

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1887.

NUMBER 40.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor	J. D. SIMPSON
Clerk	C. H. SMITH
Treasurer	J. H. WATKINS
At-Large	BURTON CLARK
Register	A. MADOLE
Police Judge	J. S. MATHEWS
Marshal	W. H. MALLON
Comptroller	J. A. WICKBACH
Board of Health	J. W. WILSON
Board of Public Works	J. W. WILSON
Board of Education	J. W. WILSON

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer	D. A. CAMPBELL
County Treasurer	J. W. WILSON
Clerk	J. W. WILSON
Deputy Clerk	J. W. WILSON
County Jailor	J. W. WILSON
County Sheriff	J. W. WILSON
County Surveyor	J. W. WILSON
County Assessor	J. W. WILSON
County Auditor	J. W. WILSON
County Engineer	J. W. WILSON
County Commissioner	J. W. WILSON

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 81, A. O. U. W.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

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Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

LEGAL BARRIERS SWEEP AWAY.

The Supreme Court's Opinion in the Registration Law.

The long-looked-for decision on the registration law was handed down yesterday by Judge Reese. The opinion, which is very voluminous, is in effect that the entire registration law is unconstitutional and that all its provisions are void. The substance of the decision is clearly stated in the following syllabus prepared by the court:

1. Under the constitution of the state of Nebraska which prescribes the qualifications of voters, and provides that all elections shall be free, and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise, a registration law which absolutely deprives an elector of the right to vote unless registered on one of four days, the last one being ten days prior to the election, is void.

2. A registry law, so far as it provides for a register of qualified voters to be made, and which constitutes such a registration one mode of proof of the elector's right, and so far as it requires an elector, whose name is not upon such register, to make any other reasonable proof of his right to the judges of election at the time of offering his vote, would be valid; but where it absolutely deprives the elector of his vote unless previously registered upon certain days named in the law it is void.

3. A registry law, to be valid, must be reasonable and impartial and calculated to facilitate and secure the constitutional right of suffrage, and not to subvert or injuriously, unreasonably, or unnecessarily restrain, or impede the right. *Vile Daggott vs. Huston*, 43 Ohio St., 548.

4. The act to amend the election laws for metropolitan cities and cities of the first class in the state of Nebraska (Laws of 1887, 394), being in contravention of that clause of the constitution, that "No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and no law shall be amended unless the new act contains the section, or sections, so amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed," is void.

Trouble in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—A Key West special says: Private advices by the latest steamer from Havana announce the death of Ferrin, second in command of the U. S. revolutionary forces, who led the expedition here August 31 last. Being surrounded some ten days since by 2,000 soldiers they were compelled to cut their way out. Ferrin was terribly wounded in the abdomen, but with his bowels protruding upon the saddle, he rallied his men and charged fearfully upon 800 men. He struck down a Spanish officer, only to be killed later. A running fight then ensued between his band and the soldiers, but no serious casualties were inflicted on either side as far as learned, though many were wounded. The revolutionists retreated and are now hiding in the mountains.

Failures.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 27.—W. J. & J. W. Eye, wholesale grocers, assigned to Wally G. Granger this forenoon. Liabilities, \$10,000; assets, \$25,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—B. C. Allen & Co., dealers in crockery, made a voluntary assignment this morning. Liabilities, \$10,000; assets, \$15,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—W. P. McLaren, assignee of the Sturgeon Bay Lumber Company, who has just returned from an inspection of the property, says the assets are estimated at \$120,000 and liabilities at \$180,000. The latter are nearly all for loans, Chicago parties holding most of the paper.

Plattsmouth Markets.

FURNISHED BY W. H. NEWELL & CO. October, 23 1887

Wheat No. 2, 48.	" "	40.
Corn, 27.	Oats, 18.	Rye, 25.
Barley, 30, 35.	Hops, \$2.80 c.	Cattle, \$2.00 c.

The tendency of the market is downward.

THE WORLD'S BEST ROADS.

Magnificent Highways Found in British India—A Marvelous Road.

It might seem a good deal like presumption on my part to assert that I am in a position to pronounce upon the comparative merits of the world's roads better than any man living; but no reader who has ever ridden a bicycle would doubt the assertion. Having made a trail around the land portion of the earth's surface with a bicycle, I can now take an ordinary map of the world and trace out from beginning to end of that great circle, where the road is good, where it is bad or indifferent, and where it is execrable.

