoes which grow nearest the surface are most subject to rot. Feed poultry liberally at this season, especially with bone making material.



Information to Capital Seeking Investment. POINTERS ABOUT PLATTSMOUTH.

It is the gateway to the great South Platte country. It is situated on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Platte, at a point about half way between Chicago and Denver, only two hours by rail from Lincoln the capital, and forty minutes from Omaha, the metropolis of the State. Population about 9,000 and rapidly increasing. Has one of the finest systems of Water Works in the State. Streets are well lighted by gas. A street railway in operation. Grades of the streets established, and bonds voted for the purpose of constructing sewerage and paving of Main Street, work to commence thereon in the spring of 1888. Has a fine four-story high school building and six ward school houses. Aside from business houses over 100 residences have been constructed during the year 1887. An Opera House costing \$50,000. Nebraska Preserve and Canning factory, capital \$13,000, capacity 300,000 cans per year and employs 40 hands. Brick and Terra Works, capital \$50,000, capacity 10,000 bricks per day, employs thirty hands. Plattsmouth Canning Factory, capital \$30,000, capacity 1,500,000 cans per year and employs 125 hands, turns over in one year's business about \$100,000. Two daily papers; one Republican and one Democratic. Schnelbacher buggy and wagon factory. Pepperberg's cigar manufactory, employs fifteen hands, and largely supplies the trade of southwestern Nebraska. Dufur & Co's. new Packing House. The great C. B. & Q. Railroad machine shops, round houses, storehouses, &c., are maintained at this point for the use of its system west of the Missouri River, employing many hundreds of hands, and disbursing to employees monthly about \$30,000. One of the finest railroad bridges in the United States spans the Missouri River at the Southern limit of the city. Over 2,000 miles of railroad conveys its freight traffic into and through our city. Ten passenger trains leave Plattsmouth daily for north, south, east and west over the C. B. & Q.; K. C., St. Joe & C. R. and the B. M. R. R. in Nebraska. The cheapness of the land around Plattsmouth and its nearness to Omaha markets together with good railroad facilities, make it not only a pleasant place to reside, but a desirable place for the establishment of manufacturing. To healthy, legitimate manufacturing enterprises, the citizens of Plattsmouth would doubtless make reasonable inducements to secure their location, and correspondence is solicited. While real estate values are growing firmer each day, yet there is nothing speculative or fictitious about them, and good residence lots can be bought at from \$150 to \$350; land near the city can be purchased at from \$200 to \$400 per acre. Within the next twelve months our city expects to welcome the Missouri Pacific and the Omaha and Southern Railways into its corporate limits. The above facts are given without exaggeration and the prospects for the future prosperity of our city, more than above indicated. Parties seeking investments in Realty are earnestly requested to come and make personal investigation. While here you will be given a free ride to South Park, the most beautiful and desirable residence locality in the city, where lots may be purchased at from \$150 to \$200, each. This picturesque addition is accessible by either Chicago or Lincoln Avenues or by South 9th Street and may be reached in a ten minutes walk from the business center. South Park is more rapidly building up than any other part of the city. Correspondence solicited.

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