

The Plattsmouth, Daily Herald

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, SAMUEL MAXWELL. For University Regents, DR. B. B. DAVIS. DR. GEORGE ROBERTS. For Judges of Second Judicial District, HON. SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN. HON. ALLEN W. FIELD.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer, D. A. CAMPBELL. For Clerk, BIRD CRITCHFIELD. For Recorder, WM. H. POOL. For Judge, CALVIN RUSSELL. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, MAYNARD SPINK. For Sheriff, J. C. EIKENBARY. For Clerk of Dist. Ct., H. J. STREIGHT. For County Commissioner, GEORGE YOUNG. For Surveyor, A. MADOLE. For Coroner, HENRY BECK.

The Republican State Platform.

The republican party of Nebraska, while ever faithful to its principles, and holding no sympathy with those who would with the common divide, or with the anarchists destroy, renews its determination that the great railway corporations in this state which hold the relations of closest interest to the people shall be fairly paid servants of the state and not the state and nation shall continue until all cause of complaint of exorbitant rates and unjust discrimination in favor of individuals of localities shall cease to exist. Assuming the responsibility of power these commissions, national and state, shall be organized and legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of those tribunals or commissions which have been enabled to grapple with corporate power, the republican party will see to it that by a needed enlargement of power these commissions, national and state, shall be organized for battle and for victory. While favoring such a change in the constitution of the state, and commending its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff rates for freight and carriage of passengers as is accorded to neighboring states, under similar circumstances. It is grossly unjust and a grievous wrong that Nebraska should pay more for the transportation of her goods and merchandise than her neighbors, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, with the same facilities of railroad and electric lines maintained lines of railroad and the republican party will see to it that their efforts shall be made to the end that they shall be equal to those of their neighbors.

We affirm our adherence to the American system of tariff, under which, with its broad protection of American labor, our country has prospered beyond any other. As the business of the country necessitates revision, the republican party, alive to the demands of every material interest, will see to it that such revision shall be made in the most practical and just manner. We condemn the action of the democratic majority in congress in that after repeated pledges of tariff reform, it has utterly failed, while having a large majority in the house of representatives, where tariff bills must originate, to bring about such reform, which must come from the party that has ever been the friend of the American laborer and producer.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to those who defended the union in their late war and we are in favor of providing suitable pensions for soldiers and sailors who were disabled in its service or who have since, without their fault or vice, become objects of public or private charity and of widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense.

We heartily sympathize with the abolition and efforts of the patriots of Ireland in their endeavor to obtain for their country the blessings of free institutions and local self-government. We regret the death of Mr. Stewart, a noble and the Hon. William E. Gladstone, worthy champions of the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence.

We condemn the action of the president in his attempt to return the trophies won by bravery on the field of battle.

We condemn the narrow, intolerant and partisan action of the democratic party in excluding from the privileges of state citizenship the half million people of Dakota, solely on the unmanly and intemperate ground of differences in political views. Not content with their efforts to exclude the negro from the elective franchise, they have endeavored to proscribely intelligent, prosperous and patriotic people because of their political opinions.

We view with alarm the abuse of the veto power by the president of the United States. A power from the use of which England's sovereigns have abstained for two centuries, a power used but six times during the first forty years of our national government, a power by the people intrusted to the president for the purpose of preventing hasty legislation, has by the present incumbent of that office been used to thwart the will of the people and to resist their repeated demands. He has, in one-half of a single term of office, used the power more times than all the presidents combined. He has sought by all the precedents of extraordinary power, to constitute himself a co-ordinate branch of the national legislature. He has frequently exercised this "one-man power," by the cowardly method of the "pocket veto," by which important measures have been defeated without any reason being given for withholding his approval.

VOTE for J. C. Eikenbary for sheriff. He will serve you well.

VOTE for Judge C. Russell for county judge. A better judge can not be had.

The uncrowned rebel king of Dixie, will be abroad in his dominions this week.

The planes and mountains of Georgia will ring with the old rebel yell this week.

"The only living ex-president" will be in Georgia this week. He will make a few remarks, and it will be interesting to note the cordiality of his reception, contrasted with that accorded to Mr. Cleveland.