The best roads in the world, many readers will be surprised to hear, are in British India. After riding the bicycle 1,400 miles through the Punjab, Oude and Bengal, I am fairly at a loss to find words to express sufficiently my admiration of the enterprise that has belted India with such magnificent highways as I found there. The finest road in India is known as the Grand Trunk road; it extends for 1,900 miles, an unbroken highway of marvelous perfection, from Peshawar, on the Afghan frontier, to Calcutta. It is metalled for much of its length with a substance peculiar to the country known as kunkah. Kunkah is obtained almost anywhere throughout the Punjab—underlying the surface soil. It is a sort of loose nodular deposit of calcium carbonate, which may be readily converted into lime by burning in a kiln. When rolled and wetted it cements together and forms a road surface smooth and compact as an asphaltum pavement, and of excellent wearing quality.

A valuable and peculiar property of kunkah is that the beds are constantly replenished by natural processes from some favorable condition of the soil. After exhausting a bed of kunkah the land is leveled and allowed to remain untouched. After a few years the same land again yields a supply of kunkah. In passing down the road one sees big gangs of natives repairing the surface with kunkah dug out of the beds immediately by the roadside. At certain seasons of the year the road overseers of the districts collect big gangs of men and women and proceed to repair such portions of the road as need attention. The worn portions are picked out to the bottom of the metalling, and refilled with new kunkahs neatly as though it were a section of concrete pavement in a city sidewalk. A portion of the men carry the kunkah on their heads in wooden trays from the nearby pits to the road, the women carry jars of water from roadside wells, pool or river. The kunkah is spread, the water thrown over it and another gang of men tamp it down with iron tampers. In removing whole sections of road these tampers are sometimes ranged three and four deep and stretch clear across the road, the order of procedure being one short step forward at every tamp. In this manner the gangs pass up and down the new made stretch several times, leaving it at last solid enough to run a steam engine over. In some districts, bullocks and heavy iron rollers imported from England are used, and sometimes the rollers without the bullocks, big teams of men taking the place of the animals.—Thomas Stevens' Letter.

A New Fireman's Helmet.

The men of the fire brigade of Berlin are being supplied with a new helmet, enabling them to work in dense smoke which would suffocate any man not protected by such a helmet. It was invented and constructed by Fire Director Stankle. A pump presses fresh air into the helmet, through a tube entering at the back of the head, and the current is so strong that it issues in front with sufficient force to render the entrance of smoke impossible. There are openings for the ears and mouth, enabling the men to hear orders and make replies. This useful headgear has been in use at Bremen for a long time.—Chicago News.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE POOR PEOPLE OF LONDON.

A Story of frightful Poverty—An American Lady's Experience—A Starving Family—The Camping Ground of an Army of Paupers.

The horrible condition of Trafalgar square at night grows worse. Despite the rain and cold shivering wretches continue to cover the square of the square every night, and the place has recently become the resort for curious gay young bucks. After dining out in the Strand, they pass by there to throw down a few coppers and to highlight, perhaps, the appreciation of their own blessings by a glimpse of the extreme of misery. Travelers also, especially Americans, who fill the huge hotels about the square, visit the place regularly as one of the sights of London. Many a story will soon be told in America of the frightful poverty of London, and the listeners will have the satisfaction of knowing that the facts cannot possibly be exaggerated.

I talked with an American lady who went there at night with some friends and was frightened into hysterics within a few moments. She is a charitable young married woman, who, by the way, was recently a visitor at the White House. In a moment of sympathy she handed a coin to a poor man. In a second, she said, the entire pavement seemed to rise up and come rushing at her. She had not noticed that the whole surface of the square was covered with stretched out men and women, many of them almost half naked, of whom a half hundred had crushed and struggled round her in the hope of charity. Fortunately the policeman, who are regularly on duty there, came running up, and no serious result followed the impudence of displaying money in such a camp.

A STARVING FAMILY.

George Matthews, the son of James Matthews, of the Buffalo Express, went with his bride to see if it was as bad as had been described. The first group he came upon on the outskirts of the camp was a woman lying asleep on the bare stones with a young baby in her arms, while a man walked up and down beside her muttering and cursing to himself. These were respectable looking people, Matthews says, though half clothed and probably starving. He gave the man some silver, and waking the woman and taking the child in his arms, the man said: "Thank you, you are extremely kind," told his wife to thank God, and started, actually running, to a saint's house, where hot coffee, bread, butter, etc., could be bought for a few pence. Matthews did not care to have his wife see anything more, and stopped his investigations.

