

The Semi-Weekly News-Herald

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, M. D. POLK, EDITOR.

DAILY EDITION. One Year, in advance, \$5.00; Six Months, 2.50; Single Copies, 10c. SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION. One Year, in advance, \$1.00; Six Months, .50.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any Cass County Paper.

IT SEEMS to be a fad for men who are dead, politically, to write a book. It is said Cleveland will perform this act in the near future.

THE weather in Washington yesterday was nice as could be desired and Wm. McKinley was inaugurated president with all the pomp and ceremony usually attendant upon such occasions.

MR. BRYAN, so the report goes, has agreed to try to help Millionaire McLean to the Ohio senatorship temporarily occupied by Mr. Hanna. Mr. McLean wasn't good enough to run for second place on the Bryan presidential ticket, but he is good enough to fill a seat in the United States senate.—Hoe.

THE horse-play indulged in by the Nebraska solons will have to give way to hard work pretty soon if anything is to be done. Too much time is given to the regulation of other people's private affairs for any good wholesome legislation to be engrained upon the statute books. These city charters that bring forth so much talk are nothing more than organized plans to throw one gang out of office and legislate a new one in, and all at the expense of the tax payer, who, in the end, has to pay all the bills.

PERSEVERANCE conquers at last and President McKinley has secured his first choice from New York as a cabinet minister in the person of Cornelius N. Bliss as secretary of the interior. Mr. Bliss was the first man presented to him as that of a distinguished son of New York perfectly satisfactory to both factions of republicans in the empire state. He declined the honor, but has finally yielded to the persuasions of his friends and the president. Ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts will probably complete the list as postmaster general.—Ex.

MCKINLEY is no stranger to Washington. He has been there many years in the capacity of a law maker and he goes back now well equipped for the responsible duties devolving upon him. His service in congress gives him a knowledge of the work of that branch and a sympathy with the members of it quite essential to a frictionless working of the administration. Since retiring from congress he had four years of experience as an executive, which has qualified him in the new line now devolving upon him. His preparation for the presidency has been gradual and thorough.—Ex.

THE people of the United States have not bought more clothing than they felt obliged to this winter. The markets have been glutted with the products of our factories, many of which are idle because they cannot sell their goods, except at a heavy loss and their operatives are therefore without work or wages. But the last statement of the New York custom house shows that during the seven days it convened there were landed at that port \$3,185,910 worth of foreign dry goods, which are thrown upon our market. Add to the amount of the invoice 25 per cent for undervaluations, and we have almost four million dollars worth of foreign dry goods, of which more than a million dollars worth were cottons. Is it any wonder that the cotton and woolen machinery of this country is idle, or running at a loss? A million dollars feed a good many mouths, clothes a good many bodies, buys a good deal of fuel. Is it any wonder that some people are hungry and ragged and cold when we send abroad four millions a week for goods that we ought to make ourselves?—Beatrice Express.

"WE CAN'T have prosperity because there is no money," remarked a white metal fanatic to THE NEWS man, and yet it is seen that we have been paying \$4,000,000 per week to Germany and England for goods made there that ought to have been made here at home. No, we have no money for the American working man, since the Wilson bill went into effect, and the industries of the country have languished, and every interest has suffered from threatened bankruptcy. Our condition is the practical result of what Mr. Bryan called "a step in the right direction"—i. e., free trade. If we suffer from half a dose, the people should be thankful that the full measure of the free trade party's plans were frustrated. Confidence has been restored, and as soon as another McKinley bill can be enacted, prosperity will have been restored and the people will once more cease to look at the gaunt wolf of despair and financial ruin that has touched every locality of our fair republic. A better day has dawned and the dangerous free trade heresies have been relegated so far to the rear that not again in this generation will its deceitful head be raised to cloud our prosperous growth.

THEY say Judge Mungar was disappointed when he got his commission, as his office is not for life but only during good behavior.

STATE TREASURER MESERVE is not making any gallery play, but he very properly insists on having the cash from his predecessor, and will not carry the notes of defunct dead-beat attorneys as cash items in his accounts, as Mr. Bartley is said to have done.

THE legislature is a great institution. It spends forty days introducing bills calculated to regulate everything but the moon and stars, then it puts in twenty days killing them off, and when a bill passes the gauntlet of the lynx-eyed solons you may gamble there is something in either the bill or in the lobby which is godfather to it.

NO MAN in Washington has made a better or all round more satisfactory record than J. Sterling Morton has done in the office of secretary of agriculture. Nebraska has been honored by management of that high office, and when he returns to his home in this state no fair minded man will fail to grant him the full share of honors which he has so conspicuously earned.

