

CULTIVATION OF RICE.

WATER PLAYS A BIG PART IN THE RAISING OF THE CEREAL.

An Industry in Louisiana That Is Profitable to the Grower, but Which Is Still in Its Infancy—How Rice Fields Are Kept Flooded.

"Tell you something about rice in Louisiana?" repeated Andrew C. Wilkinson, the owner of a large rice mill in New Orleans, where the rice grown on his plantation is cleaned, at the Gilsey House. "I see that the papers have just found out that Englishmen are trying to buy up and form a trust of the rice mills in the south, although the agents have been down there for something over six months. Nobody is quicker than John Bull to scent a bargain."

"New Orleans is the chief rice milling city of America. Fifty years ago we did not have such a thing as a rice mill, but now we have sixteen, working 220 rice pounders and employing more than 1,200 men. Louisiana has always been known as the Sugar State, but would you want to add to it that of the Rice State of the Union."

"How is it cultivated? Well, the first necessity of profitable rice culture is a comparatively level piece of land, properly prepared for the seed. This field must be located so as to be conveniently irrigated from the prairie reservoir or the flume in the levee. Highland rice does not pay in Louisiana, the only profitable rice being that grown in water. Water is the first and last want of sprouting, growing and ripening rice. Before the ground is ready for the seed it is divided up by a system of little subleves and watering ditches. It is then planted in drills dug by machines—or rather I should say that the machine is the proper way to do it, but the seed is frequently broadcasted with us in Louisiana."

"Then comes the most delicate part, in the water manipulation. After the seed is planted the soil is thoroughly saturated with water to sprout it, but the water is at once taken off when the seeds have evenly germinated, and kept off until the tender shoots of the plant rise two or three inches above the ground. You can easily see that the young plants may be either drowned out or dried up by the least inattention in regulating the flow."

DRAWBACKS TO THE WORK.

On the other hand, with too much water, crawfish invade the fields and devour the delicate plants, while with none at all, rice caterpillars eat them down and kill them. If you neglect the main flume you not only risk the total loss of your crop, but by permitting the water to get ahead of you there may come a break in the levee, and away go your cattle and crops."

"The most expensive part of rice growing comes when it is about a foot high, after it has been liberally watered; I mean the grassing of the rice. You see, the laborers wade through the rice, pulling up and throwing into heaps all the weeds and water grasses they find. This grassing costs on an average about four dollars an acre, and after that is over the rice planter has but little to do except to give it plenty of water. One peculiar thing about irrigation is that the heads of the rice plants never fill out, no matter how much water you give them artificially, unless there are plentiful rains."

"One feature of rice cultivation would be great fun to city sportsmen, but is a terrible nuisance to us. I mean the birds. Talk about your ducks and geese hiding the sun. Perfect clouds of rice birds, English sparrows, summer ducks, rail and other fowl of the air and water, come to see if they can't harvest our crops for us. From daybreak to dark a perfect fusillade from the guns and old muskets is heard in hundreds of square miles of country. Over in this field you hear the shrill shouts of creole farmers shrieking out Sunday school language in French patois: from the next probably the deep chested whoop of negro field hands, and in another the hoarse yells of the new American rice growers—those who have come from the great northern wheat fields. It is scream—pop!—whoop!—bang!—boom!—in the earliest battle from dawn to dark that you ever heard."

"The rice birds are our worst enemies, and while we kill millions of them, left to manure the fields, other millions come in to take their places. The ravages of the rice birds some years are fearful, the crop being almost a total loss. Perhaps now that the Yankees are coming down to grow rice they may invent some machine that will either destroy the birds or keep them away."

FRUITS OF RICE CULTURE.

"As soon as a pale yellow tint appears over the level heads of the opening grain the water is carefully drawn off, the fields being drained as thoroughly as possible, and the work of harvesting is begun. The dried sheaves are cutted direct from the field to the steam thrasher, where the grain is prepared for market."

"The profits in rice planting, with good luck, will in a few years make any man rich. The yields on good lands in Louisiana give from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre. Rice is a plant which is generous to the attentive and industrious farmer, but it resents neglect more than any other cereal. A man can cultivate fifteen to twenty acres of rice land, and if strong and industrious he can easily secure from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of rice, worth at present prices about a dollar a bushel. The work is not hard, except during growing time, and, as good living is cheap with us, a small rice farmer can easily save one-half of his gross income."

"The cultivation of rice in Louisiana is still in its infancy. Many of the hundreds of immigrants are yearly turning their attention to rice, and at the present rate of increased acreage Louisiana will be able to supply the entire country with this most valuable cereal."—New York Telegram.

