The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR — PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1887. — NUMBER 39.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor,	J D SIMPSON
Clerk,	C H SMITH
Treasurer,	J H WATERMAN
Attorney,	BYRON CLARK
Engineer,	A MADOLE
Police Judge,	J S MATHEWS
Marshal,	W H MALICK
Councilmen, 1st ward,	J V WECKBACH, A W WHITE
" 2d "	D M JONES, WM WEBER
" 3rd "	M B MURPHY, S W DUTTON
" 4th "	[illegible], P McCALLEN, PRES
Board Pub. Works	J W JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN; [illegible]; D H HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer,	D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer,	THOS. POLLOCK
Clerk,	J. M. ROBINSON
Deputy Clerk,	[illegible]
Clerk of District Court,	W. C. SHOWALTER
Sheriff,	[illegible]
Deputy Sheriff,	[illegible]
Surveyor,	A. MADOLE
Attorney,	ALLEN BEESON
Supt. of Pub. Schools,	MAYNARD SPINK
County Judge,	C. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

LOUIS FOLTZ, Ch'm.,	Weeping Water
A. B. TODD,	Plattsmouth
A. B. DICKSON,	Elmwood

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CASS LODGE No. 146, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday evening of each week. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

[illegible] LODGE NO. 81, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at K. of P. hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. [illegible] White, Master Workman; [illegible] Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Morris, Recorder.

CASS CAMP NO. 332, MODERN WOODMEN of America—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at K. of P. hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; G. F. Niles, Worthy Adviser; D. B. Smith, ex-Banker; W. C. Willetts, 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. Gutsche, M. W.; S. C. Green, Foreman; S. C. White, Recorder; S. A. Newcomer, Overseer.

McCONIHIE POST 45 G. A. R.

ROSTER.

J. W. JOHNSON .... Commander.
C. S. TWISS .... Senior Vice "
F. A. BATES .... Junior " "
GEO. NILES .... Adjutant.
AUGUST TARTSCH .... Q. M.
MALON DIXON .... Officer of the Day.
CHARLES FORD .... " " Guard
BENJ. HEMPLE .... Sergt Major.
JACOB GOBELMAN .... Quarter Master Sergt.
ALPHA WRIGHT .... Post Chaplain
Meeting Saturday evening.

B. A. McElwain,

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

—AND—

SILVERWARE.

Special Atte[n]tion given Watch Repairing

WE WILL HAVE A

Fine :-: Line

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS,

—ALSO—

Library - Lamps

—OF—

Unique Designs and Patterns

AT THE USUAL

Cheap Prices

—AT—

SMITH & BLACK'S.

H. E. Palmer & Son

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS

Represent the following time-tried and fire-tested companies:

American Central—St. Louis,	Assets	$1,258,601
Commercial Union—England,	"	2,596,314
Fire Association—Philadelphia,	"	4,445,776
Franklin—Philadelphia,	"	3,117,106
Home—New York,	"	7,855,509
Ins. Co. of North America—Phil.	"	8,474,362
Liverpool&London & Globe—Eng.	"	6,639,781
North British & Mercantile—Eng.	"	3,378,754
Norwich Union—England,	"	1,245,466
Springfield F. & M.—Springfield,	"	3,044,915

Total Assets, $42,115,774

Losses Adjusted and Paid At this Agency

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair, warmer weather, light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Discovery of Gold in Wisconsin.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 26.—Considerable excitement was created here to-day by the reported discovery of gold one mile from the west bank of the Chippewa river, about fifteen miles from its mouth. Specimens have been brought here of high value, and a mining company will be formed.

Settling with the Chatsworth Victims.

PEORIA, ILL., October 26.—John S. Stevens, the attorney of the Toledo, Peoria, Warsaw Railway, says the company has up to date settled with the relations or legal representatives of forty of the people who were killed at Chatsworth and with sixty of those who were injured. The highest amount paid out on death loss was $2,000.

A Farmer is Burned to a Crisp.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 26.—This morning two little Russian boys discovered a man lying by the roadway near this city. The body was burned to a crisp, and proved to be that of a German named Albert Schnooke, unmarried, who resided four and a half miles east of Hastings. He came to the city yesterday with a load of corn and was returning home in the evening in an intoxicated condition. His death is attributed to the sparks from the pipe he was smoking, which ignited his clothing. The coroner's inquest is being held over the remains.