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND," says the Boston Herald, one of his admirers, "will undoubtedly live in the history of his country as the most devoted sportsman who ever occupied the White house." He will—he will. Looked at from many points of view, Mr. Cleveland's career furnishes much occasion for hot dispute. But it is agreed on all sides, without a dissenting voice, that he is an able and enthusiastic hunter of the elusive duck.

THE house killed a bill last week making it a felony for anyone to use cigars, or intoxicating drinks or indirectly of any kind either directly or indirectly to influence an elector in casting his vote. The bill is on a level with a number of the 650 measures that have been introduced for the consideration of the wiseness at the political helm. The indirect use of a bribe might be applied to a candidate's kissing his constituents' babies and he certainly could not go round the corner of the barn with the boys to use his pocket flask. Some few populists still hope for re-election.—State Journal.

THE NEWS has heard but little against and much in favor, of a reelection of Dan Smith and Dr. E. W. Cook, as member of the school board. The voters of this school district, without regard to party, owe it to themselves to return these gentlemen to the places they now occupy. The affairs of the board, and the district, have been managed with economy, and with an eye to the best interests of the scholars. Politics cut no figure in the selection of teachers, nor in the purchase of supplies. No better men could be selected for school officers. The patrons of the school can not afford to replace Smith, nor Cook with inexperienced men at this critical time.

THE continuance of ex-Treasurer Bartley's case over to April 19, is a piece of court jugglery that is nothing short of contemptible and only serves to call attention to the laxity of the law and of the courts in dealing with big criminals. A dusky chicken thief would not get the favors that will be shown a man who has disgraced himself and stolen the state into bankruptcy. The Barrett Scott lynching, with which Mr. Bartley was peculiarly familiar, seems not to have furnished him any object lesson that he has heeded. The impeachment of a few courts and curtailment of the discretionary powers of all of them would be a good thing for the people who foot the bills.

THE NEWS today prints articles from the Louisville Courier and the Elmwood Leader-Echo, two of the leading county papers, which recognize the necessity for a new jail and warmly favor the erection of one without delay. Brother Cotnam has been on the sick list for some time, and we can not believe that the criticism in the last issue of the Republican truly reflects his best judgment in the matter. The people of the county are interested in having a creditable building erected, and since it is true that it can be done now, and it is also true that the county levy for next year owing to the forcing of delinquents to pay up, will be lower than for last year, even though the jail is built. It will be seen, therefore, that it can be built now, and no one would feel or realize the expense.

INFORMATION AND OPINIONS.

Fremont has been enjoying a manufacturers' exhibit that is quite surprising in extent, to other towns. They seem to have been building factories up there right along and turn out most anything from a butter tub to a threshing machine.

Bill Oldham, the pyrotechnician of Kearney who is rightfully entitled to the sobriquet of the Brann of Nebraska, is ominously quiet since Governor Holcomb turned him down. It may be that Bill is at work on one of his philippics that will hurl the governor from his pedestal. We are uneasy about it, and hope the Kearney orator will speak out very soon and relieve the suspense, so that we may rightfully know "where he is at."

The question is, how did Queen Lil and her secretary manage to smuggle themselves into the senate gallery re-

served for diplomats and representatives of foreign countries at the seat of American government at Washington?—Hoe. Ask Gov. C. of Princeton, New Jersey. \*\*\*

Thirty thousand men have been rendered idle by the floods in the Ohio river, and aside from the property losses the loss in wages will mount up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. \*\*\*

The sheriff of Sarpy county reports that a horse was stolen from a farmer near Springfield Wednesday night. The description is a bay mare, weight 1,050, seven years old, scar on right shoulder and left eye defective. The reward for getting the thief is \$50. \*\*\*

At a Poland China hog show over in Jefferson, Iowa, one hog was bid off for \$4,000, the highest price ever paid for one porker. \*\*\*

Colonel Knotts, of the Beatrice Times will retire from business and wear diamonds when he secures a libel judgment for \$10,000 against Colonel Marvin of the Democrat. But what will become of Marvin when he has to pay out such a large sum of cash? \*\*\*

HANK WAS ALL RIGHT.

But the Squire Was Doubtful About His Integrity Being Unassailable. "I never took to a man as I did to Hank Stuffer. He moved in here without making no noise about it, and they hain't no better neighbor in th' county." It was Farmer Waddy that was doing the talking, and the squire of the township only interrupted to ask whether the farmer had ever missed any chickens or shotes before Hank settled in the vicinity. "No, I never did," admitted Waddy, "but I never lost nuthin' of th' kind afore you got that new man of yours. I'd trust Hank Stuffer with my life, squire."

