PLATTSMOUTH WEEK 3) MERShar INURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

WACES IN EUROPE.

Men by the New York Sun.

There is only one country in Europe in which the wages of labor are within a half of what they are in this country. That is Great Britian.

and Switcherland are not one third of what they are here. Those of Italy are not one quarter.

permitted by our insufficient and defec- watch at the emperor's bedside. tive tariff, the labor of women employed \$50 a year.

the United States 10,000 feet under the sea before that heinous spectacle shal become an incident of our civilization!

Nearly \$700,000.000 worth of the starhighest priced labor in those cargoes of agitated. Belgium steel and iron represented wages less than 80 cents per cay. Compared

was imported into this country last year. of women in lace factories, 10 cents, and Frederick IV. girls, 7 cents; of soldiers in the army, \$2 Official attestation of the death and

A Short Talk to New York Working He Passes Away Surrounded by His

FREDERICK IS DEAD.

Household And Cabinet. BERLIN, June 15.-The emperor died

at 11 o'clock. POTSDAM, June 15.- A bulletin issued an hour before the emperor died said he

Wages in Germany, France, Belgium had been lying for some time in a light slumber, with wakeful intervals, during which he showed distinct signs of consciousness. He gave no indication of

One duty of government is to protect suffering pain. His pulse and breathing the labor of its citizens. Last year cheap were very weak. There had been no foreign labor was imported into the material change in his condition during United States in the shape of manufac- the night. All the members of the royal tured goods to the value of \$692,316,768. | family remained at the castle until after This was a great wrong to American la- midnight. The empress did not leave bor. In that immense amount of imports the castle, and at 4 o'clock resumed her

The death of the emperor has caused inin the Manchester, England, cotton mills, tense excitetement in this city. All the whose wages do not average \$60 a year, members of the royal family and miniscame into competition with the higher ters were present in the death chamber at priced labor of our southern and north- Fredrichskron Palace, at Potsdam. The ern cotton spinners. In that mass of im- emperor laid this morning in a legarthic ports was the labor of German factory condition, sometimes rousing for a few workmen averaging less than \$115 a year minutes. During the last hours of his and that of women averaging less than life he made several fruitless attempts to make himself understood. He died with-

Munich is a gallery and centre of art. out a struggle, surrounded by all the German women with as many as six members of his family. The remains now childred saw wood in its streets for 15 lie in the bed where the emperor died. cents a day. May a merciful God sink Von Werner sketched the emperor's features after death. The flag over the palace was lowered to half-mast at 11:20 this morning. Prince Bismarck arrived

at Potsdam at 1:40 this afternoon, Huzvation labor of Europe, in the form of zars occupy the road from Friedrichskron manufactured goods, was imported into Castle to San Soucir. In the interior of this country last year. That which came the castle the Lehr battallion mounts from Belgium in bales and boxes repre- guard. Ministerial council was held just sented the wages of 22 sents a day for before the emperor died. Prince Bismarck women and 43 cents for men, and the who presided at the council, was much

SOME LATER FACTS.

POTSDAM, June 15-5:30.-Prince Bis with these the wages of Carnegie's men | marck and all the members of the minis at Braddock are the incomes of princes. Itry, aides-de-camp and officers on duty Italian labor, in Italian merchandise, in the palace have been admitted to the room in which the remains lie. The scrin competition with American labor, at vants of the household and soldiers of prices that should fill sensitive souls the Lehr battallion were afterward allowwith horror, and alarm the thoughtful for ed to enter and paid their last tribute of the future of the human race. The pay respect to their master. The empress, in the cotton factories of Naples is 20 overwhelmed with grief, has withdrawn and distributed through pipes of lead or cents a day; of Neopolitan marble and to her apartments and is seen by no one. granite cutters, from 40 to 50 cents a day. It is stated the remains will be interred according to skill; of coachmen, 30 cents; within Friedenskiche, beside those of

a month. Of all the workmen in the glass | cause of the death was made this afterworks of Italy, only the skilful blowers noon. The will of the deceased, deposreceive as high of \$1 a day, and laborers | ited in the achives of the minister of the on farms, hoeing or making hay, from household, will be duly opened in the while a much less quantity may cause mita-

FAMILY WATER SUPPLY.

