



"I don't want a flour sieve, but a carriage lap duster that won't let the dust through. Show me a 5/8 Duster."

5/8 Lap Dusters, 5/8 Ironsides Sheet, 5/8 Clipper Fly Nets. 100 other styles of 5/8 Horse Sheets and Fly Nets, at prices to suit everybody. For sale by all dealers. If you can't get them, write us.

5/8 HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

THE GREENWOOD GAZETTE comes to us this week under the management of Mr. Elliott, as one of the best local papers in the county.

THE DEMOCRATS allowed the sugar trust to fix the sugar schedules of the Mills bill to suit itself. The republicans, however, are under no obligations to that or any other "combine," and will do none of them any favors.—EX.

Col. A. C. Frye was the happy recipient yesterday of \$1,800 from the hands of Uncle Sam, as back pay on account of pension. We know of no one that better deserves a lift from the government or one that would appreciate it more than Andy can.

D. M. Jones was by four different persons, heard to say good morning to Mayor Richey today. This cannot be truthfully denied, therefore it is evident to a shrewd (?) farseeing (?) man that a most foul conspiracy is being hatched, that will be a standing menace to the good government of this city.

THE BILL just favorably reported to the U. S. Senate from the committee on privileges and elections to provide for and supervise congressional elections, is a severe blow at southern methods. The debates when the bill comes up for consideration in the house will stir up the old fire eaters, whose honah sah, must not be questioned, in red hot vigorous old antibellum style.

THE OREGON REPUBLICANS must be largely from Indiana; they held their convention two weeks ago and nominated candidates for congress, governor and other state offices. The campaign ought to get so hot by July that the boiling point would no longer be a comparison. If they could see how neatly we polish off the enemy down here on twenty-four hours notice, they might change their tactics.

RATES for money on call in the leading financial centers of the country are much lower than they were half a dozen years ago, and interest rates for time loans in the west and south have been materially lessened in the interval. These facts ought to convince even the bumptious statesmen who either do not understand the treasury statements, or who refuse to believe them, that money is growing more plentiful instead of scarcer.—EX

THE ONLY effect which the Australian ballot would have in Oregon, whose republicans demand it, would be to increase the republican majority, which is already sufficiently large for practical purposes. The place for the Australian ballot, if it could be supplemented by some honest method of counting the ballots, however, is the southern states—a region, it is scarcely necessary to say, which will never have it until the republicans become strong enough to provide it.—Globe Democrat.

THE BASELESS tirade of the Journal against councilman D. M. Jones, will not win any encomiums for that paper. The simple fact that long and faithful service had entitled Mr. Jones to some recognition by Mayor Richey, and that a well deserved appointment was given him, should be no reason for maligning the second ward alderman, one of whose good qualities is that of minding his own business, a trait that is evidently lacking in the vicinity of the Sherwood basement.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Business facts continue uncomfortably conflicting. On one side is accumulating evidence that the volume of trade is greater than ever; on the other much to justify belief that some of the largest industries have trouble ahead. Over production of iron, with prices already too low for many producers, does not stop the building of more furnaces, and one firm of contractors informs "The Iron Age" of eight more furnaces building and eleven others for which estimates have been submitted. But in all the territory east of Chicago, according to "The Engineering News," forty-nine miles of railroad track have been laid since January 1, against seventy-three in the first quarter of last year, and the estimate of construction is 1,000 miles for this year, against 1,184 last year. The coal output to April 5 has been 6,662,621 tons, against 7,332,214 last year, and prices have nevertheless been demoralized by accumulating stocks. In wool a better tone is observed at Boston, but not here or at Philadelphia, and the quantity of cotton taken by northern spinners is more than 20 per cent below last year's for April thus far. Wheat and corn are moving largely, exports from Atlantic ports for two weeks of April having been equal to 2,600,000 bushels wheat, flour included, against 1,500,000 last year, and 5,700,000 bushels corn, against 3,300,000 last year. But receipts of cotton for the month thus far are 40,000 bales and exports 75,000 bales less than for the same time in 1889.