"Den't be too confidin'," insisted the squire. "Many's th' apple I've seen that looked perfect on th' outside, but was rotten at th' core. Hank seems all right, but I wouldn't be surprised no day to see him fetched up afore me. Things hain't right in this community since he jined it."

"That's so, but there's a million things happened outside of Hank's comin'. His folks couldn't eat th' things what's stole, an' he don't sell nuthin'." "Watch 'em," insisted the squire. And he took his leave with a fine imitation of the man who looks after the morals of the entire neighborhood.

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"Hard Bread" Rarely Sent Back. "Now, if the baker sends us a loaf of stale bread," said the old soldier, "we send it back. But, dear me, we didn't often do anything of that sort in the army. We didn't get very much soft bread anyway—that is, regular bread. What we had mostly was hard bread, sometimes called hard tack—a kind of cracker, like soda cracker in shape, and not unlike it in appearance, but thicker. And hard bread of good quality and not more than a month old was hard. In fact, it was very good. It was only when we got some that was very old, and that had foreign creatures boring in it, so that you had to knock it against something before eating it, that anybody growled, and even then we rarely sent it back. Sometimes if it was very bad the regimental quartermaster would send back the whole lot and draw new if he could. But oftener we kept it, and you could throw it away if you wanted to, but that was all."

"Still, our outdoor life was conducive to good appetites, and after all one could have a poorer breakfast than molly, hard bread and coffee. For instance, nothing."—New York Sun.

Necessity the Mother of Invention.

"If a man keeps his eyes open, he sees many a funny thing while riding on street cars," said a regular patron of the Peters avenue line. "If you will take a ride on this line some dark night, frequently ahead of the car you'll see a light waved across the track, and if you watch closely you will see the motorman begin applying the brakes, and the car will stop, and a smiling colored gentleman will board the car and laughingly say that he got this car to stop for him. I found, upon asking the conductor one day, that the negroes in this part of the town have caught on to the fact that as that part of the city is black at night the motorman of the swift moving cars cannot detect their presence on the track in sufficient time to stop their cars for them, so they, figuratively, 'hang out a light for the car to stop,' and it seems to work best to the satisfaction of the colored population and the motorman on the cars." Necessity is the mother of invention, and it seems our colored brother has hit upon a scheme to offset the lack of lights on those streets back of town traversed by electric cars.—New Orleans Picayune.

X Rays and Diamonds.

One excellent use to which the new X rays can be put should interest women. It seems that by their aid one can readily determine whether diamonds are real or false, for the rays pass quite through real diamonds, leaving them transparent, and not at all through false ones. A real parure when photographed would show only the mounting, but in a false one all the stones would turn out black. Strangely enough, the X rays will not penetrate glass. Everglases, if photographed, come out black. This proved useful in the case of a Vienna glassworker who got a bit of glass into his finger. By the aid of the rays it was discovered, extracted and the workman cured.—St. James Gazette.

Must Go Back to England. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Judge Lacombe in the United States court today dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of John James Howard, Levi P. Morton's English coachman. Under this ruling Howard must go back to England.

WHAT A DOLLAR DID.

A RICH CYNIC RECEIVES AN OBJECT LESSON IN CHARITY.

He Saw For Himself "How the Other Half Lives" and Learned That All Who Ask For Help Are Not Hungry—The Experience Made a New Man of Him.

One good woman, who has devoted much of her time for several years to the relief of distress among the very poor people of this city, succeeded in opening the eyes, and likewise the pocketbook, of a cynical rich man not many days ago. She solicited financial aid from him, and doubtless would have met with a brusque rebuff had it not been that her position in society commanded polite consideration. As it was, the rich man essayed to be patronizing and said: "My dear madam, I know that you try to do good among these poor people, but I can assure you that your efforts are practically wasted. They take your money and such clothing and food as you can give them and then chuckle over your gullibility."

"If I can induce a starving creature to chuckle, I shall consider the time and money well spent," replied the woman, with a mild tinge of reproof. "Oh, well, I suppose that you are bound to keep on wasting your time," retorted the rich cynic. After a brief pause he continued, "If you will demonstrate to me that you can actually relieve distress with a dollar, I will give it to you just as often as you can demonstrate its usefulness in that direction."

"Will you come with me?" said the woman thus challenged. The rich man assented and accompanied his philanthropic caller to her compe. Both entered the conveyance and were driven to the neighborhood of Eleventh avenue and Fifth street. The coupe stopped in front of an unsightly tenement. In silence the man followed his companion up two or three flights of stairs, and he soon was standing in a cheerless room about 13 feet square. The floor and the walls were absolutely barren, and there were not more than four pieces of furniture in sight. One was a small stove, in which a scant fire was burning.

A middle aged man lay helpless on a cot, and kneeling by him were a boy and a girl so raggedly clad that their white skin was visible through more than one rent. A few empty dishes and cooking utensils lying on the floor near the stove told their mute story of destitution.

The pathetic eagerness with which the three emaciated occupants of the room turned their glances upon the visitors touched a long dormant chord of the rich man's heart. He involuntarily thrust his fingers into his vest pocket, but his companion, laying a restraining hand upon his arm, advanced to the cot, and in a delicate and sympathetic manner questioned the sick man regarding himself and his children. She explained that their needs had been called to her attention only a few hours before. She soon ascertained that there was urgent need of nourishment, and, bidding her cynical friend to accompany her, she hastened to the nearest grocery. From long experience the good woman knew just what to purchase for temporary relief in a case of this kind, and within a quarter of an hour a bulky basket was borne up to the desolate room by the grocer's boy. Speedily the fire in the little stove began to throw out comforting heat, and by and by the grateful odors of cooking were diffused. Then, with the assurance of another visit and more substantial aid, the dispensers of good cheer left the poor family to their unexpected enjoyment.

"Do you think that charity was well bestowed?" asked the woman, as the coupe bore them swiftly away from the tenement district. "Yes, indeed, I do," replied the man, with a suspicious tremor in his voice. "Well, there is a list of what I bought, together with the prices," continued the woman, handing a bit of paper to her companion. He took it and read:

- 25 pounds coal..... 30
2 bundles kindling..... 45
Half pound tea..... 15
2 loaves bread..... 48
3 pounds oatmeal..... 48
2 pounds beef for stew..... 14
Gallon kerosene oil..... 10
Measure potatoes..... 38
1 quart milk..... 44
Small bag salt..... 42
1 box matches..... 91
Total..... \$1.50

Without a word the rich man took a dollar from his pocketbook and handed it to the good woman. The next day she received from him a check for one thousand times that amount.—New York Times.

One Trait of American Character.

There is one trait of our national character which foreigners can never comprehend, and that is our unshakable faith in our ability to "come out all right in the end." We stand idly and more or less indifferently by and allow a country to be pushed to the verge of a financial or political precipice under the impulse of some kind of popular craze or another, entirely confident that just before it slips over we can take hold of it and pull it back. We have done this again and again, and nothing seems to shake our faith in our ability to repeat the operation whenever occasion arises. It costs us enormously, not only in reputation, but also in money, and retards our growth and progress in a thousand ways, but nothing seems likely to cure us of the habit, unless it be a great national calamity due to our failing in some crisis to take alarm quickly enough.—Century.

London Bridge.

London bridge is constructed of granite and is considered among the finest specimens of bridge architecture. The present structure was commenced in 1824 and completed in seven years, at a cost of over £250,000.

Established Business For Sale.

As I desire to quit the blacksmithing business I offer for sale at a bargain my tools and material on Washington avenue. I have a good trade, but want to engage in other business. I also have for sale new running gears to a farm wagon. Parties knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle at once as I expect to leave the city soon. T. B. BROWN.

Do not miss seeing those beautiful pictures at the Presbyterian church Thursday evening.

FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.

England's Traditional Enemy Not Behind Her In Armament.

The French navy ranks next to that of England in numbers, while in efficiency and fighting qualities the French ships are fully equal to their English rivals. In fact, in naval architecture the French early took the lead, and many of the English types of ships were modeled after the French designs, says the Chautauquan. One of the chief differences between the English and the French armored ships today is in the disposition of the armor and the consequent design of the hull. English designers have striven to protect the men serving the guns, and to do this they have reduced the length of the ship's armor. French and naval architects, on the other hand, have given little attention to the protection of men and a great deal to the protection of the water line. Therefore they have reduced the breadth of the ship's armor.

It is worthy of note that France is the only great power which levies a tax on such of her citizens as either do not enlist in the standing army or who enlist for a shorter term than three years. Only those who are officially declared "impeccables" are exempt from such a tax. It is payable annually as long as the liability to service lasts, and the revenue from this source amounts to about 30,000,000 francs, or \$6,000,000, annually.

