

# The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

NUMBER 44.

## CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. D. SIMPSON  
Treasurer, J. H. WATERMAN  
At-Large, J. H. WATERMAN  
Police Judge, J. S. MATTHEWS  
Marshal, W. H. MALLON  
Councillors, 1st ward, J. V. WHELAN  
" 2nd, D. M. JONES  
" 3rd, W. M. WHELAN  
" 4th, J. S. MATTHEWS  
Board Pub. Works, J. W. JOHNSON, Chairman  
FRY GORDON  
D. H. HAWKSWORTH

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer, D. A. CAMPBELL  
Deputy Treasurer, T. D. POLLOCK  
Clerk, J. M. ROBINSON  
Deputy Clerk, C. C. MURPHY  
Clerk of District Court, W. C. SHOWALTER  
Sheriff, J. C. GORHAM  
Deputy Sheriff, B. C. YEAMANS  
Surveyor, A. MADOLE  
Alldredge, ALLEN B. ROSS  
Supt. of Pub. Schools, MAYNARD SPINK  
County Judge, C. RUSSELL

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

LOUIS FOLLY, Chairman  
A. B. TOWN, Plattsmouth  
A. B. DEKOR, Edmound

## CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE No. 14, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening of each week. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.  
TRIO LODGE No. 84, A. O. U. W. Meets every alternate Friday evening at K. of P. Hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. F. E. White, Master; Workman, R. A. Jaffe, Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Morris, Recorder.  
CLASS CAMP No. 32, 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, Venardale Council; G. F. Smith, North Platte; D. B. Smith, Edmound; W. C. Willett, 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. Gutshel, M. W.; S. C. Green, Foreman; S. C. Wilde, Recorder; S. A. Newcomer, Overseer.

MCCORMICK POST 45 C. A. R. ROSTER.  
J. W. JOHNSON, Commander  
C. S. TWISS, Senior Warden  
F. A. BATES, Junior Warden  
AUGUST FAIRBANKS, Adjutant  
GEO. NILES, Treasurer  
M. A. DIXON, Quartermaster of the Post  
CHARLES FORD, Sergeant  
BENJ. HEMPLE, Secretary  
JACOB GOULD, Quartermaster Senior  
ALPHA WHELAN, Post Chaplain  
Meets Saturday evening.

**B. A. McElwain,**  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry  
AND  
SILVERWARE.  
Special Attention 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	\$1,258,001
Commercial Union-England,	2,596,314
Fire Associa. Ion-Philadelphia,	4,415,770
Franklin-Philadelphia,	3,117,106
Home-New York,	7,875,960
Ins. Co. of North America-Phil.,	8,474,902
Liverpool & London & Globe-Eng.	6,339,781
North British & Mercantile-Eng.	5,378,754
North Union-England,	1,375,468
Springfield F. & M.-Springfield,	3,841,015
Total Assets,	\$42,115,774

Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency

## Latest by Telegraph.

### BORROWED AND STOLEN.

**More English Gold Discoveries.**  
London, Nov. 1.—Advices from Cape Town report the discovery of gold in promising quantities in Laderitzland.

**The "Norfolk Journal" Sold.**  
Norfolk, Neb., Nov. 1.—The Norfolk Journal was sold yesterday by M. Waterman to William Leavitt, recently of Ashland, who will continue it as a republican paper.

**They Will Support Ferdinand.**  
Sofia, Nov. 1.—The sobranje yesterday unanimously adopted an address in reply to the speech of Prince Ferdinand, assuring the prince of the support of the army and the people.

**Reducing the Telegraph Toll.**  
New York, Nov. 1.—The Western Union telegraph company has decided to make a reduction of 20 per cent, beginning tomorrow in ten word dispatches between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago as well as St. Louis.

**The Arendorf Case.**  
Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 1.—Yesterday opened the November term of the district court. During the forenoon the motion for the dismissal of Arendorf was argued. Judge Weaver and O. C. Treadway spoke, but the state made no answer. The ground for asking the dismissal was argued a month ago to the effect that the judge erred in discharging the jury so soon. The court has taken the matter under advisement.

**No Decision on Anarchy.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The supreme court made no decision in the anarchist case yesterday. The chief justice announced that a decision would be rendered on Wednesday or Thursday.