A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF SICKNESS, SUFFERING AND DEATH.

Impurities Caught in Reservoirs for Rain Water-Mineral Substances Found in Water from Wells-Polson from Lead Pipes-Fouling of a Rural Well.

Pure water is a life giving fluid, imparting health and vigor to all the tissues, while impure water is one of the most fruitful sources of sickness, suffering and death, shortening the average duration of human life by many years. A pure and abundant water supply is therefore an object of the first importance to every family in the city or country.

The sources of supply are numerous. Many families depend upon rain water stored in cisterns or other reservoirs. Under favorable conditions this is pure and wholesome, It is, however, hable to absorb dust, smoke and other impurities in its passage through the atmosphere, especially over smoky cities, and in case of the first shower after a drought. When falling on the wooden roofs of houses the first rain washes off the dust and weatherbeat of the shingles, and should be filtered before it enters the cistern. Better still, an automatic arrangement may be used which will collect the first rainfall in some shallow receptacle, and when this is filled, will turn the pure stream into the cistern. If then the cistern is divided into two equal parts by a partition of brick laid in cement, so arranged that the water which enters upon one side of the partition is made to filter through the wall of brick before being drawn off on the other side, the water may be relied upon as sufficiently clean and pure for ordinary uses.

VARIOUS MINERAL SUBSTANCES.

Most country people depend upon the ground water of springs and shallow wells for their supply. This is liable in its passage through the earth to absorb various mineral substances, the most common and troublesome of which are the salts of lime and magnesia, which constitute hard water. This requires the uso of a largely increased amount of soap in washing, and is therefore much less economical than soft water. In Glasgow it is estimated that the introduction of soft water in place of hard has diminished the consumption of soap at least one-half. Hard water also produces in many persons derangement of digestion, chronic diarrhea, gravel and other inorganic deposits, One way in which the hardness of water may be lessened is by boiling it. Another method, paradoxical as it may seem, consists in adding lime, usually in the form of lime water or milk of lime. Both these methods result in Areaking up the chemical combinations and precipitating the mineral substances, which should then be removed by filtration. In cities and large towns, the usual source of supply is the surface water of rivers and lakes. This is stored in artificial reservoirs, iron. Where lead pipes are used, either in bringing water from reservoirs or springs, or in pumping it from wells into houses, the lead is gradually dissolved, and a poisonous compound formed, which when drank for a sufficient length of time is liable to produce unpleasant and even dangerous results. According to Professor Mayr, water containing one part of lead in one million parts of water is sufficient to produce lead colic, wristdrop and other symptoms of acute lead poisoning,

DECATING ORGANIC MATTER.

worms, insects and other small animals

large numbers of human beings-both sur-

old graveyards and the sewerage of cities.

these sources, as follows: "Clustered on a

ings, the dwellings, wood shed, wash house.

horse stable, cow barn, sheep yard, corn

house, swine house, hen house, compost heap,

cess pool and privy. All those are arranged

in a hollow square, and in their midst is the

farmer's well, with its curb, sweep and

bucket or its cover, pipe and pump. Around

this center are concentrated all the activities

of a New England farm, Birth, life and

death; bloom, fruit and decay, of men and

animals, of shrubs and trees, have transpired

here for a century. All the waste has been

dropped upon the surface, there to accumu-

late, decay and putrefy. The earth beneath

has become surcharged with animal and

vegetable wasta. The whole establishment

is resting upon and above a mass of the most

dangerous filth, and this filth is being daily

In water thus abounding in organic impuri-

ties are found vast multitudes of animal-

calle, which, when taken into the human

system, develop into such frightful parasites

as tape worms, trinchinge and hydatids.