The officers of the French army receive a very thorough education at the different military schools. At the head of these (although not exclusively military) stands the Polytechnic school in Paris, which admits 150 pupils annually after a competitive examination. The course occupies nine months in the year for two years. As it is impossible to keep under arms for three years the entire annual contingent of recruits the law provides for the discharge of thoroughly trained men at the end of the first or second year of active service in such proportions as to bring down the peace strength of the army to the number annually determined upon by the general assembly. Preferences in this connection are decided by lot. For this purpose every recruit at his enrollment draws a number, and only those having the highest numbers are entitled to consideration.

Costumes of the Spreewald.

Consul General De Kay writes a paper entitled "An Inland Venice" for The Century. It is a description of life in the Scharlin swamp, Vendland. Mr. De Kay says: "School out" at the village school of Burg is a pretty sight. The substantial brick building overlooks the ever murmuring highway, and the boys and girls, instead of strutting up a dusty road, tumble into punts and pole away for dear life—the boys much like other boys, but the girls reduced feminines of their mothers and elder sisters, clad in bright but short raiment and visible afar off through their strange mob caps with wings. As one moves down stream from Burg by Leipe to Lubbenau, these wings grow smaller and collapse, while the skirts grow longer and more resemble the ordinary dress of women. At a dance the Spreewald leaves instantly, by the peculiarities of her costume, from what village a woman or girl has come. At Leipe the multitudinous skirts of alarming girth are no more. The gown reaches the ankles, and the cap fits close to the head instead of resting on a framework as in Burg. Thus the dress in Leipe is perhaps more graceful, but it is more commonplace. It no longer testifies to that pride of the peasant father or his hand which is shown by the number of yards in the skirts of his woman folk and the variety of their caps, by the richness of their dress as well as their jewelry.

Always Play Cards For Money.

"England is termed puritanical," said a New Yorker who has been in London a good deal, "but English people who consider themselves very proper do things sometimes which would astound people of a similar sort in this country. For instance, even clergymen often play cards for money, and women do so as a matter of course. I never played a game at an English house at which there was not a stake."

"The stake was small if women were among the players, and possibly only a few shillings changed hands, but it, nevertheless, seemed to occur to any English people I ever met to play for fun. The people were of the middle class, which is anything but fast."

"Fancy an American clergyman playing cards for money! He would be considered a bad lot by many if he played cards even for fun. And certainly a young woman who arose from a card table with a dollar, more or less, of a man's money in her possession would be considered fast, to say the least."—New York Sun.

Burned Them.

He is a Bath (Me.) clergyman, and, of course, somewhat unacquainted with new fangled forms of vice, to say the least. Accordingly, when he espied a nickel in the slot machine at a seaside resort last summer his curiosity was aroused, and he dropped in a nickel. Luck was coming the clergyman's way that day, and, to his intense horror, ten nice cigars rolled out of the machine in response to the titillations of its interior as the nickel rattled through it. In fact, the good man was so scandalized that he took those cigars away and burned them—one at a time.—Boston Herald.

Forests in Europe.

According to the Hon. F. Lawley, Russia in Europe has 527,500,000 acres of forests, Sweden coming next with 42,000,000. Germany has 34,000,000, Austria slightly over 44,000,000 and the British isles less than 3,000,000.

There are 882 miles of distance between Atlanta and New York city.

A pound avoirdupois is equal to a little less than half a kilogram.

Horses For Pasture.

Splendid pasturage for 300 head of horses in the Loupe valley can be obtained by seeing George Edson. This is a good opportunity to get your horses and colts through the summer very cheap. The stock will be taken from here and returned, and the entire cost for the season is only \$3 per head. Address Geo. Edson, Plattsmouth, or leave word at W. D. Jones' livery barn.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

- Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-dose bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

I. PEARLMAN, THE OLD RELIABLE DEALER IN FURNITURE AND STOVES

Has a larger stock than ever which must be sold and he has made prices that will sell the goods.

FOR PRESENTS

Nothing is nicer than an Easy Chair, an elegant Picture; or a convenient Writing Desk. Pearlman has them to give away—or next thing to it.

He has the sole agency for the best Stove on earth, the

"GOLD COIN"

in all sizes and designs. No other house in Cass county carries half so large a stock and none can compete on prices, as he pays cash for his goods.

YOU ARE...

Specially Invited

to call and see our splendid stock and get prices. No trouble to show good. Remember the place.

I. PEARLMAN,

Opp. Court House. Plattsmouth, Neb.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. "Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Sold by F. G. Fricks & Co., druggists.