Locals the Most.

A gorgeous display of Nebraska products, principally fruit, vegetables and grain, in a special train titled "Nebraska on Wheels," drew a great crowd to the foot of Galena avenue this morning. Quite a distinguished party of the leading business men of that state accompanied the exhibit. One thing was especially proven by the show, that Nebraska certainly leads the world on apples.—Evening Star, Dixon, Ill., Nov. 6.

Let it be remembered that Cass county's exhibit showed the largest quantity and best quality of fruit on the train. According to the Star then, Cass county leads the world on apples.

A worthy Enterprise.

It will please the readers of the Banner to know that a business department has been added to the Plattsmouth high school and that a competent teacher has been employed to take charge of the new work. A fair knowledge of the common branches, and a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and what properly belongs to a business course, including rapid and legible penmanship is a rare prospect to a sure and pleasant situation, and it should be the aim of every young man and young woman to secure such knowledge. This new department in the Plattsmouth school will be of great advantage to those living in and near the city and especially to those who can attend the evening class. The teacher, Prof. Musgrave, we understand comes highly recommended and we congratulate the management who secured his services as well as those who will be benefited by his knowledge and instruction.—Murray Banner.

IMPRESSION DE MATIN.

The Thames nocturne of blue and gold, Changed to a harmony in gray; A barge with ocher colored bay Dropped from the wharf, and chill and cold

The yellow fog came creeping down The bridges, till the house's walls Were changed to shadows, and St. Paul's Loomed like a bubble o'er the town.

Then suddenly across the elms Of waking life, the streets were stirred With country wagons, and a bird Flew to the glistening roofs and eaves.

But one pale woman, all alone, The daylight kissing her wan hair, Lingered beneath the gaslamp's flare, With lips of flame and heart of stone.

—Oscar Wilde in National Review.

How the Pyramids Were Built.

A moneyed man, who was looking at the process of laying an artificial stone pavement in front of one of his many properties, started the friends who were standing about him by remarking, "I believe that the Egyptian pyramids were built in just that way." Pleased for an explanation, he said that while he had never been in Egypt he had read the works of all Egyptologists, including Brugsch and Piazza Smyth, and had never found in any of them a theory which would satisfactorily account for the manner in which the pyramids were constructed.

"Now," he said, "you must remember that the pyramids are built of stone which bears no resemblance to anything found within 500 miles of their location. It is incredible that the Egyptians of four or five thousand years ago should have possessed the mechanical ingenuity to move these enormous blocks of stone from the granite quarries of Abyssinia or Syria to the pyramids. Let not much more natural to suppose that the ancient Egyptians possessed the secret of making artificial stone, and that the pyramids were constructed by layer upon layer of Nile river mud, hardened by just such processes as we employ to make artificial stone?"

"It is a more plausible explanation of their construction than the laborious and unintelligent suppositions that the stones were carried across the desert to form the foundation and base of the pyramids. I firmly believe that the Egyptians of the ante-Christian era understood the manufacture of artificial stone, and that they built the pyramids out of it."—Philadelphia Press.

Lake Winnipeg Wolves.

In the winter of 1890 deer were unusually scarce in the forests east of Lake Winnipeg. A wet, cold summer had destroyed an uncommonly large proportion of fawns. Consequently, wolves were without their accustomed food supply. Their distress made them forget their fear of human beings.

One morning in January news reached Winnipeg City that a band numbering 100 wolves had slain many Indian hunters along the east shore. This turned out to be true.

Several of the men were caught on foot. One climbed a tree and shot twenty wolves. Another clubbed a dozen to death before they pulled him down. One hunter mounted a platform erected on poles for the purpose of keeping skins above the reach of wild beasts and vermin. He had hardly begun firing when the wolves pressed and leaped about the posts in such numbers that they threw down the platform and tore the man to pieces.

The same band had visited other camps. How many Indians in all were devoured could not be exactly ascertained, as more than one hunting party was said to have been completely wiped out.—Youth's Companion.

A railway is now being built from La Paz, in Bolivia, to the headquarters of the river Madeira, in Brazil, which is the main tributary of the Amazon, thus giving a water outlet for the Bolivian products.

Money to the amount of \$38,642 and checks and notes to the value of \$1,471,871 were found in the 6,000,000 letters that reached the dead letter office last year.