Anarchist Editors Arrested

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Max Adler, Edmund Deuss, Frank Bielefeld and L. Skowronski, editors and owners of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, were arrested this afternoon on the charge of criminal libel preferred by Earnest Legner, formerly a friend of Spies. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* has recently published charges that Legner, whom he anarchists expected to be an important witness for them, was hired by the police at the time of the trial to go on a secret junket and keep out of the way. All the persons arrested were released on bond.

Evangeline.

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE, }
OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 23, 1887. }

J. P. Young, Business Manager Waterman Opera House: In reply to inquiry concerning Evangeline, have to say that many Ladies have attended every performance here, without offending any of them. So far as I have heard ladies attended Evangeline performances everywhere. Were it otherwise I would not played the company in Boyds Opera House.

THOS. F. BOYD,
Manager.

The above explains itself, so many reports having been circulated about Evangeline, I wished to convince our citizens and especially the ladies that the report is groundless. The ladies can rest assured that I will play nothing in the opera house knowingly that is not fit for ladies to attend. Hoping you will appreciate the coming of such attractions, and fill the opera house next Friday night, I am Respectfully, J. P. YOUNG.

Boys Should Learn a Trade.

"If I were to give a son of mine advice," Gen. Sherman said recently to the Tourist at Saratoga, "I'd tell him to master the trade of a blacksmith or carpenter or some such honorable and manly vocation. A man might much better be a typesetter than a member of the pesky press representatives." Then, after chewing his cigar vigorously: "One of the greatest evils of the day is a lack of thoroughness in everything. There is not as much sound knowledge today as there was fifty years ago. Why, when I was a young man the average failures to pass at Annapolis was 33 per cent. This year the failures run up to 50 per cent. We have too much snobbery and veneer these days, and not enough good, substantial, honest, sterling worth in the maturing generation."—Albany Journal.

Pets of Paris Police.

The officers of the police station of the Petit Bicetre at Paris pay special attention to a number of rabbits which they raise and fondle and never deliver to their cook without the most lively demonstrations of grief. One morning of late they found only fifteen little rabbits, all the fat ones, twenty-five in number, having disappeared. There was terrible rage and no end of violent language, which still increased when they found and read the following words written on a slip of paper left behind by the thieves: "We want the fat ones only; the lean we leave with you. Feed them well; we shall call again for them after they shall have grown stouter."—Chicago News.

There are twenty-one bureaus of labor in the United States. Four years ago there were only seven.

—The strongest flow of natural gas yet found in Iowa was struck on the 22d inst. within forty rods of the corporate limits of the town of Angus, Boone county.

OUR FLOURING MILLS.

THE REVOLUTION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE SINCE 1880.

Remarkable Results Attributable to Changes in the Methods of Flour Making—Abandonment of the Old Fashioned Neighborhood Mills—Some Statistics.

While by no means so unapproachable in its priority as it once was, flour making is still the greatest of our American industries as regards the value of the product. Flour and meat for food, iron and lumber for building, cotton and woolen fabrics for clothing—these six are our largest industrial products, having aggregate yearly value in the order named. But although first in the value of its product, the flouring and grist mill industry is greatly surpassed in the number of men it employs by ten or twelve other lines of manufacture. Our domestic use of flour remains about the same per capita from year to year; and aside from the increasing amount manufactured for export, the total output grows only as our population grows. New methods of milling have, moreover, led to the rapid concentration of the industry and to actual decrease in the number of men employed in it.

These changes, amounting almost to a revolution, have been most effectual since 1880, and the condition of the industry to-day cannot be shown by complete statistics, but it is certain that the census of 1890, when compared with that of its immediate predecessor, will reveal some very remarkable results attributable to changes in the methods of flour making. Three-fourths of the manual labor once necessary to the manufacture of a barrel of flour is dispensed with by the use of new processes. Thus Col. Wright, in his report for 1886 of the United States bureau of labor statistics, shows that in a large Minneapolis mill labor is only 5.23 per cent. of the unit cost of making a barrel of flour, while the materials cost 94.12 per cent., and all other elements of expense amount to but 2.60 per cent.