The chief cause of present or prospective disturbance in the great industries is the strike for eight hours, which has already arrested building operations to a great extent in many cities and towns, and Mr. Gompers, president of the American federation of labor, publicly declared that the organization "will not scatter its forces; trade by trade, city by city, town by town, it will move all along over the whole industrial field." In Chicago the men out of work because out on strike are said to number 20,000, and as many more are expected to strike at Boston. At the same time strikes are threatened by railroad hands at Pittsburgh and some other points. The number of workers involved by strikes in little over half of April is more than 40,000, and last year for the whole month it was not half as great. A- the agitation spreads, it becomes increasingly clear that it offers this alternative—either a permanent and large increase in the cost of producing things, and consequently in the cost of living, or a serious loss by the interruption of a prolonged struggle.

Yet the business in prospect is enormous. At the principal cities the exchange last week were 12 per cent larger than for the previous year. Earnings reported by "The Financial Chronicle" on eighty six roads the first and thirty-two the second week in April show an increase over last year of 11.62 per cent. The east bound tonnage continues the largest ever recorded for the season, while late shipments from Chicago also much exceed last year's. Receipts of wheat at western ports in April have been 30 per cent over last year's, and of corn 7,200,000 bushels, against 2,000,000. Imports are also heavy, exceeding last year's for three weeks at New York by 22.3 per cent. But exports appear to be decreasing sharply; in two weeks, from New York the loss has been 18.8 per cent, about half in cotton. Monetary difficulties have less prominence. The government has taken in \$1,300,000 more than it has paid out, but the banks have nevertheless gained over \$500,000 from the interior, and cheaper money abroad appears to revive the demand for American securities.

Below we present a detailed list of fire insurance losses in Ohio for a period of seven years before the valued policy laws took effect.

Year	Risks Written	Losses
1874	390,001,255	1,478,957
1875	309,534,969	4,257,748
1876	295,415,146	1,519,094
1877	263,029,652	1,307,861
1878	267,243,412	1,369,564
1879	259,334,669	1,295,477
1880	266,154,469	1,305,494
	2,055,701,872	9,882,945

Annual Fire Insurance losses in Ohio for a period of seven years after the passage of the valued policy law—

Year	Risks Written	Losses
1881	331,701,721	2,058,880
1882	368,872,828	2,356,851
1883	402,796,530	2,355,477
1884	405,554,826	3,507,818
1885	394,988,324	2,714,455
1886	405,434,508	3,621,266
1887	439,095,924	3,029,421
	2,863,444,535	19,019,407

It would seem by these comparisons that the fire loss in Ohio for the seven years following the passage of the valued policy law was about double the loss of the seven years preceding that time.

To this must be added the loss of property burned not covered by insurance, which is usually from forty to fifty per cent of the total fire loss.

Nearly a Fire. Friday night Chas. Harris' little girl, age nine years, went up stairs carrying a small hand lamp which she set on a stand, the cover to which she attempted to straighten thereby upsetting and breaking the lamp. The oil took fire and blazed up vigorously but Charley being near by soon extinguished the flames with out any serious results; in Mr. Harris' hurry to get up stairs he knocked over the large lamp which fortunately went out else a conflagration would have been inevitable. People can't be careful with coal oil.

Mr. Streight, the postmaster, has just received instruction from Washington to count every piece of mail, weigh every article and give the amount of postage for the seven days ending May 12th, 1890. The work of the office has increased in the ordinary run of business to such an extent that three men are compelled to put in about fifteen hours a day and yet the government does not pay as much as it did when one man performed the work alone. The department at Washington should be more liberal in regard to rents and office expenses as well as the payment of decent salaries.

Antill, the caterer, keeps on hand the best ice cream to be found in the city.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO INSURE.

Stop the Fire Waste. (Continued from "Thursday.") There are many causes of fire small and great, many of which are more or less preventable and we may give attention to this subject in detail hereafter, but the most formidable of the fire fiends, the "Moral Hazard," will have our attention at this time.

The "Moral Hazard" in insurance parlance designates the risk the public has to bear of designing and unscrupulous persons setting fire to their insured property and thereby fraudulently and criminally plundering the insurance treasury, and often thereby burning adjoining property, whether insured or not.

It should be understood that under ordinary circumstances, fraud losses are no greater in fire insurance than in other lines of business. Nevertheless, under our present law there is every inducement for this kind of criminal speculation.

Such crimes are hard to prove, and as the insurance companies seldom have the assistance of the people in bringing suspected incendiaries to justice, we suppose the companies naturally feel that if the public allow their prejudices to shield such criminals and the people are willing to be taxed to cover such losses the companies ought to be satisfied.

