The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR — PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1887. — NUMBER 57.

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
Marshall,	W H MALICK
Councilmen, 1st ward,	J V WECKBACH, A W WHITE
" 2nd "	D M JONES, WM WEBER
" 3rd "	M B MURPHY, S W DUTTON
" 4th "	G S GREUSEL, P McCALLEN, PRES
Board Pub. Works	J W JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN; FRED GORDER; D H HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer,	D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer,	THOS. POLLOCK
Clerk,	J. M. ROBINSON
Deputy Clerk,	C. C. McPHERSON
Clerk of District Court,	W. C. SHOWALTER
Sheriff,	J. C. EIKENBARY
Deputy Sheriff,	B. C. YEOMANS
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.

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. Tuite, 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. Wilde, 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 GOBBLEMAN	Quarter Master Sergt.
ALPHA WRIGHT	Post Chaplain

Meeting 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

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Unique Designs and Patterns

AT THE USUAL

Cheap Prices

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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 Association-Philadelphia,	"	4,415,576
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

Thanksgiving.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Governor Thayer has issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

At this season of the year when the earth has given forth an abundant increase; when the harvests have been gathered, and realizing that the year, which is now drawing to a close, has been one of prosperity, health and happiness to the people of Nebraska, it is meet that they should make humble acknowledgements to our Heavenly Father for his unspeakable goodness.

In accordance with an appropriate and time honored custom, and conforming to the proclamation of the president of the United States, I, John M. Thayer, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 24th day of this month as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise to the supreme ruler of the universe for his rich and manifold blessings.

I recommend that, on that day, the people lay aside their usual avocations, and, assembling in their accustomed place devoted to Christian worship, render to Him the homage of grateful hearts for the innumerable favors he has vouchsafed to us as a people.

And while it should be a day of rejoicing, when kindred and others long separated, shall unite again in joyous reunions, the poor and needy should be borne in kindly remembrance, thus imitating the example of our divine master who, while upon the earth, went about doing good.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed hereto. Done at Lincoln this 2nd day of November, A. D 1887.

[SEAL.]

By the governor: JOHN M. THAYER.
G. L. LAWS, Secretary of State.

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

Not Accepted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The president did not accept resignation of Commissioner Sparks to night, but will consider it tomorrow.

Three New Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Surgeon-General Hamilton has received a telegram from Dr. Porter at Tampa, Fla., saying that there were three new cases of yellow fever at Tampa yesterday and no deaths. There are thirteen cases in the hospital.

A Lively Gas Well

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Twelve miles from this city, near Cheviot, on the farm of Louis Strong, gas was struck Friday evening at the depth of 335 feet. The well flows at the rate of 5,000,000 cubic feet daily, with a pressure several hundred pounds to the square inch. Real estate has gone up to fabulous prices there, and the neighborhood is full of speculators. The gas will be piped to Cincinnati.

Collision at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 15.—At 9:30 last night, as No. 3, the Burlington & Missouri passenger train from the east, was entering the yard, a freight train backdd up from a switch upon the main track, and was struck by the passenger train. The freight cars and the passenger engine were considerably demoralized, but nobody was injured. It took the wrecking crew several hours to clear away the wreck.

The American Standard.

Europeans say that we Americans value everything by a dollar and cent standard. We Americans refute this as a slander. Yet is it not significant that at Gettysburg, of all places in the land, the visitor is told first of all that the battlefield monuments cost such and such a sum? This is not wholly the fault of the particular guide or driver whom you may engage to take you to the scene of the momentous action. Experience has taught your pilot that the average visitor wishes to be told at once the exact cost of everything he sees, as if that were the chief element in its value, or as if it were any element of absolute value. Thus, when we drove to the National cemetery and stopped before the national column which Lincoln dedicated in immortal phrase, our driver began: "This monument cost $50,000." A murmur of approbation ran instantly through the human freightage of our coach. One individual, however, exclaimed: "Humph! Didn't cost within $25,000 as much as our monument at ——, Massachusetts."—Boston Herald.

Importation of Opium.

