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B. & M. Time Table.

No. 1	9:06	
No. 3	6:01	
No. 5	7:01	a m
No. 7 (Schuyler)	7:00	p m
No. 9 (K. C. to Omaha)	6 :06	p m
GOING EAST.	2000	
No. 2	3:49	
No. 4		
No. 6	7:19	
No. 8 (Arr. Schuyler)	10 :00	am
No. 10 (K. C.)	9:54	a m
All trains run daily by way of Omal	ha, ex	cept

Nos. 7 and 8 which run to and from Schuyler daily except Sunday.

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No.	10	46	**	We	st.					10:	00 a	. m
No.	4		**							10:	35 a	. 111
No.		94	**	**							30 p	
		DEP	AR	TF	RO	M. I	POS	TOF	FIC	E.		
No.	5	Going	W	est		****				6 :	40 a	. m
No.	- 38	**	*				400			5:	35 p	. III
No.	7	**			Se	huy	ler)		6:	25 p	. m
No.	10	**	E								25 a	
No.		44								10 :	o a	m
No.		140			5.55					6 -	50 p	In
-	24.00	should	1 Fee	do	no	vite	d fi	ftee	TS TH	ini	ites	be-

THE payment of 40 cents each year by the owner of an 80 acre farm is insignificant beside the loss he would sustain in case of the destruction by fire of the county records. Vote for bonds.

THE people of Cass county can not afford to duplicate the experience of Cook county, Ill., which was compelled to pay a fabulous sum for the purchase of new records after the great fire which destroyed the old ones. Vote for bonds.

By voting a direct tax, sufficient in amount to raise at once the \$80,000 necessary to build a court house, the people of the present day would thus pay for improvements, the benefits of which would be largely enjoyed by future generations. But by voting for bonds payable in ten or twenty years at the option of the county, and bearing 5% annual interest, the property owners of the future would thus share with those of the present both the benefits and expenses of court he put this motto on his posy ring: house. And in as much as future generations are interested as much in the preser vation of the county records as the people of today, we therefore believe it just and proper that they should bear a portion of bishop lived to carry it out. the expense and hence we are in favor of the bonds.

WHILE Latin and Greek, will never cease to hold their place in the front rank of educational agents, it is an anachronism of the grossest kind to insist on a prolonged study of these two dead that graced them in King Hal's time. languages, as the necessary basis for the general culture of a well educated gentleman in the latter end of this nineteenth century; the more so, that experience has taught that nineteen out of twenty young men who have been driven through this routine of the dead languages at | ed the Roman ladies. school, in after-life make no use of them and the fruits which their beasted classical training has to show are in the inverse ratio of the labor spent upon it .-Prof. John Stuart Blackie in the June

THE JAPANESE FOURTH OF JULY.

Mhe 11th of last February was a sort of Fourth of July in Japan. On that day the new constitution was proclaimed whereby the government was changed from an absolute to a constitutional bone and metal. Not satisfied with this, monarchy. Mr. Wm. Elliot Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," writes an explanation in the June Forum of the constitution whereby the Japanese take by far the longest step yet taken by an Asiatic people toward free government. The 30,000,000 common people now enjoy for the first time the protection of law and many of the rights of free citizens. There is both a property and an educational qualification of suffrage, and the house of representatives consists of about three hundred members at least thirty years of age, who pay national it on and wore it to the altar. After the taxes to the amount of fifteen dollars, and are chosen for four years. Feb. 11 was a day of great rejoicing throughout the Empire. Cities and towns were decorated, cannon were fired, and millions of by the bride discarding the ring and copies of the new constitution were dis- calling him by name. tributed. It was a day, too, of great meaning to Japanese women. For the first time the empress appeared in public with the emperor.

MEXICOS ADVANCEMENT.

With the single exception of the United States, no country on the American Continent has made such rapid progress in the past half-dozen years as Mexico, and, with the same exception, no country has a fairer future. Its debts is being stedily reduced, its bonds are increasing in value in the money markets of the world, while its credit has reached a have .- T. C. Harbaugh in Pittsburg Bulpoint hardly expected by the most astute

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald. and sanguine of Mexican statesmen a decade ago. There are over 4,000 miles of railroad in that country, an increase of about 25 per cent within three or four years past, and upward of 10,000 miles of telegraph. In the former it leads all of the countries of the continent save the United States, Canada, Brazil and the Argentine Republic; and in miles of wire in operations the United States alone ahead of it. In every department of its industry there has been a great growth in recent years, while its commerce, foreign as well as domestic begans to take on large proportions. An important advance has also been made in the number and character of its schools and the general level of intelligence of its

> The most striking and conspic ous portion of Mexico's advancement began soon after the commencement of the Administration of its present President Porfirio Diaz. He entered office in the latter part of 1884, and was elected to a second term last year. The expeiriance of the past fifteen years shows that insurrectionsons and revelution are not necessary conditions in the Mexican's existence, while the record of the country since 1885 proves that Mexico is not incapable of an improvement of a highly and flattering character. Peace and wise government were all that were needed to enable the people to develop the marvelous natural resorses which their land posseses. Peace came in with Diaz's recent predecessors; wise government was assured when Diaz entered on power. Within the past five years the public affairs of the country have been managed with a creditable degree of intelligence, and a fair amount of success has been attained .- Globe Democrat.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasers are prescribed by the leading physicans of Michigan, its home state, and are remidies of unequalled merits for Rheumatism, blood and liver and kidney complaint. It comes here with the highest endorsements and recomendations as to its curative virtues.

Drink Champaign Mist. Delicious, Cool and Refreshing. For sale by E. W. Cook at Smith & Black's old stand. tf

ABOUT FINGER RINGS.

something About the Customs of the Past and Present in Their Use. The famous Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Lincoln in 1753, married three times.

On the occasion of his fourth espousal, If I survive

I'll make them five. History does not tell us whether the fourth Mrs. Thomas approved the sentiment, nor whether the much marrying

The motto rings of today are patterns of the posy rings of several centuries ago. The inscriptions are, of course, more modern, but the sentiment remains the same. Of late society has gone back to the real old English posy, and the hands of our American belles are being adorned with rings that carry the same mottoes

There used to be a custom in Rome which made the bridegroom send the bride before marriage a ring of iron to show how lasting the union ought to be, and the frugality they were to observe ogether; but by and by luxury crept in, and the iron ring was exchanged for one of gold, which change doubtless delight-

Numerous superstitions are connected with the ring. The English and French ladies of the times of the Crusades slept with their pillows while their lords and lovers were away fighting the infidel. The custom was supposed to produce pleasant dreams of the absent ones, and the rings were believed to be talismans of safety. The Scotch lass who looks through her betrothal ring three times on the night before her marriage is sure to see visions of the happiness in store for her, and the Greek girl who finds a ring will marry before the year is out.

The women of the uncivilized countries adorn their fingers with clumsy rings of they wear rings in their ears and through the nose. Gypsy women are fond of rings, some of which they claim possess

magical powers. Of course there is nothing in the so called invisible rings. We are told that the famous circlet of Gyges rendered the wearer invisible when the stone was turned inward, and that the ring which Otnit, king of Lombardy, received from the queen's mother, always directed the owner the right road to take in traveling. There is a legend that a knight's daughter once found one of these invisible rings on the day before her wedding. Charmed with the beauty of it, she put ceremony she happened to turn the stone inward, when lo! the prince saw her vanish, as it were, and rushing from the palace he was about to throw himself into the sea, when he was checked

The custom of wearing locks of hair or pictures in rings has gone out of style. The poisoned ring is no longer made, for we have got beyond the days of the Borgias and the Medicis. It is generally believed that Hannibal killed himself with poison which he had long carried in a ring made for that purpose, and Demosthenes is said to have worn a poison

The true romance of the ring is connected with the engagement and wedding fingers. My lady wears the one with anticipation and the other with pride. As long as the world stands the hoop of gold will possess a significance which no other personal ornament can

PIES BY THE MILLION.

FACTORIES THAT PRODUCE THE GREAT AMERICAN STAPLE.

Fruit Peeled, Mincemet Chopped and Dough Rolled by Powerful Machinery. Scores of Ovens Filled with Pies of All

Americans are great pie eaters, or have the reputation of being such, any way. For a great many years the consumption of these savory edibles has been looked upon as one of our most distinguished characteristics, and there is no doubt that there is good ground for this belief, for there is no place on the globe where the subject of pie making and pie eating has received so much attention.

And when it comes to pie eating, New York city is not behind the rest of the Union, for it is estimated that in this city there are consumed daily not less than 75,000 of these somewhat indigestible dainties!

FROM WHENCE COME THEY? But where do they all come from? is a question that is frequently asked.

The majority of them are manufactured in small bakeries around town, but there are several concerns, each of which is kept going day and night, and produces from 15,000 to 25,000 pies of all sizes daily every day of the week, mounting into ntillions in the course of a year.

as a pin.

It was surprising to see how every branch of the business was conducted. Everything moved along with really automatic precision.

The entire building is divided into separate departments. In one department the manufacture of mincemeat is carried on by machinery; in another the fruit is prepared, while in a third the immense quantity of dough that is used is made. The fruit is peeled by machinery and cut by hand.

In the room where the pies are made there are several long tables at which several men stand.

buckets holding about thirty pounds. A lump is then put on the table and rolled out, cut in small squares and laid on tin place. These plates are then handed along to a man who stands ready, with knife in hand, to shave on the ends of the dough which hang over the outside of the plates.

The plates are then placed in rows in a wooden tray and taken to the fruit counter to receive their "insides," The men at the fruit counter hold a large wooden spoon in their hand, and as the tray comes before them they supply each pan liberally with fruit or sauce, as the case may be. The plates are then replaced on the trays and carried to another table, where they receive the top crust, after which they are put on an elevator and sent to the cellar, where they are baked.

cent pies, or 126 fourteen cent pies. The four cent pies are retailed at five cents and the fourteen cent article sells for twenty cents.

next consignment. The man who places the pies in the oven holds in his hands a long, shovel like arrangement with a handle fifteen or twenty feet long. The pies are put on the shovel in couples and are then put in to bake.

moved, put in cases and sent to the wag-

with the business that have not been spoken of. For instance, in one department seven women are employed all day long washing tin plates, which are dried by an improved steam apparatus.

The busiest time around the building is at 8 o'clock, when the hands go to work. There are not less than one hundred and ten people employed in the factory. They work until 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and then leave, only to return at a corresponding hour the following morning.

The drivers begin to go out on their daily rounds at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and all return by noon, for there is no sale for pies in the afternoon. It requires thirty-five wagons to supply the company's customers in New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn, and there are five more wagons in Newark, for Newark is also a great pie eating district.

largest place of its kind in America. The cents. In addition an immense quantity of "home made" pies, sold at 45 cents each, are manufactured for the accommodation of restaurant keepers.

of which are apple, mince, peach, plum, lemon, cocoanut, rhubarb, pineapple and custard. Berry pies are made when berries are in season.

To manufacture such an immense stock it requires not less than 20 barrels of flour, 1,200 quarts of milk, 8,000 eggs, 3,000 pounds of lard, 12 barrels or about 4,000 pounds of sugar, besides all the fruit. There is more fruit used in the composition than anything else, and to show how much is used it is only necessary to say that twenty barrels of apples are used every day. Although there are only about 15,000 or 20,000 of these pies sold daily the factory could, if necessity arose, produce 35,000 a day.

But taking the average sales per day,

And all this from only one pie foundry! Is it any wonder that the Americans are a race of dyspeptics?-New York Even-

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

84. Bruhl Jos. 85. Bank of Cass county. 65. Beeson, A. res.

45. " " res. 4. Bonner stables. 71. Brown, W. L. office.

... " res. 87. Ballou, O. H. res. 71. " " office.

8. B. & M. tel. office. 30. B. & M. round house. 18. Blake, John saloon.

25. Clerk district court.

A reporter visited one of these immense pie factories. It is located on Sullivan street-not a very desirable locality, it would seem, but the .nterior was as neat

The dough is brought to them in large

There are a half score of ovens in this place, each of which will hold 400 four

It requires two men to run an oven one man stands at the door of the oven and directs his partner where to put the

This takes twenty minutes, and when finished the hot and juicy dainties are re-

FORTY WAGONS HAULING PIES.

There are many other details connected

There is no doubt but that this is the manufacture of pies is not confined to any one size; there are small pies that sell for 5 cents, medium size that bring 10 cents and the large size that sell for 20

There is every variety of pie, chief

say 17,500, it makes the weekly production (allowing six days to the week, for no work is performed on Sunday) 105,-000; the monthly 455,000, and the yearly 5,477,500 pies.

20. " " office.

2. Bennett, L. D. stere.

69. Bach, A. grocery. 51. Campbell, D. A. res.

61. Chapman, S. M. res. 22. City hotel. 13. Clark, T. coal office,

68. Connor, J. A. res. 5. County Clerks office. 20. Covell, Polk & Beeson, office.

74. Cox, J. R, res. 82. Craig, J. M. res. 70. Critchfield, Bird res. 31. Cummins & Son, lumber vard.

" J. C. farm. 57 Cook, Dr. office. 17. Clark, A. grocery store.

55. Clark, Byron office, 101. Cummins, Dr. Ed., office. 25. District court office. 66. Dovey & Son, store.

73. Dovey, Mrs. George res. 102. Dr. Marshall, res. 104. Dr. Cook, room,

80. Emmons, J. H. Dr. office and res. 24. First National bank. 91. Fricke, F. G. & Co., drug store. Gleason, John res.

Goes hotel Gering, H. drug store. res.

35. Hadley, dray and express. HERALD office. Holmes, C. M., res. Hatt & Co., meat market.

64. Hemple & Troop, store. 96. Hall, Dr. J. H., office. 97. " " res.

44. Holmes, C. M., livery stable. 90. Hall & Craig, agricultural imp. H. C. Schmidt, Surveyor. H. A. Waterman & Son, lumber.

4. Jones, W. D., stable, 40. Journal office. 89. Johnson Bros., hardware store.

67. Johnson, Mrs. J. F., millinery. 67. Johnson, J. F., res. 69. Klein, Joseph, res.

14. Kraus, P., fruit and confectionery 50. Livingston, Dr. T. P., office.

49. Livingston, res. 50. Livingston, Dr. R. R., office.

Manager Waterman Opera House. McCourt, F., store. McMaken, H. C., res.

Murphy, M. B., store. Murphy. M. B., res. McMaken, ice office.

Minor, J. L., res. 52. McVev, saloon.

15. Moore, L.A., res. and floral garden 77. Neville, Wm., res. Olliver & Ramges. meat market

Olliver & Ramge slaughter house. Pub. Tel. Station. 39. Palmer . H. E. res 21. Petersen Bros., meatmarket.

56. Petersen, R., res. 27. Polk, M. D., res. 110. Poor Farm. 93. Patterson, J. M., res.

75. Riddle house. 107. Richey Bros., lumber. 16. Ritchie, Harry. 64. Schildknecht, Dr. office.

11. Shipman, Dr. A. office. 12. " res. 25. Showalter, W, C. office.

42. Siggins, Dr. E. L. res. 103. Soennichsen & Schirk, grocery. Sel Kinkade papering and p'ting.

Streight, O. M. stable, Smith, O. P. drug store. Skinner & Ritchie, abstract and

loan office. Sherman, C. W. office. Todd, Ammi res. Troop & Hemple, store.

Thomas, J. W. Summit Garden. Water Works, office. 37. Water works, pump house.

Waugh, S. res. 23. Weber, Wm. saloon. Weckbach & Co., store. Weckbach, J. V., res.

Western Union Telegraph office. White, F. E., res, Windham, R. B., res. Windham & Davies, law office.

34. Withers, Dr. A. T., res. 102. Wm. Turner, res. 83. Young, J. P., store.

S. BUZZELL, Manager.

43. Wise, Will, res.

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