Still more to be dreaded are the myriad mi-

croscopic bacteria, or germs of disease, which

breed and thrive in filth, and literally swarm

in impure water. These are the source of

such deadly pests as dipatheria, typhoid and

malarial fevers and Asiatic cholera. The

importance of some method of preventing

these dire results can hardly be overesti-

mated. Few persons have any adequate con-

ception of the extent to which pollution in

water exists. Even in wells, it is said by

competent observers that the water in nine-

ty-five out of every hundred is insanitary

and unfit for usa. In the water of cities the

cvils are even greater .- J. M. French, M. D.,

The Results of Fish Farming.

According to Mr. Mookerjee, a Hindoo

authority on pisciculture, the results of fish

farming are remarkable. Professor Huxley

has stated that an acre of land will produce

in a year a ton of grain or two or three hun-

dred weight of meat. The same area of

water, however, will yield a greater weight

of fish in a week. There seems to be no good

reason why fish should not be made a more

important part of the diet, and with a well

managed fish pond on every farm a large

amount of nutritious, valuable, and excel-

lent food could be easily produced at a very

small expense. The subject is well worth the

careful attention of thoughtful farmers -

in Good Housekeeping.

leached into the bottom of the well."

SOME EXPENSIVE LUXURIES.

Costliest Articles in America-Furniture, Jewelry, Books and Pietures.

I have come across a curious paper compiled by some of those cranks with a passion for figures and statistics and is meant to show how tremendous is the luxury of this city. He begins by saying that Mr. H. G. Mar-

The costliest dinner service ever tande was done in this city by Tiffany. Mr. Mackey brought with him from his mines \$15,000 worth of bullion, and this the jewelers made up into a service, asking \$120,000 for the work, making the cost of it in all \$195,000, and no sovereign in Europe eats from such a gorgeous plate. Yet, strange to say, Machs as simple as possible in his manner. The ostliest string of penris in this country be ongs to Mrs. Louis Hamersley, and was th no she wore on her noch one night last winter when a thief put his hand in the car riage window and tried to snatch them, suc seeding only in breaking the string and wat oring the pearls, which were all recover with the exception of one. He had beind o their price, doubtless--651,000-and made rudden grasp at fortune. Mrs. Willie Va lerbilt wears a solitaire diamond ring which cost \$48,000, while Mrs. Cornelius less jars surclassed for \$125,600 the fittings of or tion. The late fact 250,000 for a diamond neyklace, and hirs dicks Lord has one equally as valuable. The most expensive picture in this country

3 Meissonier's "1807," which hangs in the Metropolitan museum, presented by Henry Hilton, who paid \$55,500 for it. It has bestimated that this sum would more than cover the entire canvns with \$20 gold pieces The most expensive book of its size in New York is the 1609 edition of "Shakspeare's Somets," of which but two copies exist, on in the British museum, and the other owned by the publishers Dodd & Mead. They puld 5,000 for it, which in weight is about \$750 an ounce. In the Lenox library is a perfect mpy of the Mazarine or Guttenberg Bible the first book printed with movable types It is worth \$25,000, and nothing better has been done since. Crayton Ives has an imper fect copy for which he paid \$15,000. J. W Bouton, the book dealer, sold a Bible the other day for \$10,030. It was originally in three volumes, but by "Grayerism"-the insertion of wood cuts, manuscript, engrav ings and etchings-it has expanded to sixty imperial folio volumes.- Brooklyn Engle.

Experience of a Vegetarian.

Mr. McCrone has always been a very hard worker, and in the field would outwork any of his numerous laborers, who were animal food eaters and troubled with a frequent desire for drink, to gratify which not only retarded them in their work, but was a source of relaxation as well. He never feels the need of water or other liquids as a beverage, but uses a generous supply of milk in his diet. His general diet consists of ontmeal and milk, Graham bread crackers, vegetable soups, potatoes, corn and other common vegetables, and also considerable fruit of various kinds. His use of drinking water, he thinks, will not average over a quart a