Since 1878 there has been a large increase in the importation of opium to this country, and while a portion of the increase has been due to legitimate causes, the main cause is undoubtedly due to its pernicious use in opium joints and by means of the hypodermic syringe. Dr Hammond, the great New York specialist, advises physicians to make up the medicines they prescribe without letting the patient know what they are composed of, thus preventing them from dosing themselves or trying experiments.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In Deep Mourning.

Caller—Your son seems very much affected over his uncle's death.

Omaha Dame—Oh, he's almost crazy; he neither eats nor sleeps.

"Poor fellow. He is uncle's sole heir, is he not?"

"No. All the money has been willed to an orphan asylum."—Omaha World.

Acute Perception.

An English writer observes that the sense of hearing in some birds seems as wonderful and discriminating as that of smell in dogs. A thrush has been seen to listen for worms, and very evidently to hear them, too, though within two yards of a noisy lawn mower; while robins appear to be able to distinguish the voices of their own offspring and parents from a number of others, and at a great distance. It is suggested that such cases indicate the "exclusive direction of the attention of a sense" rather than mere keenness.—Arkansaw Traveler.

WILD PONIES OF THE COAST.

Peculiarities of a Hardy Race of Horses Called "Bankers"—The Corralling.

On the banks or sand bars that divide the Atlantic ocean from Pamlico sound, North Carolina, just inside the lighthouse that marks out to the mariner dreaded Cape Lookout, there is to be found a hardy race of ponies known as "bankers." These ponies have lived there as long as the tradition of the oldest inhabitant dates back. Entirely surrounded by deep water at all seasons, having no communication with the mainland, and being barren of vegetation save a scanty growth of sedge grass and low shrubs, the banks have remained uninhabited except by these ponies, which seem to thrive and multiply in spite of the hardships to which they are exposed. How they first came there, or of what origin, is conjecture, and tradition merely hints the story of a violent storm, with its attendant shipwreck and loss of all on board, save a lot of ponies from some European port, which were cast upon the sands, and surviving the storm became the progenitors of the race of bankers now so numerous.

Having to rely on instinct alone, these animals are a subject of study to the naturalist, as they are a prey not only to the driving sands but to the storms of the cape, that break upon and over the narrow sand bar and change with each recurring hurricane the topography of the country. The ponies, choosing the protected side of the sand hillocks, burrow deep into the yielding sand and stamp out a protected stall, where they take refuge from the storm; and, while many are destroyed, their number has increased. Now the stock is owned and yearly herded by enterprising owners, who brand with a registered mark such old ones as are driven into the pens, and the colts of all, which instinctively follow their dams into the inclosure.

This corralling is the event of the season, and takes place early in June, late in July and early in September of each year. The days selected are gala days, and the inhabitants of the coast, and even visitors from the interior of the state, gather to witness the sight. The herders, separating in squads, take their position far up the banks, and gradually forming by concert a continuous living fence—drawing in its line and forcing each stray pony before them—they approach the pens with shouts and yells that only bank's herders can produce. The excitement is intense as an occasional pony escapes through the surrounding, and then the line must be at once strengthened by reserves, for fear of a general stampede. As the frightened ponies draw near the stockade they become confused and seem to tread each other down, until finally they are safe within the inclosure. Now the expert herders with lassos, accompanied by helpers shouting and wildly crying, select the animals designated by their owners, soon bringing them into subjection, and while the more refractory youngsters have to be thrown in order to be branded, the majority are held and branded with the initial of their respective dams. This work done, the older ponies are picked out by speculators and individual purchasers, and caught and penned separately until they are sold, and, on flats or sail boats, brought to the mainland to be scattered over the state for use on the farms and as saddle ponies for the young folk.—American Agriculturist.

Servants of an English Household.

At family prayers the servants come in in regular order according to their position, housekeeper and ladies' maids first—the men (in their order) following the maids. The servants' dinners, too, are conducted with much ceremony. The under servants wait on the upper ones, etc. Indeed, the servants are great sticklers for and observers of rules of precedence, and conservers of social dignity and etiquette among themselves. And they expect, and require, nay demand it, to an intensified degree among their masters and mistresses. A gentleman or lady who neglected to observe or follow any of the trivial niceties or ceremonies of high life would lose caste at once in the eyes of their servants, and forfeit, with their respect, all influence with them.