The New York Produce Exchange votes to-day upon an important matter, namely, the establishment of a clearing-house system for the settlement of differences in transactions in grain. This is a system, the adaptation of which, progressive members of the grain trade have long sought to secure, but up to the present in vain. The plan does not embrace a system of contract clearances; it will only simplify the work transacted by it. The plan seems to promise a useful and even a necessary advance in the business of the exchange.

LIEUTENANT DUNWOODY of the Signal Service, who for a number of years has

taken an active interest in developing the State weather-services, has recently accomplished a good piece of work in securing the adoption of a uniform system of summarizing and tabulating the data published monthly in the various state bulletins. Hitherto every state has had pretty much its own plan, and the change to a single form of statement cannot fail to be advantageous to all concerned. The reports of fifteen state weather-services are abstracted in the last monthly weather-review of the Signal Service. -Science.

Judge COOLEY, who has traveled throughout the west, when asked who he thought would be the next presidential nominee of the republican party said that all the delegates in the republican state, judicial and county conventions are strongly in favor of the renomination of James G. Blaine, and Mr. Cooley says he would like to see the ticket of "88 "Blaine and Anderson." Mr. Anderson is more popular with the old soldiers than any other man in the west and would strengthen the ticket. The judge is strongly in favor of holding the next national convention in Omaha, and thinks without a doubt they will get it there.

A Vigorous Kick. Manchester Press: It does not matter a brass farthing what their "examinations" show. What we know, and what every person knows who has any business to do through the mails, is that the service is utterly demoralized; that never before was it so inefficient and uncertain, and that it is a fact that nobody can place the least dependence on getting their mail matter with any regularity, or in any sort of time. The complaints of the failure of the postoffices to properly attend to the business of the country are universal. They come from all quarters, and from men and newspapers of all parties, and shouts of "You lie," and calling vile names, by the postmaster editors, do not alter the fact.

Ranching in South America.

In 1885 there were forty-one million sheep in the United States, seventy-two millions in Australia, and one hundred millions in the Argentine Republic. We have two-thirds of a sheep to every inhabitant; in the Argentine Republic there are twenty-five sheep, to every man, woman, and child. We have forty millions of horned cattle to a population of sixty millions; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have thirty-eight millions of cattle to a population of four and a half millions. In Uruguay, with a population of five hundred thousand souls, there are eight millions of cattle, twenty millions of sheep, two million horses, or sixty head of stock for each man, woman, and child. Fifteen million dollars has been invested in wire fences in Uruguay alone, and more than twice as much in the Argentine Republic. In either of the countries a cow can be bought for five dollars, a steer fattened for the market for ten or twelve dollars, a pair of oxen for twenty-five dollars, a sheep for fifty or sixty cents, an ordinary working-horse for eight or ten dollars, and a roadster for twenty-five, a mule for fifteen dollars, and a mare for whatever her hide will bring. Mares are never broken to saddle or harness, but are allowed to run wild in the pastures from the time they are foaled till they cease to be of value for breeding, when they are driven to the saladeros, or slaughter-houses, and killed for their hides. A man who would use a mare under the saddle or before a wagon would be considered of unsound mind. There is a superstition against it.—WILLIAM E. CURTIS, in Harper's Magazine for November.

Dakota. Whether admitted as one, or two states, there are many reasons why the people should not longer be deprived of the right to manage their own affairs.

These are words of the governor of Dakota in his annual report of the condition of affairs in that territory, and they call attention to one of the most scandalous acts of oppression ever perpetrated on an intelligent and progressive people. Dakota, according to the Governor's report, had a population of 568,477 when that document was prepared. It will undoubtedly have 600,000 by the time that congress organizes. Yet it is safe to say that that body, as in the past three or four years, will refuse to admit it to the privilege of statehood. At the present hour it has more inhabitants than Maine had in 1880, although that commonwealth was the twenty-fourth in that respect in that year among the states. Fourteen states at that time had each a smaller population than Dakota has today. The combined population of Nevada, Delaware, Oregon and Colorado at the latest national census was taken was more than 100,000 under that of Dakota at the present time. If Dakota's inhabitants were divided up numerically at this moment they would make four states as populous as Delaware was in 1880, and eleven states as populous as Nevada. Both of these commonwealths assist in the election of a president and

each has three members of the national legislature. The former privilege is withheld from Dakota, and it is permitted no voice in the making of the country's laws. Dakota's appeals for admission have been treated with contempt by the democratic majority in the popular branch of congress for several years past, and they probably will be during the next two years, simply because the republicans are in a majority in the territory. For outrages scarcely more arbitrary and despotic than this the thirteen colonies rose in rebellion and shook off the British yoke.—St. Louis Globe Dem.