Merchant milling on a very large scale is the result of the economy and advantages of the new processes; and the competition of the great mills is causing the abandonment and decay of hundreds of the picturesque, old fashioned neighborhood mills. In 1870, according to the census of that year, there were in the entire country 22,573 grist mills, employing 58,448 hands, representing $151,360,000 of capital, and making a product worth $444,000,000. In 1880 the number of establishments was 24,338, the number of hands 58,407, the capital invested $177,000,000, and the value of the product was $505,000,000 (the price of flour had declined 10 per cent. in the decade). The increase shown in the number of establishments—1,765 for the ten years—is more apparent than real, the great bulk of flour having been made in a decidedly smaller number of mills in 1880 than in 1870. Since 1880 the blighting effect of the great merchant mills upon the small establishments has become visible to every one.

AN ASTONISHING DECLINE.

According to the millers' directory for 1884, compiled by Col. E. Harrison Cawker, of Milwaukee, there were at that time 22,940 mills in the country—a decline of 1,398 from the census figures of 1880. But this is a slight loss as compared with that of the two years from 1884 to 1886, if we may rely upon Col. Cawker's biennial directory. He finds that the number of milling establishments has declined to 16,856, a loss in two years of 6,084, or more than 26 per cent. This seems almost incredible, yet it is probably not far from the truth. When one investigates the facts for his own vicinity, and then stops to consider that the small mills have in like manner been disappearing in all parts of the country, the figures are more readily accepted. Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, at the head of the largest milling firm in the world, says that more than half of the merchant mills of Minnesota, outside of Minneapolis, have been shut down within the past few years.

The decline is nowhere so noticeable as in the south. For example, North Carolina was credited with 1,313 mills in 1880. Their size may be inferred from the fact that they required, all told, the services of only 1,811 men, not one in three having any hands beside the miller himself, and the average capital employed was only $2,450. According to Cawker's directory, there were only 848 mills in North Carolina in 1884, and only 632 in 1886. More than half have been abandoned since 1880. Virginia had 1,335 mills, employing 2,229 men, in 1880. In 1884 the number had decreased to 781, and nearly a third of these disappeared in the next two years, leaving only 509. Mississippi had 525 mills in the census year, 386 in 1884 and 133 in 1886. Tennessee's milling directories for the same years show 990, 781 and 536. Alabama's decline is shown by the figures 837, 453 and 265. Corresponding figures for Georgia are 1,132, 631 and 564.

Pennsylvania, which has always been first in the number of mills, is credited with 2,230 in 1886, a loss of 746 in two years. New York has 1,536, which is 366 less than in 1884. Massachusetts had in 1886 only 223 grist mills, as against 350 in the census year. Illinois was shown by the census to have 1,024 mills in 1880, and Col. Cawker finds 863 in 1886, the decline not having begun until 1884, in which year a maximum of 1,123 was reached. Michigan had 706 in 1880, and the number had increased to a maximum of 846 in 1884; but a loss of 206 brought it down to 640 in 1886. The number of mills in the country is destined to become very much smaller still, because of the superior advantages of large milling and the constant improvement in transportation facilities.—Albert Shaw in The Chautauquan.

The Photographer and the Sitter.

A photographer asked a gentleman to sit for his likeness, and the gentleman assented upon condition that he should pose himself as he chose. The photographer agreed, provided that he might pose the sitter for another likeness. The sitter adjusted himself in a position which seemed to him natural and comfortable, and the negative was taken. Then the photographer adjusted the sitter, and presently showed the result of the two attempts. "That is ridiculous," said the sitter, putting one aside, "but this is very good." "Yes," said the photographer; "the first is your pose, the last is mine." The sitter smiled good naturedly as if struck by a thought. "Perhaps," said the photographer, gently, "a man may be assumed to understand his own business." "It is just what I was thinking," replied the sitter, urbanely; and upon reaching home he threw into the fire a letter advising an editor to leave out a good many things in his paper, and to insert others as per inclosed memorandum.—The Argonaut.