The delay is thought to indicate nothing more than that the court's judgment will be set forth in more or less elaborate opinion and that the justice to whom the preparation has been assigned is not yet ready with it. It is the general and in fact about universal belief of lawyers who practice at the supreme court bar, that the petition for a writ of error will be denied, but the belief is based only on their own views of constitutional law and the impression made upon their minds by the argument.

**O'Brien Taken to Prison.**  
DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The appeal of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, against the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed on him by the Michellstown court, has been refused. On the announcement of the decision the court room was immediately in an uproar and the people clustered around O'Brien to prevent the officers from arresting him. A terrible struggle took place between O'Brien's friends and the officers. Ladies screamed and fainted, but the officers finally succeeded in arresting him. The latest advices from Michellstown state that the people are fearfully excited over the arrest, and that 20,000 persons are gathered around the court house and rioting is feared.

The sentence of Mr. Mandeville, chair man of the board of poor law guardians of Michellstown, was also confirmed and he was taken into custody. Mandeville was jointly indicted with O'Brien for using seditious language at the meeting at Michellstown and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. O'Brien and Mandeville, guarded by hussars, were placed in a car. The crowd cheered as they emerged from the court house. The police cleared the streets and prevented any attempt at rescue. The prisoners were taken to Cork jail.

**Atty-Gen. Leese Gains His First Point Over the Transportation Board.**  
LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31.—The supreme court was the scene to-day of an exceedingly interesting and important event in the contest of the people of the state with the railroads which they seek to regulate, and, to a limited extent, control. It was the day set for the hearing of the mandamus case against the Elkhorn railroad.

The case came up on the motion of the attorney-general to proceed with the hearing. The argument of Gen. Leese was the same substantially as that in the opinion which he filed with the state board of transportation. He held that the board of transportation was simply an instrumentality through which the complainant might seek the enforcement of his rights, and although the case was brought in the name of the state on the relation of the state board of trans-

portation, the original complainant, the Lincoln board of trade, was a party to the suit and he was prosecuting for it.

Gen. Hawley replied to the attorney general and made a vigorous plea for the continuance of the case. He stated that the relators had, by stipulation with the respondent, agreed to continue the case, and that railroad had proceeded in good faith to act in accordance with the terms of the stipulation. He made an argument to show that the board of transportation was the real party to the application for a mandamus, and that it had the right to continue or dismiss the suit if it saw fit.

This afternoon the demurrer was argued to the court by Gen. Hawley and the Hon. T. M. Marquette on the part of the railroad, and Atty-Gen. Leese, Judge Mason, and the Hon. G. M. Lamberton for the board of transportation and the complainant, the Lincoln board of trade. The impression of those who heard the argument is that the court will not sustain the demurrer, but will decide that the board has power to declare what is a just and reasonable rate.

**Gen. Sherman and His Men.**  
Sherman could be easily approached by any of his soldiers, but no one could venture to be familiar. His uniform coat, usually wide open at the throat, displayed a not very military black cravat and linen collar, and he generally wore low shoes and one spur. On the march he rode with each column in turn, and often with no larger escort than a single staff officer and an orderly. In passing us on the march he acknowledged our salutations as if he knew us all, but hadn't time to stop. On "the march to the sea" a soldier called out to Sherman: "Uncle Billy, I guess Grant's waiting for us at Richmond."

Sherman's acquaintance among his officers was remarkable and of great advantage, for he learned the character of every command, even of regiments, and could assign officers to special duties with knowledge of those who were to fill the vacancies so made. The army appreciated these personal relations, and every man felt in a certain sense that Sherman had his eye on him.—Capt. Daniel Oakley in The Century.

**Drinks as an Index of Character.**  
Perhaps one might theorize about character from favorite drinks as much as from "palmistry" or handwriting. Napoleon had the heart, if ever a man had, of a despot. He drank strong black coffee, the sultan's drink, and Chamberlain, the rich wine of princess Cromwell and George of Clarence were both ambitious, with very opposite endings. Both loved Malmsbury, which tradition asserts, drowned the latter in the Jewel tower. Hichelton, the cold, crafty, calculating cavalier, loved the champagne. Frederick the Great, without and high spirited monarch, Henry VIII, and Francis of France, loved what Falstaff holds to be so inspiring, namely, "a good sherris sack." Edmund Keon's erratic, magnificent genius and mad career were nourished on brandy, which was, indeed, life to the unhappy Irishman. Dogan tells us that after his return, utterly broken, in 1827, only constant glasses of "brown brandy, very hot and very strong," enabled him to get through his scenes. Addison's polished equable essays were written on moderate potations of excellent claret. Charles Lamb, most personally charming of essayists, was a thorough Londoner in heart, and his favorite drink was genuine London porter. Pitt and Eldon, who represented the older order of things, both loved port, of which the chancellor could drink three bottles.—Detroit Free Press.

**Weaving in Biblical Times.**  
There were not many regular manufacturers among the ancient Jews. There are, however, several beautiful allusions to weaving by Job, but this, like spinning the thread, was carried on as a family employment rather than as a regular trade. It is so now among eastern nations. The loom and the instruments for spinning are of the plainest and simplest kind. In the description of the virtuous woman, Proverbs xxxi, 10, to the end we have a full and minute account of the manner in which these family employments were directed by the mistress. Nor was this only in the families of the lower and middle ranks. In the Greek and Roman histories we read of the wives of kings and generals being thus engaged. Homer, who lived soon after the time of Solomon, describes two queens—Penelope and Helen—employed at their looms. Dr. Shaw found that the women in Barbary at the present day were the only persons who wove the hlykes or upper garments. These were coarse articles and they did not use shuttles, but passed the threads of the wool with their fingers. Solomon's virtuous woman is represented by our translators of the Bible as having clothing of silk; the work rendered silk, according to some authorities, should be fine cotton cloth or muslin, as they state silk was then scarcely, if at all, known. Aurelian, the Roman emperor, 1,300 years after the time of Solomon, refused his wife a silk gown because it was too expensive. We can, therefore, hardly suppose that a Jewish woman of the middle class could have such clothing.—Philadelphia Call.

**Quack Dentists Abroad.**  
American dentistry is generally held in good repute in Germany, and American dentists were used to call themselves "approved in America." A good deal of quackery having taken refuge under that questionable "approval," the Prussian authorities now require every dentist not in possession of a German diploma to use the real title obtained at foreign schools of dentistry, such as "doctor of dental surgery," after having proved the actual possession of the diploma to the satisfaction of the authorities. Without such proof not one will in future be allowed to practice dentistry.—Foreign Letter.

Princess Beatrice is said to be writing some clever verse. Two of her little gems have recently found their way into a collection of English poems.

## VOX AMORIS.

I will recount thee with my innermost thought,  
And teach thee all I know, though unthought,  
And make thee prouder of a poet's dream  
Than wealthy men are proud of what they seem.  
If thou have trust therein, if thou require  
Service of me, or song, or romance, divine,  
I will obey thee as thy faithful knight  
Or die to satisfy thy heart's desire.

All that I am and all I hope to be  
Is thine till death; and though I die for thee  
Each day I live, and though I throob and thrill  
At each returning touch, for good or ill  
Of my dear love, I never in the night  
Of my dear love, I never in the night  
Yet am I free from hope as thou from blame,  
And all around thee, watchful and in sleep,  
I weave a blessing for thy soul to claim.  
—Eric Mackay.

## THE NICHU NICHU SHINJUN.

Scenes in the Office of a Japanese Journal—Printers Running To and Fro.  
The office of The Nichu Nichu Shinjun, a Japanese newspaper, is thus described: The feature of The Shinjun office was its type case—for there was only one of body type. And such a type case! It is divided, for utility, into two sections, sloping toward an angle five feet wide. Each section is four feet wide by thirty feet long—four by sixty feet. There's a new case for you! This is divided into small compartments or boxes, into which the type is laid in regular piles, several piles in a box, with faces all toward the compositor, mostly boys, big and little. Each holds a wooden "stick" with brass rule. The type are all of a size; the "stick" is not cut to the measure of the column, which is twenty ems piea, but to about half the measure, it being the business of the other workmen to impose the lines in columns, take proof and make up forms.