Gentlemen would not use "Blush of Roses" if it was a paint or powder, of course not. It is clear as water, no sediment to fill the pores of the skin. Its mission is to heal, cleanse and purify the complexion of every imperfection, and insures every lady and gentleman a clean, smooth complexion. Sold by O. H. Snyder. Price 75 cents.

Go to Brown & Barrett's and get a window glass and stop up that hole in your house.

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R.

TIME TABLE

OF DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

GOING EAST		GOING WEST	
No. 2	7:10 P. M.	No. 1	7:10 A. M.
No. 4	7:10 A. M.	No. 3	7:10 P. M.
No. 6	7:10 P. M.	No. 5	7:10 A. M.
No. 8	7:10 A. M.	No. 7	7:10 P. M.
No. 10	7:10 P. M.	No. 9	7:10 A. M.
No. 12	7:10 A. M.	No. 11	7:10 P. M.
No. 14	7:10 P. M.	No. 13	7:10 A. M.
No. 16	7:10 A. M.	No. 15	7:10 P. M.
No. 18	7:10 P. M.	No. 17	7:10 A. M.
No. 20	7:10 A. M.	No. 19	7:10 P. M.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

TIME TABLE

No. 201 Arrives in Leavenworth 10:55 A. M.
No. 202 Arrives in Leavenworth 4:30 P. M.
Trains daily except Sunday.

SECRET SOCIETIES

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Grand Lodge No. 67. Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. For further particulars apply to the lodge at 101 N. 1st St. or to the Grand Lodge at 101 N. 1st St.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Waterman block, Main Street, Leavenworth. Meetings every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month at G. A. R. Hall in Rockwood block, Frank Vermilyea, M. W., D. E. Eusebio, Recorder.

A. O. U. W. No. 44—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings in the month at G. A. R. Hall in Rockwood block, E. J. Morgan, M. W., F. P. Brown, Recorder.

ROYAL ARCHES—No. 101. Meets at the K. of C. hall in the Farmers & Merchants block over Bennett & Tuttle, visiting brethren invited. Henry Herold, Regent; Thos. Walling, Secretary.

CARS LODGE, No. 148. 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. J. Cory, N. G. & W. Bridge, Secretary.

Lumber Yard

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A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

KATE: "I don't know. I certainly do not make any exception in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting."



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her delicate class suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction. I learn you telling Tommy James last evening how his class made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little 'out-of-the-way place'—for you never go to the city?"

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. *Magazine*! *Magazine*! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household; father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and father says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really family magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and this is where the economy comes in, for it is only \$2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see our copy, or, better still, send it to you in the publisher, W. J. Jennings, Des Moines, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I will always remember that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be getting us out, as you say we never the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Democrat's Family Magazine that does it."

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PLACES OF WORSHIP.

CATHOLIC—St. Paul's Church, N. E. between Fifth and Ninth. Father Carey, Pastor. Services: Mass at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday School at 2:30, with benediction.

CHRISTIAN—Corner Leavenworth and Eighth Sts. Services morning and evening. Elder J. K. Reed, pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M.

EPISCOPAL—St. Luke's Church, corner Third and Vine. Rev. H. E. Burgess, pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST—Corner Sixth St. and Grand. Rev. Hirt, pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 10:30 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN—Services in new church, corner Sixth and Granite sts. Rev. J. T. Baird, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30; preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Y. M. C. E. of this church meets every Sabbath evening at 7:30 in the basement of the church. All are invited to attend its meetings.

FIRST METHODIST—Sixth St., between M and Pearl. Rev. L. F. Hill, D. D. pastor. Services: 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Praying meeting Wednesday evening.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Main and Ninth. Rev. Hirt, pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 10:30 A. M.

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL—Grand between Fifth and Ninth.

CELORED BAPTIST—Mt. Olive, Oak, between Fourth and Eleventh. Rev. A. Powell, pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. meeting Wednesday evening.

YOUTH MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Rooms in Waterman block, Main street. Open for men only every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rooms open week from 8:30 to 10:15 P. M.

ROYAL ARCHES TARDIENALS—Rev. Wood, pastor. Services: Sunday School 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; prayer meeting Tuesday night; choir practice Friday night. All are welcome.

When you go to a shoe store your object is not only to buy shoes but to procure for what you spend the best that your money will buy. Less than this will not content you; more than this you cannot, in reason, ask. Our methods are as simple as your desires. We do not lift your expectations to the clouds, but we realize them whatever they are. We will never sacrifice your interests to ours and nowhere else can you get a fuller and fairer equivalent for your money. An especially profitable purchase for you is our etc.

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