A Rampant Theorist. Tibbits: Wife—Where have you been all day? Husband—In the beer saloon around the corner. Wife—What were you doing there, I should like to know? Husband—Talking with other socialists. Wife—Oh! Well, have you decided how to escape from this blighting poverty? Husband—Yes; we are going to make farmers pay a fine for every hour they work.

THE HEIRS OF MILLIONAIRES.

How the Lines of Inheritance are Carried Along. When Jay Gould stepped lightly out of his office in the Western Union building the other afternoon there was a smile on his face such as had rarely ever been seen there before he became the grandfather to the heir of his son George's fortune. The recent appearance of that youngster gave hope to the founder of the Gould dynasty that his millions would descend in direct line down at least to the third generation, from whence the line of inheritance may yet be carried along through generations yet unborn.

It used always to be said in olden times when millionaires were so few as to number but three or four in the whole United States, the great fortunes in this country were pretty sure to be dissipated by the sons of the men who gathered them, and that there was no chance of the growth of hereditary wealth under the leveling influence of democracy. But we can now see that New York inherited fortune, not few in number, that have been firmly held through three or four generations, and bid fair to continue far beyond the heirs now on the stage. The foundation of the biggest fortune in America was laid three quarters of a century ago by Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was even then the captain of a petty fleet, and whose descendants to-day are descended to his son, William H., in whose hands they doubled, and by him they were bequeathed to William K. and his other children, several of whom have now posterity who are reasonably sure of inheriting it in due time.

The foundation of the gigantic fortune of the Astor family (at least \$100,000,000) was in this city 100 years ago by John Jacob Astor, who transmitted it to his heir, William B., who transmitted it to his heir, John J., who, some years ago, turned over the keeping of it to his heir, William W., to be transmitted in course of time to his heir, already on the stage—his son, the fifth generation since the origin of the Astor fortune. These are the most familiar examples of hereditary fortunes in New York, though the list might be extended to the De Peysters (whose estate dates before the revolution), the Rhinelanders and many others.

As for the fortunes now in the second generation and extending to the third, they are too numerous to mention. So it is an error to suppose that the sons of the rich are always sure to be spendthrifts who will dissipate their heritage. It is a fact, on the contrary, that in the cases referred to, as well as in others that might be spoken of, the original inheritance has been vastly increased by each successive generation. The head of the Astor family today—if we regard William W., who managed the property, as the real head—is a shrewd business man, always enlarging the estate; and the same thing may be said of William K. Vanderbilt and of others in the line of millionaires, including George Gould, the son of his father, Jay, and the father of his son, Jay.—John Swinton in Kansas City Times.

A Hint to Sleepers.

It is perfectly true that no one ever heard of a snoring savage. In fact, if the wild man of the woods and plains does not sleep quietly he runs the risk of being discovered by his enemy, and the scalp of the snorer would soon adorn the belt of his crafty and more silent sleeping adversary. In the natural state, then, "natural selection" weeds out those who disturb their neighbors by making night hideous with snores. With civilization, however, we have changed all this. The impure air of our sleeping rooms induces all manner of catarrhal affections. The nasal passages are the first to become affected. Instead of warming the inspired air on its way to the lungs, and removing from it the dangerous impurities with which it is loaded, the nose becomes obstructed. A part of the air enters and escapes by way of the mouth. The veil of the palate vibrates between the two currents—that through the mouth and the one still passing through the partially closed nostrils—like a torn sail in the wind. The snore, then, means that the sleeper's mouth is partially open, that his nose is partially closed and that his lungs are in danger from the air not being properly warmed and purified. From the continual operation of these causes—the increase of impure air in sleeping rooms and permitting habitual snorers to escape killing and scalping—some scientist has predicted that in the future all men (and the women, too) will snore. It goes along with the decay of the teeth and bald-headedness.—Preside.

Myth of the Okinagan Indians.

Mr. A. S. Gatschet publishes an interesting myth of the Okinagan Indians in The Globes. He relates how the animals climbed on a chain of arrows to heaven in order to obtain the fire. The bird Tsukan made a strong bow of the rib of an elk which he killed by eating its heart. Then he killed the coyote with his arrows, but the latter was revived by the fox. Then he shot an arrow into the sky. The next arrow he shot stuck in the end of the first one. Thus he continued until a chain was formed reaching from heaven to earth. All animals climbed up this chain, and the beaver obtained the fire. An analysis of this interesting legend shows that its elements are found among a great number of tribes of the Selish lineage and among their neighbors, but it seems that the myth of the ascent to heaven is characteristic of Selish mythology. Gatschet tries to interpret this legend, and thinks bird Tsukan represents the moon, the coyote the sun; but this seems improbable, as the myth is extremely complicated, and is probably derived from a great number of sources. It is desirable that the mythology of the native tribes of the upper Columbia should be collected systematically, for the analysis of tradition is one of the most important methods of studying the history of the native races and the psychology of nations.—Science.

A SAUER KRAUT MILL.

HOW THE POPULAR EDIBLE IS PREPARED FOR MARKET.

Immense Proportions of the Business in Chicago—Cabbage Raising a Profitable Industry—The Cutting of the Cabbage. In the Tank.

"If you want to know how sauer kraut is made I'd better explain from the beginning," said Mr. Johnson. "Experience has taught me that instead of raising cabbage plants here in glass houses in winter time it is cheaper and better to raise them in the south from the seed and then transplant them to Illinois when the weather becomes warm enough. The plants are more hardy, larger, and I can get them set out several weeks ahead of the hot-house growers. We have nearly 2,000 acres of land in Tennessee, Florida and Illinois on which we grow nothing but cabbage. We plant the seed in Tennessee in March and then transplant the plants in car loads to Florida and Illinois. There are from 300,000 to 600,000 plants in a car load. Sounds big, but it's true. The cabbage planted in Florida from Sept. 15 to Dec. 1 ripens from Feb. 1 to June 15. We have had new cabbage as early as Christmas down south, but that's unusual. Here we plant from May to July, and the cabbage is ripe from August until frost comes. October is the big month."

"Do you raise all your own cabbage?" "Don't begin to do it. We buy over \$200,000 worth of cabbage every year from farmers around here and those in Iowa. There are five car loads of Iowa cabbage standing on my side tracks now. Now, Iowa cabbage usually is not so good as Illinois, but this year it's better because they've had more rain there than we've had. Farmers for miles around bring their cabbage to us. See that string of wagons along that street," he pointed to a row of wagons loaded with cabbage like so much hay.

"After the first wagon load of cabbage had been weighed it was hauled to a large, long building, two stories, or really one and a half stories in height. The sides were open, and with a pitchfork the cabbage was tossed into the upper floor just like hay is put into the mow. But instead of being scattered over the floor the cabbage is piled up in a space about five feet in width, a board is laid up to the inner rafters preventing it from going further. After the cabbage was unloaded the driver took from a lower platform a load of cores and outer leaves of cabbage. This is fed to their cows, and is said to do them as much good as the sauer kraut does human beings.

"Well go inside now and I'll show you where those cores and cabbage leaves come from," said Mr. Johnson, leading the way. Had I known what it was I would have gone there first. Ranged around the room, to call it that, at equal distances apart, were thirty-two large wooden tubs, each holding an instrument which can be described as a huge "cheese trier," one of those things you stick in cheese, give it a twist, and then pull it out, to test its miteyness, you know. Well, those girls treated the cabbage like one would cheese. Drawing one down from the pile with a spittle little she'd thrust the knife into the side of the core, give her wrist a couple of twists, and the whole core would come out as nicely as could be. They were very expert at it, and could core 600 cabbages an hour with ease. After the core was removed, with three or four blows with the knife the outer leaves of the cabbage would be whipped off with all the worms, dirt and insects, and showed into a trough, from which they fell to the platform described before. At the same time the clean head of cabbage was thrown back of them on to a big, broad platform, running the whole length of the room. On this platform were half a dozen women armed with hay rakes, and as the cabbage was thrown to it the women raised it to the center of the floor, where four men took it and fed it into a machine somewhat resembling the stones of a grist mill.