Now, then, the typesetting. Armed with "sticks" and rule and copy the dozen compositors read the last in an earnest, sing-song way, each rushing to some bar, far or near, for the needed letter, then back ten or twelve feet to the needed one; all are on the lively move, rushing and skipping to and fro, right and left, up and down, change, balance to partners, saving the corners, up and back, singing the copy, catching one letter here, another there, prancing and edging, humming and skipping—a promenade cutliffon, Virginia reel, rumpet and all kinds around upon the same floor, at the same time, and the same dancers in each—a perfect maze of noise and confusion, yet out of confusion bringing printed order! It was a sight to be seen. "How many different characters are there in this case, anyhow?" we asked our guide. Then our guide asked the printers, and none could answer better than say: "Nobody knows, sir. Nobody knows—many thousand."

Let us now repeat the same question to a more intelligent person, who says: "At least 50,000." That will account for the remarkable size of the case and the racing to and fro of the compositors. Just why they impose their copy all the while was not made so clear other than the remark that it was the custom of Tokio monopolists the Japanese newspaper business, there being only one other point—Kofu—in eastern Japan where newspapers are printed. The masses of the people are able to read in their own way, but comparatively few can grasp the full flow of Chinese characters. In point of illiteracy the statistics place this nation at only 7 per cent., or next to Bavaria, which is the lowest on the list.—Full Mail Gazette.

**In Training for a Duel.**  
A correspondent, while in conversation with an old citizen of Macon, heard of the following incident as going to prove the cool courage of the Woolfolk family. "You have heard of course," said he, "of the famous Woolfolk-Clamp duel, which took place years ago, and resulted in the killing of Clamp, one of the most noted duellists in the south. Clamp was a daring man, and had fought several duels, always bringing down his man. He was a dead shot, was considered a dangerous man, and was dominating and insulting in his manner. He was the terror of every one, but finally he invited one of the Woolfolks, who challenged Clamp, and the challenge was accepted. Friends interfered and tried to conciliate matters, believing that Woolfolk would surely be killed, but he was a fearless man and very determined. He was told by his second that he would be killed. 'I expect to be,' was the reply, 'but I am determined that we both shall die.' His friend induced him to take some lessons before facing such a dangerous adversary. He took him out, stripped him to the waist and stepped off twenty or thirty paces, the distance agreed on for the duel, and they were to fire at each other after the word 'Three.' The pistols were loaded with corks. His friend called out: 'Fire, two.' 'At the word 'fire' his friend fired before he did, and Woolfolk jumped in the air, having been hit by the cork. 'You must learn to receive the cork without flinching,' said his friend, 'although it will leave a painful bruise every time.' The pistols were again fired, but he never moved a muscle, but kept cool, and with steady aim would fire after his friend had shot and hit him. It was understood that his friend should fire first, as it was believed impossible for him to shoot quicker than Clamp, and his only hope was to shoot and kill Clamp after he had been shot. It resulted just as Woolfolk's friends had planned it should result. When the duel took place, at the word 'three,' Clamp shot first, his bullet passing through Woolfolk's body. Woolfolk never moved. Taking a cool and deliberate aim, he fired a second after Clamp, and both fell to the ground simultaneously. Clamp was shot through the heart and killed instantly. Woolfolk was seriously wounded, but soon recovered. It was one of the most desperate duels ever fought, and at the time created a sensation throughout the country."—Atlanta Cor. Chicago Herald.

**A New Use for Dogs.**  
A new use has been found for that noble brute—the dog. He has been made to serve man's interests in many ways, but not until recently has he been used as a substitute for the "sandwich" advertising man. That he has been put to this use is true, as some who frequent Chestnut street may notice. An enterprising business man owns a large fine coach dog, and he has made for it a blanket, upon which is painted the firm's advertisement. When the delivery wagon goes on its rounds the dog follows it, and it is the hope of his owner that the advertisement he carries will attract more eyes than would naturally be attracted by the sign upon the wagon. This is undoubtedly the case, but it certainly is not conducive to the comfort of the faithful animal.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## THE DAYLIGHT STORE

**Ladies' Cloaks,**  
FROM \$8 TO \$50.  
**Misses' Cloaks,**  
FROM \$2 TO \$12.  
**Short - Wraps**  
IN ALL STYLES.  
Rich Avtrachan and Fur Trimmings.  
FROM \$6 TO \$35.



A full line of  
**STREET JACKETS**  
FROM \$2 TO \$10.  
**JOSEPH 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, MILINERY 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.  
**SOLOMAN & NATHAN.**  
White Frent Dry Goods House,  
Main street Plattsmouth, Neb.