To The People of Cass and Adloinjoining Countles

I desire to say a few words to the peo-He begins by saying that Mr. H. G. Mar-quand has the costliest plano in the world. Steinway made the works and the case-painted by Alma Tadema-was done in Lon-don, the whole costing \$45,000. This stands in Mr. Marquand's famore music reson, one of the most luxurious and beautiful cham-bers in this country. He also has the cost-liest billiard table in this country, having paid for it in round numbers \$20,000, and everything in the home is on a scale to har-monize with these expensive bits of furniture. The coefficient dimension correspondence to the stallion, Cap Walk-ter, who was the first horse to take a ple at large in regard the breeding of er, who was the first horse to take a premium in Cass county and have always been handling horses for breeding purposes. I have handled and bred Print- Terrible Suffering from Skin Diers, Morgans, Copper Bottoms, Bashous,

Cass county, a barge number of horses even before the B. & M. R. R. had a rail here and among them were a Printer discussion of the part of the first of the firs Stallion, a Copper Bottom Stallion, four-Norman Stallions, four Clydesdale Stal. From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds. lions and others and have bred all these these takes several bottles of Correctian RESOLVENT with all the results I could wish horses at different times. I have been on the horse market for 20 years and am weight 12 pounds. (100 CAMPRELL. by this time, certainly competent to Amoust when they may for the fillence will, bring the most money in this or any other market and which are the most valuable to stock raisers my opinion is that the Clydesdale and Norman are worth more money to the breacher work in the clydesdale and breacher in the new blood purfler, or show the new blood purfler of the second diseases from pumples to second. breeders and it is based upon this fact. that a three year old Norman or Clydesdale draft horse is worth and can be sold in market for \$140 to \$200 and the smalter horses at the same age will not possibly bring over \$75.

I have said this much for the benefit of breeders and in explanation, and I further desire to say that we have now at our stables in Platismouth two Clydesdale and one Norman horses good clean big breeders, and with more to follow, both for sale and breeding purposes,

W. D. JONES, Plattsmouth, Neb., May 14th, 1888.

S'JACOBS OIL FOR SPRAINS-BRUISES. Mr. DAVID SCOTT, Champion, Australian Cricket Team, Melhourne, Australia, whose autograph is here shown and who has

SOMETHING OF INTEREST. Sore From Knee to Ankle

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished onethird in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with

seasos.

Hamiltonians, Clydesdales, Normons and others. I have bought and brought to Cass county a large number of 1

Clive Branch P. O., Mass.

for. About this time last year, when commene Stadiugton, D.C.

NOTE. The CULICITY RESOLVENT is heyoud all deabline greatest blood purifier ever

Sold everywhere Price, Collenn, 558, Somp 258; Resolvent, St. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Poston, Mass. 258 Send for "How to Core Skin Piscases," I pages, 50 flustrations, and 100 testimonials

BABY'S beautified by Current na MEDT-ATED NO.5P.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single discuss has entailed more supering or hastened the breaking up of the constitu-Conthan Catarris. Thesense of smell of taste of vight, of hearing, the Longan value, the minut of vight, of hearing, the Longan value, the minut offer or hears, and assume invess hill yield to its destructive infinence. The poison it distributes firredgined. the system attacks every visible faces, and breaks up the most robust of consti-tutions. Exposed, because has fittle under-stood, by heart physicans, to potently assuled by quincks and clear the strong unfilting from it have little lume to be robust of the by quincks and clearly time, these suffering from it have little bape to be relieved this side of the grave. If it have, then, that the popular treat-ment of this is a close discusse by remedies with-in the reach of all pix-set into limits at once completely and true tworthy. The new and intherto maried method anapted by Dr. Sin-ford is the gravitation of this Rabiesh, Cripse has seen the hearty approval of the mends. It is hosting and anapted by the fead-out, and rapidly generics the most oppressive symptoms, because the next angle of small, taste and hearty, and rapidly generics of small, taste and hearther and the second of small, taste and hearther, and reach a first second of small, taste and hearther, and the this ease of small, taste and hearther, and the track as the lange, liv-er and king eys and kimess

SANFORD'S HADICAL CURE consists of one south of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATAOR-UAL SOLVENT and one FRENOVED INHALRS, fice S1 (0).

