

Frank Carruth has the largest, finest and most complete stock of Diamonds, Gold Watches, Chains, Charms, Silver Ware, Spectacles, Fancy Holiday Goods to select from in the City. It will pay you to call and see our display, and our prices are such as will sell the goods. Don't fail to call. Everybody invited. FRANK CARRUTH.

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

NUMBER 75.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor	J. D. SIMPSON
Clerk	C. H. SMITH
Treasurer	J. H. WATKINS
Attorney	BYRON CLARK
Engineer	A. MADOLE
Police Judge	J. S. MATTHEWS
Marshal	W. H. MALLER
Councilman, 1st ward	J. V. WICKBACH
" 2nd "	W. W. WILSON
" 3rd "	W. W. WILSON
" 4th "	W. W. WILSON
Board Pub. Works	J. W. JOHNS, Chairman F. R. GORDEK D. H. HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer	D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer	THOMAS POLLOCK
Clerk	J. M. JOHNS
Deputy Clerk	C. M. ROBINSON
Clerk of District Court	W. C. SHAWALTER
Deputy Sheriff	J. C. ECKENBARY
Deputy Sheriff	B. C. WORMANS
Surveyor	A. MADOLE
Attorney	ALLEN BROWN
Attorney	MARSHALL STICKS
Attorney	C. RUSSELL
Attorney	WEEPING WATER
Attorney	PLATTSMOUTH
Attorney	GAHWOOD

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE No. 145, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening of each week. All fraternal brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIO LODGE No. 81, A. O. U. W. Meets every alternate Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Fraternal brothers are respectfully invited to attend. F. E. White, Master; W. C. White, Foreman; E. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Harris, Recorder.

CLASS CAMP No. 332, MODERN WOODMEN of America. Meets second and fourth Monday evening at K. of P. hall. All fraternal brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Webster, Master; W. C. White, Foreman; E. J. Morgan, Foreman; J. E. Harris, Recorder.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 8, A. C. U. W. Meets every alternate Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All fraternal brothers are respectfully invited to attend. J. A. Webster, Master; W. C. White, Foreman; E. J. Morgan, Foreman; J. E. Harris, Recorder.

MODERNIST POST 43, G. A. R. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All fraternal members are respectfully invited to attend. J. E. Harris, Master; W. C. White, Foreman; E. J. Morgan, Foreman; J. E. Harris, Recorder.

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

An Arizona Coal Road.
NOGALES, A. T., December 7.—Surveyors are now in the field running preliminary lines from Hermosillo toward Mazatlan. The work is being done for the Metropolitan Development Company, of San Francisco, which proposes to build a railroad connecting those two cities. The projected road will pass through the anthracite coal fields of Sonora and the agricultural districts of Sinaloa.

Convicted of Bigamy.
PALESTINE, TEX., December 8.—The jury in the case of Detective W. H. Springfield, charged with bigamy by marrying Alice Roswell, in Southbury, Conn., in 1875 and a lady in this city early last spring, after deliberating ten hours, returned a verdict of guilty and assessed the punishment at eighteen months in the penitentiary. It was evidently a compromise verdict, because of the one weak point in the State's proof, which failed to show, except circumstantially, that the first wife was living when his second marriage took place.

Freight Car Thieves Arrested.
EMPORIA, Kan., December 7.—Thirteen arrests were made here today, with more to follow, of boys and young men charged with theft from cars on the Santa Fe. For some weeks past the freight cars on side tracks in the city have been relieved of a portion of their contents and no crew could be found of the guilty parties till today, when the police spotted the right track and soon had several of the parties in jail. Those incarcerated gave one by one the names of others connected with the affair, and there is no telling when the officers will be through with their work. Most of them are mere school boys with respectable parents, but some of them are too old to be classed as such, and these latter have been the means of drawing the younger ones into stealing, judging from what could be learned from the boys themselves. They will probably have a hearing to-morrow.

THE ALDEBARAN SPIRIT.

"All ye who seek the golden elixir,
Go mount with Death his caravan!
So scarce of old the rhytmic clan,
The laws whose numbers ring sublime—
Ah, now, methinks, some truer chime
Must charm us through life's little span;
O'er more we'll read thy lofty rhyme,
O wise, O true, Aldebaran!

Full well we learn'd, good long ago,
The truth that came from thy eternity
That truth endureth that still shall be,
And that alone—'tis even so!
Eternal forces deathless reign;
We work with them, or work in vain.
—Samuel Waddington in The Academy.

FERRETS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The Little Animals Needed on Account of the Rabbit Pest—Another Order.

Mr. Cross, the well known naturalist of Liverpool, who is up in London looking after the gazelle that he has just sold to the "Zoo," paid a call to Northumberland street the other day to report on the animal kingdom, of which he is undisputed lord.

"The last new thing," said Mr. Cross, "is the sailing of the ferrets; 120 of them have just gone off, and with them 750 pigeons, 10 sacks of biscuits and 375 tins of Nestle's milk. I bought the milk for them myself."

"But what are the pigeons for?"

"That I will explain to you. The ferrets are for the rabbits and the pigeons are for the ferrets. They will eat up the 750 pigeons on their voyage to New Zealand. They will also consume the biscuits and the milk. Then I have sent sacks upon sacks of hay to make bedding for the ferrets, and plenty of Indian corn to feed up the pigeons. It was quite a sight, four big carts and two whole railway trucks were taken up with this consignment. Two men accompanied the ferrets, and very hard work they have looking after both them and the pigeons. But then, as I told them, the further they get from England the fewer pigeons there will be from day to day."

"And what are the ferrets sailing for?"

"They are a consignment to a large wool farmer in New Zealand. The rabbit pest, as you know, has now broken out very bad there. The Australians, I see, are going to have a rabbit pest conference; but this New Zealand wool merchant thought he had better send to Mr. Cross, and Mr. Cross is going to send him 120 ferrets. They won't make much headway, you say, against the rabbits. But then they breed so fast, and if none of them are lost on the voyage, in a few months' time my client ought to have six or seven hundred of them at least. Don't spare the expense," he said to me. The rabbits are eating up all the pasture on which his sheep ought to be feeding, and unless he can get them under he will be a ruined man. By the next mail I am going to send the same consignment of steaks and wessels. They are wonderfully tough customers, are steaks; they will bleed the rabbits to death in no time.

"Curiously enough," added Mr. Cross, "at the very same time that I received these orders for means of destroying the rabbits in New Zealand I received also a large order for rabbits, and I am now hard at work getting together 2,000 of them as quickly as I can. They are going to British Columbia, where they have not got any rabbits. I am sending 2,000 of them—1,500 does and 500 bucks. This is a pretty large business also. They will want a hundred sacks of oats at 1 s; for the voyage, besides plenty of hay, straw and sawdust."—Pall Mall Gazette

DOMESTIC TRAINING.

COMPARATIVE MERITS OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GIRLS.

Good Effect of the Social Intercourse That Prevalts Between the People of This Country and England—English Girls' Home Life.

The comparative merits of American and English girls have been of late frequently discussed. Advocates of each nationality have made many good points, and victory cannot honestly be said to have been won by either. There can be little doubt that the largely increased and close social intercourse that now prevails between the peoples of this country and of England has had the effect of obliterating many of the strongly marked differences of their daughters.

English girls have caught something of the brightness, the ease and the self reliance which have made certain American ladies who have married Englishmen take rank as favorites—almost, indeed, as leaders in London society. And even those Englishwomen who have not succeeded in imitating, or have not sought to imitate, will be generally found willing to admit the charm of the imported style. American girls, on the other hand, have not been slow to borrow ideas from their English cousins. We have only to look at our girls' tailor made gowns, their "common sense" shoes, their round hats and their ulsters and Newmarket coats, to see how much they owe to swarms and sensible modes of dress to English fashions. Then, too, English out door games, particularly lawn tennis, have become very fashionable here, and their good effect is to be seen in the improved health, the greater ease of movement, and the rounded figures of our girls.

PLUMPNESS OF OUR GIRLS.

It was only about a year ago when a foreign visitor to this country remarked that one of the things that most impressed her was the plumpness of American girls. The remark caused a great deal of astonishment, for we had never so long accustomed to the American type of beauty as extremely delicate and spirituelle that had been slowly but surely effected. Any one who now walks Broadway in the afternoon, and who is old enough to remember the appearance of its former frequenters of ten years ago, can fail to endorse the truth of the foreigner's observation.

I do not hesitate to say that there is one noteworthy and valuable respect in which I believe English girls are superior to American girls. That respect is their ability to conduct the affairs of their homes. This, of course, is not an inherited ability, but is the result of training and practice. I am not considering the daughters of the farmers, but those of mercantile and professional men. In England, the custom is to train the girls to relieve their mothers of many of the duties of housekeeping. Among the first things there are several daughters, it is a common practice to have each in turn take charge of the house for a week or a month. I do not assert that such a plan is never followed here, but at the most it is done with comparative infrequency. The system of living in boarding houses has in many instances made it possible to instruct our city bred girls in domestic duties, but happily the increased facilities for suburban travel have placed it within the power of many heads of families to secure homes of their own.

TWO IMPORTANT REASONS.

Very probably the daughters of wealthy parents are slow to see why they should undergo any of the work necessary to the learning of how all the departments of household economy should be run. There are, however, two important reasons for acquiring such knowledge. One is the extreme vicissitudes of fortune, characteristic of business life in this country; and the other is the fact that if the mistress does not know when work is properly done, her servants, no matter how good at the start, will soon grow careless and forgetful. In no other country in the world is there so much trouble with "help" as here. Some of this is due to the ignorance of servants who have had no previous experience; but possibly as much is due to the ignorance of mistresses, who do not possess the knowledge that can give instruction or command respect.

In England, no matter how wealthy the parents, the custom of giving the daughters domestic training is usually observed. A recently published "Life of Queen Victoria" states that after the estate of Osborne had been bought, "the lower portion of the Swiss cottage was fitted up as a kitchen for the young princesses, with pantry, closets, dairy and larder, as a simple, yet possible, and here these juvenile royal highnesses, dressed a la cuisiniere, and with arms white with flour, learned to make cakes and tarts and all sorts of plain dishes, to cook the vegetables which they had themselves cultivated, to preserve fruit and to prepare different sorts of pickles. In fact, they were trained to be good English housewives." The example set by the queen has permeated all the higher classes.

The cooking schools recently started here are steps in the right direction. But cooking, though very important, is only a single branch of the domestic duties. The other can best be learnt at home. I am glad to hear that the board of education in New York city is considering the advisability of giving instruction in sewing and cooking to the girls in the public schools.—Julian Magnus in The Epoch.

The Exercise of Economy.

The sole basis of individual and national prosperity and comfort is labor. All through the process of acquisition and control labor is present, and her companion, economy. Means obtained in any other way than by honest, persevering labor, physical and mental, never satisfies and rarely abides. Beginning early in life with industry and thrift the duty and pleasure of accumulation goes on, and if carefully (securely) invested a provision for the family and old age will surely be accomplished. In the exercise of economy it is only necessary to habituate the mind to one principle: Avoid all unnecessary expenditure. The question should be: Can I do without this or that? Am I really in need of it? Is it essential to my health, comfort or happiness? If not keep the money and let the thing wait for. This is the rule of thrift for the young man climbing the ladder of life.—Banker's Monthly.

CUSTOM SOLICITORS.

"PULLERS IN" OF THE METROPOLIS APPRECIATIVELY DESCRIBED.

Noted Members of the Profession and Specimens of Their Persuasive Oratory. The Aristocratic "Pure Silk" Umbrella Man—Milliners on the Sidewalk.

The "puller in" occupies a humble but important place in the economy of the retail business in New York. At least it is presumable that his place is important, or there would not be so many of him. The hurrying crowd may not notice him. There may not be one in the hundreds of thousands who pass him daily who is aware of his existence. His eloquent appeals on the subject of new hats and the coats may fall on heedless ears. He keeps on with a patient persistence which is almost pathetic.

There is a middle aged man with a melancholy face, about the color of a strawberry, and a voice of doleful pitch, who is "pulling in" for a men's furnishing store on Fulton street. He walks up and down a short beat in front of the store and talks incessantly. Nobody listens to what he says as far as you can judge. He might as well be addressing the crowd in Greek. If you were to go close enough to him, however, you would hear him saying: "Pure silk, pure silk, only a dollar in a half for a pure silk umbrella." There is an indescribable touch of pathos about the way he says this, as though the sacrifice of a "pure silk" umbrella for \$1.50 were too much for human contemplation. He is the aristocrat of the "pullers in." New York has many of his profession, but none that equals him.

The man who stands at the other end of the profession haunts Baxter street.

"Now, shents, deed yer vant ter buy a nice hair of buds, only a dollar at a half!"

There are no melancholy notes in his nasal tone. There are no evidences of poignant anguish at the sacrifice he is making for the good of mankind. He talks his face down to about the level of your scarf pin, and wavers his appeal with an earnestness born of a lifelong and bitter competition with the hundred others of his profession on the same block.

He walks not up and down with the lordly mien of him who has reached the highest station in "puller in" life. He stands in front of his dingy shop, attacks every passer-by indiscriminately, and with startling vehemence. His characteristic costume is made in one way, and has been made in one way since the days of Abraham.

Between these two extremes the "puller in" has many phases. There is the leather lunged young person, who stands on Fourteenth street and advises everybody within three blocks to "git yer writin' paper an' envelope cheap up stairs," with a tremendous emphasis on the "git," dying away into a curious little impotent squeak on the "stairs." There is the thin, stoop shouldered person, with two fingers on his right hand, who makes this remark at regular intervals: "Don't have to use a knife to sharpen leadpencils." He is "pulling in" for a stand where a patent pencil sharpener is sold, though it takes a good deal of patient investigation and skimming around in the neighborhood to discover the fact. There is a consumptive looking man, who stands on a horse block in front of a Park row hat store and implores passersby in a husky whisper to "buy their hats and caps of the manufacturer." There is the fat man, who points you silently into a cigar store on Canal street. There is the youth, prolific of hair and dirty of face, who tries to lure the frugal housewives of Cherry hill into a grocery store full of last week's vegetables. There is the well dressed and insinuating young man who "pulls in" at the clubs and hotels for the tailor. And there are "the ladies."

The "pulling in" profession has both sexes and all ages, conditions and voices for its own. It is in the region of Division street that the woman "puller in" flourishes. The sixteen millinery stores on that ancient thoroughfare know her well. She lies in wait in front of each of them for unwary womankind. She is as energetic as her brothers in the profession, and far more voluble. Strife runs high, too, between her and her neighbor. A good "puller in" is worth \$1 a week in Division street. It is one of the dearest objects of the designing ladies who minister to the wants of their sex there to get a sidewalk operator who will bring her business, more especially if she can get the coveted customer away from a rival.

Two of Division street's fair milliners came to blows the other day about the possession of the best "puller in" in the street. The modern Solomon, who presided over the police court in which the somewhat damaged modistes figured after this interesting event, was equal to the emergency. He proposed that since the claims of each belligerent seemed about equal, the peerless manipulator of business who was the source of all the trouble should "pull in" one day for one of the milliners and the next day for the other. This settlement was thankfully received by the excited contestants and peace reigned once more in Division street.

Space is lacking for the full description of the fat lady, apparently speechless, who sits all day in an ample arm chair in front of a Park row clothing store. Her place in the profession of "pulling in" can never be ascertained, for no one has ever seen her do anything but sit still and look solemn.

Neither can justice be done to the silent and clean shaven man who operates the patent gate in front of a hardware store on Barclay street; to the determined race of "pullers in" who burden the life of women visitors to the markets; to the street car conductors who turn to "pulling in" in the vicinity of the big dry goods stores; nor to the man who stands in front of the well called shoe store on Beekman street and tries to charm people into his place with a smile as broad and vacant as a ten acre lot.—"C. P. R." in New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Whaling Business.

The catch of Arctic and Okhotsk whalers during the past season has been one of the heaviest on record, amounting in all to 41,300 barrels of oil and nearly 600,000 pounds of bone. The low price of oil and bone has led to great trouble between owners and sailors. Several whaling vessels have been libeled here for wages, the sailors claiming that they were defrauded.—New York Tribune.

In 1800 there were in all the United States only six cities of over 6,000 inhabitants. In 1880 there were 280, and by this time many more.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Ladies' Cloaks,
FROM \$3 TO \$50.

Misses' Cloaks,
FROM \$2 TO \$12.

Short - Wraps
IN ALL STYLES.
Rich Astrachan and Fur Trimmings.
FROM \$5 TO \$35.

A full line of
STREET - JACKETS
FROM \$2 TO \$10.

JOS. V. WECKBACH'S
DAYLIGHT STORE.

Joseph V. Weckbach.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

3-THREE! THREE!-3

Great Sales combined in one, Opening
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21.

CLOAKS, -:- CLOAKS,

For Ladies', Misses' and Children.

We are determined to close out our Entire Stock of Cloak, within 30 days—our assortment will be found the most complete in the city—and as this sale is especially introduced for rivalry we guarantee to discount any Sample Lot Sale on record 10 per cent.

150 Pairs of Blanket

Slaughter sale on these Goods to Close. The season has been mild, and to close out quickly, great reductions have been made.

TWO HUNDRED COMFORTS

Ladies', Gents' and Children's
UNDERWEAR SALE,
Fifty Dozen Pieces.

HOLIDAY - GOODS

For Holiday gifts, Headquarters long since Established for useful presents, embracing Silk Mufflers, lace and Silk Handkerchiefs, Toilet Sets, Albums, Tidies, table Scarfs, Hammered Brass Whisk Broom Cases, Piano and Stand Covers, and fancy Goods. An Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.

SOLOMON & NATHAN,

White Front Dry Goods House,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

B. A. McElwain,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
AND
SILVERWARE.
Special Attention given Watch Repairing
WE WILL HAVE A
Fine :-: Line
OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
ALSO
Library - Lamps
OF
Unique Designs and Patterns
AT THE USUAL
Cheap Prices
AT
SMITH & BLACK'S.
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GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENTS
Represent the following fire and fire-tested companies:
American Central - S. L. S. Assets \$1,258,001
Commercial Union - England, " 2,593,144
Fire & Marine - London, " 4,415,576
Franklin - Philadelphia, " 3,117,116
Home - New York, " 7,855,719
Ins. Co. of North America - Phil., " 8,471,262
Liverpool & London - Globe - Eng., " 6,629,781
North British & Mercantile - Edin., " 3,178,751
New York - London - Edin., " 1,215,466
Springfield - P. & M. - Springfield, " 9,911,113
Total Assets, \$41,117,774

AGENTS AND PAID AT THIS AGENT