We do not say that the companies are content with the present status of affairs, we think the companies are exercising their best efforts and are anxious to avoid squandering the peoples premiums on fraud losses. We know the most of the companies have placed themselves on the safe side of the valued policy question by protesting against the enactment of such laws, and therefore they have reason to be satisfied to let the law take its course so long as the "dancers pay the fiddler," or properly speaking, so long as the people pay for the losses from first to last.

There are many arguments advanced in favor of such a law, but unfortunately they are based almost wholly on theory, but it will be our purpose to arrive as closely as possible at the results of the practical workings of such laws. The state department of the different states where such laws are in force uniformly report an increase of losses in a marked degree.

We have selected Ohio as a fair representative of the average, Texas and Missouri will no doubt in time make a worse showing than that of Ohio, owing to the difference in education and morals in favor of the state first named. St. Louis alone is reported as having suffered double the loss in 1889 as compared with 1888.

Below we present a detailed list of fire insurance losses in Ohio for a period of seven years before the valued policy laws took effect.

Year	Risks Written	Losses
1874	390,001,255	1,478,957
1875	309,534,969	4,257,748
1876	295,415,146	1,519,094
1877	263,029,652	1,307,861
1878	267,243,412	1,369,564
1879	259,334,669	1,295,477
1880	266,154,469	1,305,494
	2,055,701,872	9,882,945

Annual Fire Insurance losses in Ohio for a period of seven years after the passage of the valued policy law—

Year	Risks Written	Losses
1881	331,701,721	2,058,880
1882	368,872,828	2,356,851
1883	402,796,530	2,355,477
1884	405,554,826	3,507,818
1885	394,988,324	2,714,455
1886	405,434,508	3,621,266
1887	439,095,924	3,029,421
	2,863,444,535	19,019,407

It would seem by these comparisons that the fire loss in Ohio for the seven years following the passage of the valued policy law was about double the loss of the seven years preceding that time.

To this must be added the loss of property burned not covered by insurance, which is usually from forty to fifty per cent of the total fire loss.

Nearly a Fire. Friday night Chas. Harris' little girl, age nine years, went up stairs carrying a small hand lamp which she set on a stand, the cover to which she attempted to straighten thereby upsetting and breaking the lamp. The oil took fire and blazed up vigorously but Charley being near by soon extinguished the flames with out any serious results; in Mr. Harris' hurry to get up stairs he knocked over the large lamp which fortunately went out else a conflagration would have been inevitable. People can't be careful with coal oil.

Mr. Streight, the postmaster, has just received instruction from Washington to count every piece of mail, weigh every article and give the amount of postage for the seven days ending May 12th, 1890. The work of the office has increased in the ordinary run of business to such an extent that three men are compelled to put in about fifteen hours a day and yet the government does not pay as much as it did when one man performed the work alone. The department at Washington should be more liberal in regard to rents and office expenses as well as the payment of decent salaries.

Antill, the caterer, keeps on hand the best ice cream to be found in the city.

CHAMPION BINDERS AND MOWERS

ARE THE **BEST** AND SO WARRANTED.

SAMPLES AT ONE OR MORE AGENCIES IN EVERY COUNTY. FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ADDRESS THE WARDER, BUSHNELL & GLESSNER COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.—SOLE MANUFACTURERS—SPRINGFIELD, O.

From the Street Corner.

I was riding on the cars the other day, I have rode on the cars a good many times during the last fifty, or seventy five years. It occurred to me that it was a long time since I had seen a conductor smile. He always punches tickets as if it were a very serious business. He never knows any body while punching tickets, from the baggage car to the rear end of the sleeper. Sometimes I have noticed that he knows somebody on his way back. It used to be said "as sober as a judge," "as long faced as a deacon," but nowadays it would be more correct to say "as sober as a railroad man," "as long faced as a conductor." Nearly all business in the latter part of this nineteenth century has come to be serious business.

A man that can vote and won't vote ought to be made to vote. The ballot is not a plaything. The voter is an officer entrusted by his fellow citizens with important responsibilities. His official title is "lector." He ought to be called by his official title more than he is and it would help to rid agrerant many minds of the mischievous fallacy that they are not citizens of this great Republic because they cannot vote. They might just as well say they are not citizens, because they are not allowed to try cases as judges. If a judge does not attend to his duties as judge, we impeach him. If an elector does not attend to his duty as an elector he ought to be punished. All are citizens but all are not electors. It would not be wise to make every citizen an elector any more than it would be wise to make every citizen a governor. The office of elector is not an inborn right any more than the office of senator is secured the right to be a senator, duties are involved. So when one has received the right to be an elector duties are involved, and one of the chief duties is that of voting, and if he won't vote he ought to be made to vote. If he won't vote he ought to be an outcast from society, frowned upon.

It don't seem to me to be good taste to address a man as Doctor without adding his name any more than it would be to address him as Mister, without adding his name.

There seems to be an idea prevailing among attorneys that when they are employed by criminals, that it is their duty to get them acquitted by any means fair or foul. This is evidently a demoralized view to take of ones duty as an attorney. It is not honorable. Such an attorney is a bad citizen. His duty to his client, his criminal client, goes no further than to see to it that he has a fair trial and is not unjustly or unduly punished. When an attorney undertakes the job of clearing his client, his criminal client, he has undertaken the job of turning loose upon his neighbors and his fellow citizens a bad man, a criminal that ought to be in the penitentiary. We punish the man that turns loose upon the homes of a state or nation, a criminal, ought to be punished. Attorneys ought to plead more justice and less law. We have too many catspaw attorneys. Abraham Lincoln was not one of them.

A flywheel can be driven so fast but when it gets beyond that rate of speed it will fly to pieces. This is a fast age. The world is going faster and faster. Much of it has to be driven by lightning now. I wonder how much faster it can go without flying to pieces? It seems to me that this increasing rate of speed must result in a catastrophe.

There is no nicer accomplishment for a young man or woman, than that of being a good letter writer. It will improve conversation. It will help to make them good observers. I want my boys and girls to be good letter writers. I don't care so much for the piano, or for painting, but I want them to be good letter writers. It is a rare accomplishment, but that is in its favor rather than against it.

Special Now is your time to buy good and cheap flour at Phillip Kraus'. Quality and price can't be beat.

Union items.

Corn planting is all the rage here at present. Ex County Judge A. N. Sullivan was in town Friday on Missouri Pacific business.

Are we going to have a Bank? most assuredly we need one. The Ledger man says he was trying to write a few "brilliant editorial" while he played "tag" up and down (here he uses the pronoun "our" back and forth) says he indulged in a "Make first class. We feel sorry for him and he will be able by next publishing day to "finish his brilliant editorial" which we await to see.

Sister Mrs. Grant, of Falls City, has been the guest of Mrs. Jno. Chalfant for the last week.

The Farmers Alliance ruling is to be held next Saturday evening May 3rd. Come.

Miss Nellie Chalfant is visiting in Falls City at present.

Mrs. Dr. G. M. Wiley arrived here Wednesday from a fifteen days visit in Kansas.

Misses Nellie and Abbie Beardsley of Weeping Water, passed through here on Thursday for Nebraska City to visit friends.

On last Monday Mr. O. F. Heffner, of Nebraska City, passed through here with forty-eight head of fine imported stallions, they were going to Lincoln.

J. K. Keithly and wife, of the Weeping Water Republican, passed through here Sunday for Nebraska City.

Joseph Austin is buying live stock with Josh. Lynn.

Arch. Holmes, of Rock Bluffs, precinct was in town Wednesday with fat hogs.

Miss Ella Stotler returned home from your town last Sunday, where she has been visiting a brother.

Messrs Howard & Lattin, of Shenandoah, Iowa, delivered fruit trees here last Wednesday to the farmers from their extensive nursery, at Shenandoah.

High School Notes.

A much needed improvement has been made in regard to the dinner room; formerly Miss Berry's room was used as a dinner room and pupils had to pass through Miss Kearney's room to get to the dinner room, which was a great inconvenience to both of these teachers; now, an empty room has been fitted up to be used as a dinmer and detention room.

The interest of the pupils lagged somewhat during the few warm days we had, but as the inevitable examination looms up in the distance, the pupils show a renewed interest.

Arbor Day was ushered in dark and gloomy but by 10:30 the weather had cleared up somewhat and a few minutes after the bell for dismissal had rung, the High School grounds were alive with several hundred children many of them laden with shrubs and trees to be planted. Prof. Drummond superintended the planting of trees, etc.