15 to 18 cents a day, working from sun presence of the minister of justice. The to sun. God save America from such issue of a proclamation of William II to duced in one member of the family only, wages! funeral.

In the Swiss silk goods which came into our half protected country last year, in those \$700,000,000 of imports, was the skilled labor of men at 41 cents a day and of women at 20 cents, both competing with the silk weavers of Patterson, New York, Philadelphia and Cheney, Glasgow, in Scotland, is the steamship factory of the world, and its blast furnace owners and iron rollers howl for free trade day and night. Of the families in that manufacturing Sodom 41,000 out of 100,000 live in one room, and half of the men and women in the city are chronically out of work. That one room for a family of father, mother, daughter and sons tells what wages are in Scotland, and how they drag humanity down into bestality and misery.

Brothers? the Mills bill to reduce the tariff is the first step to that one room for an American family. Fight it without delay and fight to its death; and then make your tariff so protective as to shut out cheap foreign labor in the form of manufactured goods.

Two Old Citizens.

The following paragraphs were clipped from the Omaha Herald, in which the names of two old residents of this city appears

"LINCOLN, June 15- J. D. Calhoun has sold the Lincoln Daily Democrat to Al Fairbrother, now employed by the Omaha Bee, H. M. Bushnell, the Bee's Lincola correspondent, and S. D. Cox, the Omaha Herald's Lincoln correspondent. The consideration is said to be \$13,000. The transfer will be made july 1. The paper will be changed into a republican | hear music, they are spontaneous dancers sheet and improved materially."

12

"NORFOLK, Neb., June 15. -F. H. Carraher, a shoe manufacturer of this city. suicided by taking strychnine. A coron er's inquest was held which elicited the fact that Carraher has been acting somewhat strange ever since he came here. about two months ago. This morning he purchased strychnine at a drug store, saying he wanted to use it poisoning rats. Not long afterwards he was seized with convultions at his shop, and in spite of the efforts of and real estate men of this city meet the physicians to save him he expired immediately. He had taken a large dose of the powerful drug. A letter was found in his handwriting which read: "Jet, good-bye;be fair with all my chil.lren. Good-bye, Frank." Carraher was will set all broken bones. was a widower 31 years of age, and leaves two children, who are at Nebrasha City. He has a brother and an uncle living at Emrick postoffice, this county, to whom a messenger had been sent. They are expected to arrive and take charge of the remains tonight. That coroner's jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by taking s rychnine administered by his own hand.

the nation is not expected until after the

Dancing.

or cooking, which has stood in a lead pipe MR. EDITOR:-Dancing has been defin ed to he the shuffling of the feet to music. It is now classed by many among the polite arts, and as a passport into the higher pipes. and more cultured circles of society. The gentleman or lady who has thoroughly cultivated his or her feet, is master of the dead leaves, bark and pieces of wood, fragsituation, while the poor, awkward fellow who has sought to cultivate only his mind, and store it with useful information, must stand in the back ground, and look on the brialliant ball room picture, and wish, and wish again, that he was the still more serious contamination of foul drainage, such as the leachings of farm graceful-that he could dance. Poor yards, cess pools, sink drains, privy vaults, fellow! how he regrets that he squandered so much of his valuable time in tryboard of health report, has given a vivid

ing to acquire an education, when it might have been more profitably spent in cultivating his lower extremities. All | few square rods of land are the farm buildnations have danced. The ancients believed that Castor and Pollux taught the art to the Lucednemonians. But whoever started it, it is pretty generally practiced. The people of olden times had the fesial, the military and the bachanalian dances, and queens and lords swayed to and fro in the gardens to the sweet melody of music. In some portions of our country, in what is known as the finywood region the young people meet together on Saturday evenings, at some neighbor's house when the moon is in her full, and under

the inspiring strains of the banjo and tamborine, they chase the hours with flying feet. Some people are so constituted that they cannot help dancing when they - born that way. CRITIC.

Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup.

Is the only medicine that acts directly on the Lungs, Blood and Bowels, it relieves a cough instantly and in time effects a permanent cure. Sold by O. P. Smith & Co., druggists. j25,3mo,d-w.

