

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1887.

NUMBER 13,

CITY OFFICERS.

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Clerk, C. H. SMITH
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Attorney, BYRON CLARK
Engineer, A. MADOLE
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Marshal, W. H. MADOLE
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" 2nd " J. M. JONES
" 3rd " W. M. WEAVER
" 4th " M. B. MURPHY
" 5th " S. W. DUTTON
" 6th " J. S. GRAYSON
" 7th " F. McCALLEN, PRES.
" 8th " J. W. JOHNS, CHAIRMAN
" 9th " FRED THOMAS
" 10th " D. H. HAWKS, WORTHY

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Deputy Clerk, C. G. MICHENER
Clerk of District Court, W. C. SHOWALTER
Sheriff, J. C. ECKENHAAY
Deputy Sheriff, B. G. MOGENSEN
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Attorney, ALEXANDER BRONSON
Supt. of Pub. Schools, MAXIMUS ROSE
County Judge, C. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
LOUIS FOLZ, CHM., Weeping Water
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CIVIC SOCIETIES.

TRIO LODGE NO. 81, A. O. U. W. Meets every alternate Friday evening at R. M. P. hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. P. E. White, Master Workman; R. A. Jaffe, Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Morris, Recorder.

CLASS CAMP NO. 22, MODERN WOODMEN of America. Meets second and fourth Monday evening at K. of P. hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. G. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; W. C. White, Worthy Adviser; P. Morgan, Ex-Banker; J. E. Morris, Clerk.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 8, A. O. U. W. Meets every alternate Friday evening at Rockwood hall at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. J. A. Gutschel, M. W.; S. C. Green, Foreman; S. C. White, Recorder; S. A. Newcomer, Overseer.

MCCONNIE POST 45 C. A. R.
SAM. M. CHAPMAN, Commander
C. S. TWISS, Senior Vice
F. A. EATON, Junior Vice
JOHN W. WOODS, Adjutant
AUGUST TARKS, H., Officer of the Post
JOHN CORRIGAN, Guard
S. P. HOLLOWAY, Sergt. Major
R. K. LAVINGS, Post Sargeant
ALPHA WRIGHT, Post Chaplain
Regular meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Post Headquarters in Rockwood Block.

B. A. McElwain,

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
AND
SILVERWARE.
Special Attention given Watch Repairing

Fine:-:Line

HOLIDAY GOODS,
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Unique Designs and Patterns
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Cheap Prices

SMITH & BLACK'S
WHEN YOU WANT
WORK DONE

Any Kind
CALL ON
L. G. Hars B,
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Contractor and Builder
Sept. 12-6m.

JULIUS PEPPERBERG,
MANUFACTURER OF AND
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALER IN THE
Choicest Brands of Cigars,
including our
Flor de Pepperberg and 'Buds'
FULL LINE OF
TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES
always in stock. Nov. 26, 1885.

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

Base Ball.
WESTERN LEAGUE, SATURDAY.
Omaha vs. Hastings, at Omaha; Hastings 3, Omaha 8.
Kansas City vs. Lincoln, at Kansas City; Lincoln 10, Kansas City 6.
Topeka vs. Denver, at Topeka; Denver 12, Topeka 15.

SUNDAY.
Omaha vs. Hastings, at Omaha; Hastings 5, Omaha 4.
Kansas City vs. Lincoln, at Kansas City; Lincoln 16, Kansas City 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE, SATURDAY.
Indianapolis vs. Washington, at Indianapolis; Washington 7, Indianapolis 1.
Pittsburg vs. Philadelphia, at Pittsburg; Philadelphia 12, Pittsburg 3.
Second game, Pittsburg 1, Philadelphia 8.

Chicago vs. Boston, at Chicago; Boston 10, Chicago 4. Second game, Boston 9, Chicago 4.

Detroit vs. New York, at Detroit; New York 7, Detroit 6.

OTHER GAMES SATURDAY.
Exter vs. Friend, at Exter; Friend 15, Exter 16.

Brooklyn vs. Athletics, at Brooklyn; Athletics 5, Brooklyn 21.
Minneapolis vs. Des Moines, at Minneapolis; Des Moines 16, Minneapolis 4.

Baltimore vs. Metropolitans, at Baltimore; Metropolitans 7, Baltimore 2.
Louisville vs. Cleveland, at Louisville; Cleveland 1, Louisville 8.

Cincinnati vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Cincinnati 7, Cincinnati 7.

SUNDAY.
Brown's vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Cincinnati 8, Brown's 4.
Brooklyn vs. Baltimore, at Brooklyn; Baltimore 5, Brooklyn 5, Brooklyn 2.
Louisville vs. Cleveland, at Louisville; Cleveland 14, Louisville 4.

The Iowa Farmer's Alliance.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 24.—The Farmer's Alliance in Iowa during the past year, has experienced an almost phenomenal growth. A year ago there were hardly a score of live alliances in the state. Now there are nearly three hundred, and the organization is going on at a rapid rate. Should the present ratio be kept up there will be nearly one thousand charters issued by January. The objects of the alliance are as follows:

To secure the regulation and control of railroads to the end that both freight and passenger tariffs may be reduced to the lowest minimum and all pools and discriminations be abolished.

To affect a change in the present system of taxation that all property, corporate and individual, may bear its just burden of the support of the government.

To establish mutual farmer's insurance companies.

To protect the members of the alliance from swindlers and dead beats.

To secure the benefits of social intercourse.

One hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance at the recent state meeting in this city, and resolutions were adopted in accordance with the above. Dr. Jesse Kennedy of Ida Grove, is president of the state association, and August Post, of Monilton, is secretary. Either of these gentlemen will answer all questions in regard to the order. The organization to-day is the strongest in the central and northwestern parts of the state. Shelby, Adair, Crawford and Harrison, in the western part of the state, are all well organized.

Rioting in Belfast.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—In Belfast last night a mob wrecked an inn and pelted the police with stones. The police were reinforced and order was restored. Several league meetings in Clare to-day were dispersed by the police without assistance.

At the Capital City.

MINNIE SUTELLE is a new claimant for the favor of Des Moines playgoers, but judging from her reception at the Capital City last night she has leaped into popularity at a bound, and insured a welcome at all times. In "A Plum Pudding," she is bright, lively, piquant and full of chic, possesses no mean ability, has a beautiful, cultivated, and flexible voice, and much musical talent. Her songs, banjo solos, and mandolin playing were all taking and well executed. She is ably supported by Geo. M. Spence as the erratic tramp. He is versatile, being a good comedian, a fine comic, a good player on the mandolin, and an artist, one of his fine features being rapidly executed charcoal portraits of Washington and Butler. As "Michael O'Houlihan," Frank Hall is all that could be desired, and the remainder of the company is correspondingly good. To-night closes the company's engagement, and those who attend will find "A Plum Pudding" a royal and spicy dish.—Des Moines News.

The above play will be presented at the opera house to-night.

A THEORY OF SLEEP.

PROFESSOR LEO ERRERA GIVES A RESUME OF SOME POINTS.

What a Scientist Says on a Very Important Subject—Leucamines and Ptoamines—Work and Fatigue—Somnambulism—Kohlschluter's Experiments.

In an address to the Anthropological society of Brussels, Professor Leo Errera has given a resume of some points in the chemical theory of sleep. The phenomena of sleep have in common with other vital functions the character of periodicity. An examination of such periodic functions in general may aid in ascertaining the cause of sleep. The respiratory rhythm is regulated by the amount of oxygen and carbonic acid in the arterial blood. When the blood is charged with oxygen the respiratory center momentarily suspends activity; but soon the tissues yield their oxygen to the blood, and it is replaced by carbonic acid, and the blood thus modified acts as an excitant to the respiratory center. Rankin has shown that the fatigue and recovery of muscles is due to a similar alternation of the accumulation and discharge of certain "fatiguing substances," chief among which is lactic acid. An injection of this acid into fresh muscle renders it incapable of work; washing the acid out restores the activity.

SLEEP EXPLAINED.
Cannot sleep be explained by a similar chemical theory? Preyer has extended the views of Binz, Obersteiner and others (who all agree in making the accumulation of certain products of fatigue—erecting—off—the cause of sleep) by calling all such fatiguing products of activity "pogonous." These accumulate in waking life, are readily oxidizable, and absorb the oxygen intended for glands, muscles and nerve centers until action is impossible and sleep sets in. Gradually the pogonous are destroyed by oxidation, slight excitation is sufficient to arouse the centers, and waking life begins. Among the pogonous Preyer counts lactic acid as the chief, but the experimental demonstration of this has been unsuccessful, and the theory, accordingly, not generally adopted.

Since these researchers Armand Gautier has found in the human body a series of five organic bases akin to creatine, creatinine and xanthine, and calls them "leucamines" and "pogonines." The physiological properties of these substances are narcotic, fatiguing and sometimes lead to vomiting. This is just what the chemical theory requires. The periodicity of sleep would be explained by the circulation of energy being applicable to all bodily activity; work must be followed by repair; life is a slow suicide. There is, moreover, reason to believe that the action of these leucamines is a direct one upon the brain; it is a direct intoxication of the brain centers.

A CONSTANT STRUGGLE.
A theory of sleep must take account of three factors—work, fatigue and sleep. The chemical theory satisfies these demands. All work, muscular or cerebral, produces waste products. These accumulate, make work more and more difficult; this is fatigue. As the process continues, the waste products, notably the leucamines, intoxicate the higher nerve centers (just as a dose of morphine does), and render them incapable of action; that is, sleep. The more work, however, much more complex. There is a constant struggle against the fatigue, which for a time, by dint of hard work shown in increased secretions and so on, may succeed. We probably never arrive at the extreme limit of work; the sensation of fatigue intervenes to prevent such a disaster.

Fatigue, as is well known, may extend from muscle to nerve, and from nerve to nerve center. We may be very tired from repeatedly lifting a weight, and not be sleepy, and may be generally sleepy without any considerable local fatigue. One is peripheral, the other central. As the waste products accumulate in the centers, motion and sensation become more and more sluggish, until the time comes when the ordinary stimulation no longer arouses them, and we sleep. Partial sleep can be similarly explained. The centers go to sleep in a hierarchical order, the highest serving the most delicate function going first. In waking, the reverse is the case; the motor centers may be asleep while the intellectual centers are awake. In somnambulism the latter may be asleep while the former are awake.

THE DEPTH OF SLEEP.
The depth of sleep, according to this theory, ought to be proportional to the number of cortical molecules in combination with the leucamines. In the beginning of sleep these are abundant, the cerebral cells inactive, and a combination easy. The sleep is deep. Soon the maximum number of combinations is reached and sleep is deepest. From here on, the leucamines are gradually eliminated and destroyed, and sleep should decrease with a decreasing intensity. Kohlschluter's experiments on the intensity of sleep, as tested by the noise necessary to awake the patient, gives the curve for the intensity of sleep corresponding to what we should expect by our theory. Variations in our sleep, caused by an excess of work, etc., are evidently similarly explicable. In short, fatigue is a poison for which sleep is the normal antidote.

This theory maintains (1) that the activity of all the tissues (and primarily of the two most active, the nervous and muscular) gives rise to substances more or less allied to alkalis, the leucamines; (2) that these induce fatigue and sleep; (3) that on waking, if the body is rested, these substances have disappeared.—Science.

To Prevent Seasickness.
We have already mentioned a number of remedies for seasickness. Dr. Enderland suggests another, which he employed successfully in crossing the English channel, he escaping when almost every one was sick. He takes a tight hold of the pillars supporting the deck, and, as the bow rises in going over a wave, he runs uphill, as it were, reversing the direction of his run when the boat descends the wave.—Science.

Americans spend \$30,000,000 in Europe every summer.
A new trade for women in Albany is that of "neighboring darning." The woman who follows it has for her customers a dozen or twenty households, each of which she visits weekly, and spends a few hours in doing up the family darning and mending.

LINCOLN'S CELEBRATED PHRASE.

"He Made no Pretense of Originality in the Matter," Says Ward H. Lamon.

For using, in his Gettysburg speech, the celebrated phrase "the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth," Mr. Lincoln has been subjected to brutal criticism as well as the most groundless flattery. Some have been base enough to insinuate against that great and sincere man the crime of willful plagiarism; others have ascribed to him the honor of originating the phrase entire. There is injustice to him in either view of the case. I personally know that Mr. Lincoln made no pretense of originality in the matter, nor was he conscious of having appropriated the thought or the words of any other man.

If he be subject to the charge of plagiarism, so is the great Webster, who used substantially the same phrase in his celebrated reply to Hayne. Each may have acquired the peculiar form of expression (the thought itself being as old as the republican idea of government) by the process known as unconscious appropriation. Certain it is that neither Webster nor Lincoln originated the phrase. Let us see how the case stands:

In the preface to the old Wickliffe Bible, published A. D. 1324, is the following declaration: "This Bible is for the government of the people, by the people, for the people," which language is identical with that employed by Mr. Lincoln in his Gettysburg speech. In an address before the New England anti-slavery convention in Boston, May 23, 1850, Theodore Parker defined democracy as "a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people of course." Substantially the same phrase was used by Judge Joel Parker in the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1853. A distinguished diplomat has acquainted me with the singular fact that almost the identical phrase employed by Mr. Lincoln was used in another language, by a person "whose existence even was not probably known to Mr. Webster, the Parkers or Mr. Lincoln, and who certainly did not borrow it from them." On page 31 of a work entitled "Geschichte der Schweizerischen Regeneration von 1830 bis 1848, von P. Feddersen," appears an account of a public meeting held at Olten, Switzerland, in May, 1830. On that occasion a speaker named Schinz used the following language: "All the governments of Switzerland (referring to the cantons) must acknowledge that they are simply from the people, by the people, and for the people."—Ward H. Lamon's Letter.

Typhoid Fever on the Steamers.

People who are about to visit Europe should be very careful what ship they take for the passage. I have heard within the last two or three weeks of some of the most terrible cases of typhoid fever contracted on board ships of the lines considered by the public first class. I met the other night a New York gentleman who came over with his daughter six weeks ago for the purpose of making an extended tour of Europe. It was the daughter's first visit. She was a perfect picture of health when she left New York. They took passage upon one of the finest vessels of one of the great transatlantic lines. Within two days after their arrival in London she was taken down with typhoid fever. She has been ill for nearly five weeks. She came near dying once or twice, but is now slowly recovering. The physician in attendance, when he was first called to examine the case, asked where the young lady had been during the preceding ten days. When told that she had just crossed the ocean he said: "This fever was contracted on board ship." "How can that be?" said the father. "If there is any place in the world where people have pure air I should think it would be at sea." The physician replied by saying that it was a very common thing for people to contract bad fevers on the great ships which cross the ocean. Nothing but the most strict vigilance in looking after the sanitary condition of a great ship will keep it in wholesome condition.

Vessels that may be wholesome in quiet weather become disease breeders when shaken up by heavy weather, and where they have in addition to be closed down against the outside storm. This gentleman, who has had such a serious time with his daughter, has heard of several cases of typhoid fever among the more delicate people on the passage list of this same vessel. The surgeon mentioned several cases also that vessels which have been through collision, with a serious shaking up, are apt to breed fevers unless they are afterward thoroughly overhauled. It will be remembered that Secretary Whitney lost his favorite daughter through a malignant diphtheria contracted on board ship on a voyage to Europe. The majority of people leave the United States to visit Europe with the object of securing rest, improving their health and the pleasure of sightseeing. The knowledge that fevers are often developed on the lines of the transatlantic steamers should certainly produce great vigilance upon the part of owners and masters of vessels to guard against further dangers to the public from this direction.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

A Complexionist.

One of the newest occupations upon which women can enter is that of the "complexionist." Such a person makes a study of the skin, and for a stipend endeavors to improve customers' complexions. Here is a prescription that one of them gave a client, promising that it would clear the skin in a short time: A tablespoonful of sulphur taken every morning for a week, then omitted for three mornings, and taken again. A mixture of powdered brimstone or diluted glycerine should be rubbed on the face at night and washed off in the morning with soap and water in which there is a little ammonia.—Chicago Times.

Oil on the Waves.

In a pamphlet issued lately by the United States hydrographic office, Lieut. Underwood says that mineral oils are not so effective for use at sea as vegetable or animal. A comparatively small amount of the right kind of oil, say two quarts per hour, properly used, is sufficient to prevent much damage, both to vessels and to small boats, in heavy seas. The greatest result from oil is obtained in deep water. In a surf, or where water is breaking on a bar, the effect is not so certain; but even in this case oil may be of benefit, and its use is recommended by Lieut. Underwood. He advises that, when an attempt is about to be made to board a wreck, the approaching vessel should use the oil after running as close as possible under the lee of the wreck. The wreck will soon drift into the oil, and then a boat may be sent alongside of her.—Scientific American.

WECKBACH.

100 Dozen Fine Merino Underwear, 50 CENTS EACH.

50 CENTS EACH.

Joseph V. Weckbach.

We Announce Without Further Notice a
MONSTER REDUCTION SALE

ON ALL
Summer Goods,

Commencing TO-DAY, JULY 12th, and continuing until September 1st.

Great Values Will be Offered.
—AS THIS IS A POSITIVE—

CLEARANCE SALE,

without reserve, it will be to the individual interests of all citizens of Cass County to take advantage of the

Unparalleled Bargains Offered

Having in view the interests of our customers, and to enable the multitude to share the benefits of this great sale, we will under no consideration sell to other dealers wholesale lots of goods embraced under this clearance sale.

DO NOT DELAY!

We go to New York soon to make our Fall Purchases, and we kindly request all of our friends indebted to us to call as early as possible and adjust their accounts.

Yours Respectfully,
SOLOMON & NATHAN.

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