A very interesting and important part of sauer kraut making is the cutting of the cabbage. As wine depends greatly on its age and flavor, in sauer kraut the same kind depend upon the manner in which the cabbage is cut. To be firm and crisp, yet tender, the cabbage must be cut in long thin slices. To chop it up fine, as could be done much easier, would practically be to spoil it, or render its value much less. After experimenting for over five years a knife was invented which does the work in the most satisfactory manner. By means of a shaft in the center it is made to revolve very rapidly, and eight knives slice the cabbage as neatly as a butcher could a steak. The knife can cut meat, too, as some of the operators have found out to their sorrow. This wheel of knives is about thirty inches in diameter, and will cut from 500 to 600,000 pounds of cabbage a day, depending on the skill and energy of the feeders.

Four feeders work, although only one can feed if desired. The head of cabbage is laid on the wheel and the pressure of the hand causes it to disappear in a few seconds. It passes the wheel in a V shaped chest box, into which the cut cabbage falls. When it is full a big truck, holding 400 pounds of cabbage, is shoved under it, the right side of the chest is pulled back, and the cabbage falls into the truck. The girls who cut the cabbages from the cabbage stand on a platform raised about three feet from the floor below the one on which the cabbage is unloaded.

When one of the trucks is filled it is pushed along a gangway by two lusty young men and into a big building 50x184 feet. This is called the packing house. Never having seen the vault of a brewery, I can't say it looks like one, although I think it does. It is filled with huge tanks 20 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep. There are twenty-eight tanks in this building and ten tanks in an adjoining building 32x36 feet in dimension. Each tank holds 400 barrels of sauer kraut, worth nearly \$4,000. Thus the thirty-eight tanks, if only filled once a year, contain \$150,000 worth of sauer kraut. In each tank are two big, strong men wearing long rubber boots.

When a truckful of cabbage is dumped into the tank they tramp it down. The object of this is to break the fiber sufficiently to let out the water, so the salt, which is plentifully thrown over it, will take action at once. In other words, it is to facilitate fermentation. The sole ingredients of sauer kraut are cabbage and salt. Worms and insects might improve the flavor, but they are religiously excluded.

It takes sauer kraut from two to four weeks to cure or ferment, depending on the temperature of the cabbage when put in and the atmosphere afterward. It can be kept as long as desired, and, like wine, improves with age. But it is not kept in the tanks. After fermentation it is placed in barrels holding thirty-two gallons each, and headed up as tight as an oil barrel. Then it is shipped in any quantity desired all over the country.—"Hassler" in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Facts Concerning Strawberries. Strawberries are said to be particularly wholesome as a corrective of the condition produced by malarial disease. The white of an egg contains as much food as twelve pounds of strawberries.—Chicago News.

\$150 SOUTH PARK \$150

For the next few weeks choice of lots in South Park may be had for \$150. Purchaser may pay all in cash; or one-half cash, the other half in one year; or, one third cash, balance in one and two years; or \$25 cash, remainder in monthly installments of \$10; or, any one agreeing to construct a residence worth \$2,500 and upwards will be given a lot without further consideration.

NOW IS THE TIME

to select your residence lots, even though you should not contemplate building at once. One visit to South Park will convince the most skeptical that it is the most desirable residence locality in the city, and we will add, that the most substantial class of buildings of which Plattsmouth can boast for the year 1887, are now being constructed in this handsome addition.

Beautiful Shade Trees

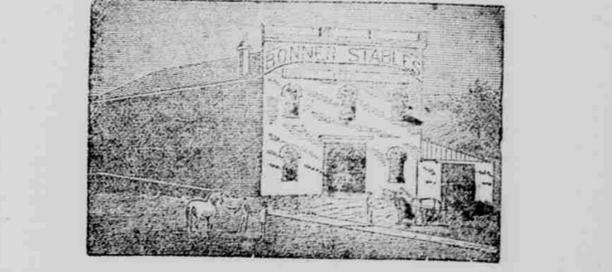
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Any one desiring to construct a cottage or a more pretentious residence in South Park, can examine a large selection of plans of the latest style of residences by calling at our office. Any one desiring to examine property with a view to purchasing, will be driven to the park at our expense. South Park is less than three fourths of a mile from the Opera House. It can be reached conveniently by either Chicago or Lincoln Avenues, or south on 7th street.

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