-The event of the season will be witnessed in a short time when the lawyers doctors and druggists as their opponents on the diamond to settle an old and long talked of grudge. The real estate men will furnish the ground and the doctors

Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup.

Is warranted for all that the label calls for, so if it does not relieve your cough you can call at our store and the money will be refunded to you. It acts simultaneously on all parts of the system, thereby leaving no bad results, O, P. SMITH & Co., Druggists. j25-3md&w Public Opinica.

tion of the digestive organs and loss of mus cular control. These effects may be pro-

As regards the relish of food it is a well known fact that a more discriminating taste while all are using the water, and the others is acquired by entire abstinence from meat, escape, owing to a less degree of susceptibiland if this be doubted, a trial of a few weeks, ity. The path of safety in this matter lies in even two weeks, will convince the most avoiding the use of lead pipes as far as pesskeptical that it is not owing to a keener sible; and in never using water for drinking appetite consequent upon the stoppage of the abitual heavy diet, but that meat really for any length of time, but always taking does blunt the tate-and such a trial will the precaution first to run off or pump off a injurano one. Mr. McCrone thinks three sufficient quantity to completely empty the weeks a fair trial, and believes that any one at the end of that time will admit that he feels better and derives more enjoyment from All surface waters are liable to contaminathe food he eats, and if continued, will be tion from decaying organic matter, such as better in every way for it. He cites the healthier condition of the lower classes in ments of rotten fruit and vegetables, dead foreign countries, who are unable from their small wages to obtain meat; while those o garbage and animal excrement. Not only better means, in the cities principally, live this, but in all old and thickly settled upon animal food and are as a rule of moro countries-wherever civilization has massed feeble constitution and in no way so well equipped for life's battle. Consequently the face water and ground water are liable to recruiting supply of the armies of those countries is drawn largely from the poorer classes, who have more endurance and are better fighters than their city cousins. They transmit stronger constitutions to their off Dr. I. A. Watson, in a New Hampshire spring, and are longer lived, and practically free from the pains and ills which humanity picture of the fouling of a rural well from is commonly afflicted with. The history of various ancient nations furnishes strong arguments in favor of his doctrine in their rise. strength, progress and decadence.-Springfield Republican,

The Captive Prairie Dogs.

"When I was a little boy my father moved from Hoosierdom over upon a broad and blooming prairie in Illinois," said a man to a reporter. "One time my father trapped four or five prairie dogs. I den't know how he managed it; I've forgotten that. I think they must have been young and foolish, like baby rats, which ventured where their pa and ma would never go. My father brought them home, and we oblidian hugged ourselves in delight as we fancied them as pretty pets, like squirrels or white rabbits. A cage was quickly fitted up, the captives were placed in it and surrounded by all the dainties which we fancied could tempt them to forget their captivity. Our parents kept us away from the cage, as the little strangers regarded us with a terror which they did not attempt to coaceal. But we went to place more food before them the next morning. The food previously provided had not been touched. The little prisoner; at wearily on their bannches in the dark extremity of their cell. Childish curiosity was repressed till the second morning, when the cage was again visited. The captives sat in the same post tion, and no morsel of the varied bill of fare with which we had designed to tempt them had been touched. The water was undiminished in the bowl.

"Another day passed, the third morning came, and we ran out to see our pets. The gight that met our eyes I shall never forget. in their hunger and despair the poor captives had eaten their own feet. The bloody stumps were a sad and sickening reproof to our cruelty in depriving the children of the prairie of their wild, sweet liberty. We felt it, children as we were, and silently, almost in tears, we opened the prison door and slipped away to give the captives opportunity to escape. But it was too late. With their feet gunwed off up almost to their little bodies, they could scarcely more than drag themselves out and creep away into the grass, where they soon after digt,"-Ohicago, Herald.

The thisde at antipodes seems to attain a most vigorous growth. Its root penetrates to a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and this root, even when cut into small pieces, while vitality, each root producing a new plant. - Chicago Herald.



5 30