For several days past a large number of the poor people have continued throughout the day in the square, after having spent the night there. Hundreds of them are to be seen there now all day long. What they eat and how they live is a mystery. Policemen are regularly detailed to patrol what has become the recognized camping ground of poverty. The inhabitants of the camp are made to keep close to the high stone wall bounding the Pall Mall side of the square. From all directions of spectators look down all day long at the curiously dressed women stretched at full length sleeping in their rags, and men quarrelling over the tobacco or coppers occasionally thrown down. Last night there was unusual jollification and feasting in the camp. Men drove up with a wagon full of bread. The way in which it was seized and devoured showed plainly how great is the misery there.—London Cor. New York Sun.

French Business Methods.

The French never, or very seldom, allow themselves to be completely absorbed in business. They always set apart a certain portion of time to the amenities of life. They are as serious as you like at work, but in a moment they will exhibit any amount of good humor at play, and again will resume the harness as quickly as it was thrown off. If you go into a shop at dinner time—speak now of the small powder mill town—you may run the risk of receiving very little attention, or even none at all. I remember once it was at St. Hilo, in the summer—I entered a hatter's shop at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A well dressed, ladylike girl came out of the back parlor and inquired what I wanted. "I want a straw hat, mademoiselle," I said. "Oh! that's a very awkward job now."

"Is it?"

"Well, you see," she said, "my brother is at dinner, and after a pause of a few seconds she added: "Would you mind calling again in an hour's time?"

"Not at all," I replied; "I shall be delighted to do so."

I was not only amused, but struck with admiration for the independence of that worthy hatter. After a few years' residence in England a little scene of that description was a great treat.

An hour later I called again. The young girl made her second appearance.

"He has just come in for you for quite ten minutes," she said to me; "he is going to the cafe with a friend now."

"I am sorry for that," I said. "When can I see him?"

"If you will step across to the cafe, I am sure he will be happy to come back and attend to you."

I thanked the young lady, went to the cafe, introduced myself to the hatter, who was enjoying a cup of coffee and having a game of dominoes with a friend. He asked me to allow him to finish the game, which of course I was only too glad to do, and we returned to the shop together.—Cor. Kansas City Times.

Opera at the Dressmaker's.

I was passing the establishment of a fashionable dressmaker on a stylish street just off of Fifth avenue, when there suddenly pealed out a most magnificent burst of vocal music that evidently proceeded from the dressmaker's parlor. It was a woman's voice, manifestly of the highest cultivation, for the measure it sang was one of those tours de force whose execution is reserved for great artists alone. A police officer who had stopped on his patrol to listen, too, furnished an explanation of the impromptu concert.

"It's one of the opera singers," he said. "She's having a dress tried on, and she sings to see if it will give her room to breathe in. The madam does a bit of dressmaking for singers, and you'll hear a concert here every day for a month at this season of the year. There she goes again."

To a tribute as eloquent as this there is nothing to add.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Ladies' Cloaks,

FROM \$3 TO \$50.

Misses' Cloaks, FROM \$2 TO \$12.

Short - Wraps IN ALL STYLES. Rich Artisan and Fur Trimmings. FROM \$5 TO \$25.



A full line of STREET JACKETS FROM \$2 TO \$10.

JOS. V. WECKBACH'S DAYLIGHT STORE.

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 growing loud and overthwarting gained by

Soloman & Nathan

At the Fair for the FINEST AND LARGEST DISPLAY OF DRY GOODS, MILINERY AND CARPETS

exhibited over all competitors. The award is significant in point of superiority 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 Fabrics 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 roster 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 hereby.

SOLOMON & NATHAN.

White Front Dry Goods House, Main street Plattsmouth, Neb

B. A. McElwain,

DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

SILVERWARE.

Special Attention given Watch Repairing

WE WILL HAVE A Fine Line

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Library - Lamps

Unique Designs and Patterns AT THE USUAL

Cheap Prices

SMITH & BLACK'S.

H. E. Palmer & Son

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

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

American Central St. Louis, Assets	\$1,250,000
Commercial Union-England	2,200,000
Fire Association-Philadelphia	4,400,000
Franklin-Philadelphia	3,100,000
Home-New York	7,500,000
I. S. C. of North America Phil.	8,400,000
Liverpool & London & Globe-Eng	6,000,000
North British & Mercantile-Eng	5,300,000
Norwich Union-England	1,200,000
Springfield P. & M.-Springfield	5,000,000

Total Assets, \$42,115,774

Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency