CULTIVATION OF RICE.

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

An Industry in Louisiana That Is Very 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 we also 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 subleveés 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 cut 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 fusilade 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 noisiest 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.

PROFITS 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 carted direct from the field to the steam thresher, 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 grassing 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.

County Court.

In the matter of the last will and testament of James M. Chalfant, deceased. Same filed for probate. Hearing, Nov. 30, 10 a. m.

In the matter of the estate of Hans Peter Hansen. Petition of Paul Johnson, excuter, fixed for final settlement and allowance of accounts.

Edward G. Vanatta vs. Plattsmouth Electric Light Co. On demurrer to answer.

In the matter of the guardianship of Robert Mitchell, deceased. Hearing on petition of Maria Mitchell, wife, for an allowance from his estate. Trial to court and taken under advisement.

Agnes Irwin vs. C. C. Van Doren. Suit on account for $75. On trial to court.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Carney, deceased. Notice to creditors to file claims on or before May 10, 1892, 10 a. m.

First National Bank of Weeping Water vs. Fred Hollows et al. Default of defendants entered.

Sligo Iron Store Co. vs. The Noble Sewing Machine Co. et al. Judgement for plaintiff for $289.82.

George Duerr vs. J. C. Spann. Action for forcible detention. Dismissed on motion of plaintiff at cost of plaintiff.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Levi Walker, deceased. Petition of Martha Phillips filed praying that the homestead be set aside to petitioner as the former widow of deceased. Hearing, Dec. 1, 10 a. m.

License to wed issued to Mr. Wilhelm F. Ackerman and Miss Angeline A. Steimker both of Plattsmouth.

State Bank of Elmwood vs. James Boyce. By consent of parties, time for defendant to file brief extended to Nov. 11.

The Bank of Elmwood vs. Henry Hollenbeck. By consent of parties, time for defendant to file brief extended to Nov. 11, 1891.

In the matters of the last will and testament of Jefferson Decke. Citation issued against executrix to make final settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Ferdinand Schuelke, deceased. Application for final settlement. Hearing Dec. 2, 10 a. m.

In the matter of the estate of Marshall D. Abbott. Application for final settlement. Hearing, Dec. 2, 2 p. m.

Why Girls Are Tall.

Why are there so many tall girls nowadays, and why is the tendency of the new generation toward unusual height and gracious slimness? Women are tall and becoming tall simply because it is the fashion, and that statement never needs nor is capable of any explanation. Awhile ago it was the fashion to be petite and arch; it is now the fashion to be tall and gracious, and nothing more can be said about it. Of course the reader, who is usually inclined to find the facetious side of any grave topic, has already thought of the application of the self denying hymn, that man wants little here below, and wants that little long; but this may be only a passing sigh of the period.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Weekly.

Oh, These Honest Little Fellows.

Eddie was very fond of raspberry jam. One evening when the parson dropped into tea mamma opened her last jar, with emphatic instructions to Eddie not to ask for some more jam after getting his share. His papa, not knowing the circumstances, offered to replenish his dish, when Eddie mortified his mother by saying, "Mamma said I musn't ask for any more, 'cause that is all there is."

A St. Louis physician recalls the case of a young man who had been dumb for five years, but who, while out hunting one day, began, in the excitement of the chase, to yell at the top of his lungs. Afterward he was able to speak with perfect articulation.

When Julius Cæsar fell, as he was landing on the African coast, he is reported to have said, to banish the fears of his soldiers, who accepted the occurrence as one of ill omen, "Land of Africa, I take possession of thee!"

That compositor was something of a humorist in his way who set up the title of Maurice Thompson's pretty sylvan poem, "Pan in the Orchard," as "Pain in the Orchard;" but the association of ideas was serious.

The ancient Greeks and Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not flat like ours. The Egyptians had a couch of a peculiar shape, more like an old fashioned easy chair, with hollow back and seat.

A farmer in Jefferson county, Wis., dislodged a huge rock at the bottom of his well, when it sank out of sight, revealing a subterranean lake.

Weighing Mosquitoes.

It is told of a great author that he was wont to amuse himself by jumping over a chair. But I have a correspondent who, as the following shows, amuses himself by weighing mosquitoes:

"I have recently weighed some mosquitoes of this locality on a sensitive balance. The average weight of one mosquito was 1.27 milligrams—that is, it would take 360,000 to weigh a pound.

"Mosquitoes which had filled themselves with human blood were found to weigh about three times as much as others, showing that they had swallowed twice their weight in blood."—Boston Globe.

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R.

TIME TABLE.

OF DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

GOING EAST		GOING WEST	
No. 2	5:05 P. M.	No. 1	2:20 a. m.
No. 4	10:50 a. m.	No. 5	8:25 p. m.
No. 8	7:44 p. m.	No. 9	9:25 a. m.
No. 10	9:55 a. m.	No. 7	7:15 a. m.
No. 12	11:14 a. m.	No. 3	6:25 p. m.
No. 20	8:20 a. m.	No. 21	5:05 p. m.
		No. 19	11:05 a. m.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

TIME CARD.

No. 381 Accommodation leaves ..... 10:55 a. m.
No. 380 " arrives ..... 4:00 p. m.
Trains daily except Sunday

SECRET SOCIETIES

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Gamtlet Lodge No. 47. Meets every Wednesday evening at their hall in Farmele & Craig block. All visiting knights are cordially invited to attend. C. C. Marshall, C. C.; Ed Povey, K. R. S.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Waterman block, Main Street. Rooms open from 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. For men only. Gospel meeting 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. P. Rueisole, Recorder.

A. O. U. W. No. 84—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 ARCANAM—Cass Council No. 1021. Meet at the K. of P. hall in the Farmele & Craig block over Bennett & Tutt's. Visiting brethren invited. Henry Herold, Regent; Thos. Walling, Secretary.

CASS LODGE, No. 146, 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. S. W. Bridge, Secretary.

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 exertion 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 Delsarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club 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. Magic? No! 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 mother 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 that is where the economy comes in, for it is only $2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am to lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

A liberal offer—only $2.00 for THE WEEKLY HERALD and Demorest Family Magazine. Send your subscription to this office.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

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

CHRISTIAN.—Corner Locust 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. B. Burgess, pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST.—Corner Sixth St. and Granite. 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. Leard, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30; Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
The Y. P. S. C. E. of this church meets every Sabbath evening at 7:15 in the basement of the church. All are invited to attend these meetings.

FIRST METHODIST.—Sixth St., betwen Main and Pearl. Rev. L. F. Britt, D. D. pastor. Services: 11 A. M. 8:00 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN.—Corner Main and Ninth. Rev. Wille, pastor. Services usual hours. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL.—Granite, between Fifth and Sixth.

COLORED BAPTIST.—Mt. Olive, Oak, between Death and Eleventh. Rev. A. Boswell, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rooms in Waterman block, Main street. Gospel meeting, for men only, every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rooms open week days from 8:30 a. m., to 9:30 p. m.

SOUTH PARK TABERNACLE.—Rev. J. M. Wood, Pastor. Services: Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Tuesday night; choir practice Friday night. All are welcome.