BRILLIANTS.

To each his suff'rings; all are men
Condemned alike to groan;
The tender for another's pain,
The unfeeling for his own. —Gray.

The settled mind is free from fortune's power,
They need not fear who look not up aloft;
But they that climb are carefull every hower,
For, when they fall, they light not very soft.
—Thomas Churchyard.

He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare,
And he who has one enemy shall meet him everywhere. —Ali Ben Abu Taleb.

The foolish, ugly, dull, impertinent,
Are with their persons and their parts content.
Nor is that all; so odd a thing is man,
He most would be what least he should or can.
—Congreve.

HOMES OF LITERARY FOLK.

A Peep at the Domesticity of Men and Women Who Write for the Public.

Curiosity about the wives of literary men or the husbands of literary women never dies out, so deeply rooted is the impression that genius or even moderate talent is unco' hard to live with. The wife of Charles Dudley Warner is an attractive woman, handsome, interested in the best thought of the time. The couple are childless, but thoroughly happy in their home. Anna Katherine Green, the writer of the "Leavenworth Case," and others among the best known detective stories of the time, is the mother of a family of little children, handsome sturdy youngsters devoted to their pretty mamma. Mrs. Rohlfs, as she signs herself when she doesn't use her pen name, is the best of housekeepers in her home in South Brooklyn, and her husband guards her leisure with zealous care. Bronson Howard and his wife are always seen together, and are a devoted pair. Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke is as cozily domestic in her tastes as if she had never touched a pen.

Mrs. Laura Holloway has made herself a home by her literary work, and keeps it a cheery place for her grown son, who looks too big to call her mother. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, whose short stories are apt to have a melancholy turn, is a vivacious body, a thorough optimist to all appearance, with a son who has reached man's estate. She and her husband, Mr. L. Clark Davis, of The Philadelphia Inquirer, are a home loving couple, and their house is full of sunshine. Clara Lanza, or, to give her her full title, the Marquise Lanza di Mercato Bianco, has little people pretty enough to call so beautiful a woman mother, and her home on Seventy-third street is furnished with a rare feeling for color and harmony. It is a very dainty abiding place, and has a home look withal. Mrs. Livermore is a grandmother of the first order, and her grandchildren swing on the gate of her big old house in Melrose unreproved. Julian Hawthorne is the best of husbands, and there are seven children in his home. Cable has half a dozen young folks and a serene home life.

Marion Harland is as notable a housewife in fact as on paper, and paints and embroiders with considerable skill. Mrs. Burnett sent her husband abroad with her earnings to finish his studies as an oculist, and the pair are one in their devotion to old armor and various antique bric-a-brac and to their two fine looking sons. Frank Stockton's wife is a clever woman, and Stevenson's wife has something of a literary reputation of her own. Howells makes a fresh study of his wife for every one of his heroines, and it is putting the severest test to their domestic happiness to say that she doesn't resent it. Louise Chandler Moulton has a very charming daughter, and she and her husband, Mr. William C. Moulton, of The Boston True Flag, are an entirely united couple. Mrs. Lucy Lillie has adopted a couple of children because the mother instinct was so strong in her. Literary marriages are not such bad things after all.—Kansas City Journal.

An Army of Marksmen.

The American infantry soldier fires 300 rounds a year—about ten times as many as the soldier of any other nation uses in the same time. This amount of practice makes them the best marksmen in the world. We have an army of marksmen.

The board of officers before whom the new inventions in magazine guns were tested selected three for experiments to be made by troops in the field. These were the Lee, the Chaffee-Reese and the Hotchkiss. The army report was unfavorable to them all, the verdict being that the present Springfield rifle was the best rifle for the frontier.

But could troops armed with the Springfield hold their own with troops armed with a magazine gun?

Not for in every battle a time must come when the soldier shall be able to discharge his piece five or six times in a few seconds. Every magazine must be detachable. With the Lee this was the case. With the others it was not. It must be detachable, because until at close quarters the firing will be more effective with a rifle loaded in the ordinary way, without the incumbrance of a magazine.