Two rows of shade trees have been planted along the main walk from the gate to the building which will add much both to comfort and beauty.

Four of our teachers spent Saturday in Omaha.

Miss Humphrey will probably not be one of the teachers next year as she has been offered a better position in the schools at Wymore.

Miss Carrie Holloway returned Sunday from a short visit in Omaha.

List of Letters Remaining unclaimed, in the postoffice at Plattsmouth, Neb., April 23, 1890, for the week ending April 26, 1890: Charter, Mrs. Martha Cook, Charles; Cline, B. E. Frank, Mrs. Sen; Horn, Isaac; Johnson, Mrs. Sarah; Kearney, May; Louty, J. R.; McDonaugh, Mrs. Wm. J. Martie Joseph; Morrison, J. McLaughlin, Emma; Marler, Miss Alice; Vesterov, Miss Libbie; Smith, H. G. Thomas, M. W.; Tull, John. Weburg, Osean.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised." HENRY J. STRAIGHT, P. M.

Cottonwood Items.

Weather quite cool and dry. Farmers planting corn or very busy preparing for that pleasurable employment.

M. L. Ruby is very sick; caused by an abscess in his lungs.

Little Mary and Jimmie Jenson have the mumps.

Frank Vorice is gaining very slowly. Mrs. Fry of Plattsmouth spent a few days last week with her daughter Mrs. Martin Ruby.

Mrs. Eicher of Hastings is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Mart.

Miss Nannie Price is again at the helm of school affairs at Cottonwood. She was accompanied on her return by her sister, Miss Fannie, who is now teaching in district 91.

Miss Minnie Draper spent Thursday with Elnora Vevard.

Mrs. Bailley's temperance lecture at the Grove Church Wednesday night was very interesting but perhaps would have been more profitable to the cause if more of the voters had been present.

Mr. J. Murray is in the western part of the state on business.

Mr. D. S. Draper has bought 2,000 bushels of corn of Mr. Lee.

We hear that one of our young men has again entered the matrimonial boat. If so he has the best wishes of Cottonwood's two old bachelors.

Rock Bluff.

Amos Cass found a den of six young wolves a few days ago.

Mrs. Henry Calkin went to Plattsmouth again last week to have a surgical operation performed for caries of the hip.

A Prohibition Amendment League was organized here a week ago last Saturday night. S. L. Furlong was elected President and O. M. Graves secretary.

Mrs. Howard Allen has been in Plattsmouth for about two weeks taking care of Miss Elizabeth Hendrickson, who has been very sick and not expected to live, but at this writing she is thought to be some better.

The first detachment of George Hendrickson's herd left here last Monday for the breeding grounds near Valparaiso in Saunders county. The main part of the herd will leave fore part of May.

Mrs. L. E. Baley, of New York State, lectured at the Methodist church last Tuesday night. Her subject was the constitutional amendment. She handled the subject with great force and convinced the most of those who heard her, that she knew well what she was talking about.

Wm. Hill, who lives near Kemosh, had a narrow escape from a fatal accident last week. He and his son Wesley were chopping near together, when Wesley's ax caught a limb in such a manner as to direct the blade of his ax into his father's head, but the blow proved to be so swabbling that it only caused a scalp wound two or three inches long. Doctor Reynolds was called and dressed the wound and Mr. Hill is around again all right.

Dame Rumor says there is to be two weddings in the near future. The one attracting the most attention is that of a healthy bachelor, who has been raised here to the age of about twenty eight years, and until a very recent date we have never heard him charged with being guilty of ever casting sheep's eyes at any girl. And it was generally accepted as a well grounded fact, that Will was cut out for a confirmed bachelor. But alas! he has been "lassed" by the "lariat" of mutual attraction.

Farewell Will, remember the days of yore. You will not be traveling in single harness any more. TIM SHAVER.

County Court. Pankonin vs Byron Reed et al suit on promissory note give for a span of mules one of which died. Mr. Reed didn't want to pay for a dead mule fifteen or twenty witnesses were subpoenaed and a warm trial was in progress this afternoon. Besson & Root appear for plaintiff E. H. Wooley & B. Clark for defendants. Mrs. Rakes appeared before the court this morning and by her attorneys Besson & Root asked for an allowance on account of her posthumous child, the matter is to be argued Thursday.