A new problem with the present system of rapid firing is how to get ammunition to a skirmish line. There is danger in the present system of ammunition boxes, containing 1,000 rounds and tightly nailed up. The soldier, having difficulty in opening it, not infrequently dashes the box against a tree to break it open. We have invented a box that overcomes this difficulty. It is watertight, opens readily and is perfectly safe to handle.—New York Herald Interview with Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordinance, U. S. A.

A Great Favor Granted.

Mrs. Breezy (to daughter)—Did you tell young Mr. Waldo, dear, that you would correspond with him on his return to Boston?

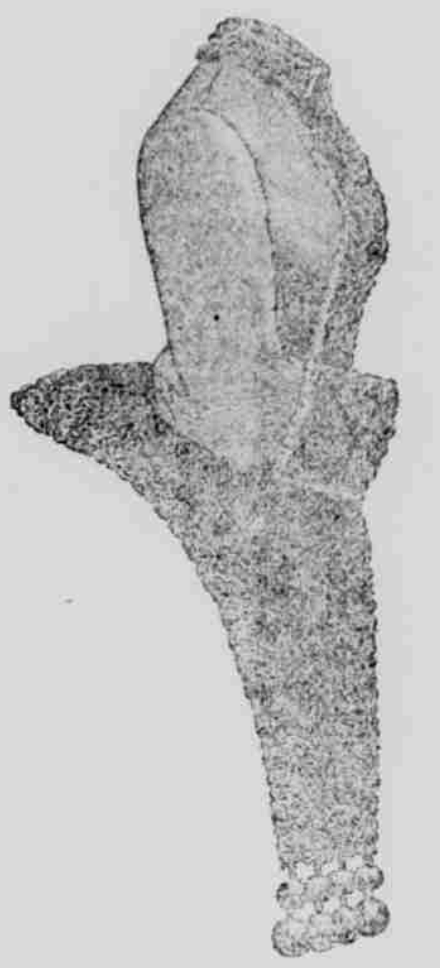
Miss Breezy—Yes, mamma, he has been so polite to me while in Chicago, you know, and seemed so seriously in earnest when he asked me if he might not hear from me occasionally, that what could I say, mamma, but "let her go, Gallagher!"—New York Sun.

Peculiar Disease of Horses.

An exchange says: "Mules and horses in the far west frequently die of a peculiar trouble. The beard of wild oats or barley becomes fixed in the animal's jaw, enters and grows there, assisted by the tartar of the teeth. A calcareous formation of this sort, oval in shape and weighing a pound, was recently taken from the mouth of an Oregon horse."

The carpets may be kept much fresher if, occasionally, on general sweeping day, they be well sprinkled with corn meal and salt before beginning to ply that woman's weapon, the broom.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE



Ladies' Cloaks,

FROM $3 TO $50.

—o—

Misses, :: Cloaks,

FROM $2 TO $12.

—o—

Short - Wraps

IN ALL STYLES.

Rich Astrachan and Fur Trimmings.

FROM $5 TO $35.

A full line of

STREET - JACKETS

FROM $2 TO $10.

JOS. V. WECKBACH'S

DAYLIGHT STORE.

Joseph V. Weckbach.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

OVER ALL COMPETITION.

The citizens of Cass county will recognize at a glance that the above bird is a Cass county rooster crowing loud and over the victory gained by

Soloman & Nathan

At the Fair for the

FINEST AND LARGEST DISPLAY OF DRY GOODS,
MILINARY AND CARPETS

exhibited over all competitors. The award is significant in point of supremacy style, value and quantity and will command your hearty concurrence when we assert that we have this season the grandest and most varied line of

Fine Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, Household Furnishing Goods

To be found in the city.

The ladies of Plattsmouth and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and inspect some of the wonderful Manufactured Textile Fabriques of the age.

Special Sale of Dress Goods, Carpets, Silks and Millinery Goods.

This sale will continue this and all next week. Great bargains will be offered.

We are rather late in placing our rooster on the perch owing to the great rush and receipt of new goods making earlier announcement impossible, but from this date watch our advertisement and profit thereby.

SOLOMON & NATHAN.

White Front Dry Goods House,
Main street - Plattsmouth, Neb