I can fancy the effect on the groom of the chambers or the butler, if any gentleman appeared at a home dinner except in full evening dress. Why, not only would these men consider themselves degraded in the house, but scandalized throughout the neighborhood, through which the tidings would soon spread. The only excuse to be made for a gentleman so wanting in dignity as to dine in a suit of dittoes would be that he was eccentric, and no one cares to be thought that. The ladies' maids, too, could never brook a failure to dress for dinner on the part of their mistresses. And so, for fear of the resentful eye of the house steward or butler, smoking is confined to the smoking room; soup is never indulged in twice; beer not drunk at dinner save in one draught from a silver tankard handed to (and replaced by) the drinker on a silver waiter, and clothes are worn but a short time and "cast" while they are really new. I have often contended, and will contend, that it is the servants who keep up, and through their influence exact, "good form" among the aristocracy. Were it not for them you wouldn't see half so many usages kept up or customs followed.—"Cockaigne" in The Argonaut.

A Brutal and Disgusting Sport.

We read a great deal of expansive twaddle about the excitement of the stag hunting on Exmoor, but there seems to be much that is altogether brutal, barbarous and disgusting about this sport. There is something most horrible in the practice of seizing the deer at the end of the run and publicly cutting its throat. How a mob of educated men and women can look complacently on at such horrid butchery it is difficult to understand. An account of a recent run gives a harrowing picture of a terrified stag finding itself "dead beat" at the end of a long and agonizing chase. It was hemmed in on every side by its pursuers, so, after "looking wildly round," it could only dash down the cliff and plunge into the sea, where it was drowned in sight of the excited field, as it was too exhausted to battle with the waves. At the beginning of another run two stags were hunted out of the glade in which they had concealed themselves, and one was so bustled about that its back was broken.—London Truth.

Herd of Buffalo.

Here's news for those sportsmen who are anxious to get a shot at a buffalo before they disappear from the continent. The Cheyenne Leader says that a herd of 200 has been found in the Big Horn mountains. Pity the whole herd couldn't be saved and protected by the government.

AT COUNTRY HOMES.

SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE FIRST LAW OF HOSPITALITY.

An Invitation to an Englishman's House. What It Implies—The American's Way of Doing Things—Embarrassment of the Host—A Rule.

There are thousands of country—yet in one way city like—homes in the suburbs of our large cities today where twenty years ago they might have been numbered by tens. Nor is this only the natural effect from the cause of an ever increasing population. We are realizing that we want more pleasant daily living; that such sweet, simple home life as that of England is possible to a certain extent even amidst the rush and push and crush of American business. We are tired of seeing each face which passes us in the crowded streets more keen, more anxious, more sharp, more unrestful than the last. And we are seeing the possibility of much comfort and enjoyment without untold riches; we are realizing more and more that immense fortunes are not the only end of man, and so are taking time to find out what can be made pleasant on a comfortable income, and we gather our friends about us to be happy together. For certain it is that the pleasure of entertaining is one of the greatest in life.

It is admitted, of course, that for any standard or degree of living it takes an income from four to five times as large in the United States as in England, but our country is too large, too young to have developed all its resources as they have done to each little inch of space there; and we must wait many years for this thing to balance itself. Meantime we are philosophical enough to "kiss each joy as it flies."

ON BEING INVITED.

The first thing one realizes on being invited to an Englishman's house is that one is invited to come at a certain time and stay until a certain time. There is no indefinite invitation: "Come and make us a visit whenever you can," leaving one with a half certainty that one would be welcome, and a very decided uncertainty, should one go whenever one could, as to whether one's visit would not be very ill timed. No; one starts with a definite fact, and consequently with something to lay hold of and be at ease about—a knowledge that one is wanted at such a time and for so long.

An Englishman, hastily and correctly, from habit, reviews his engagements, both of a business and social nature, and replies at once, thus in his turn giving his host that certain ease of knowing. "I shall be happy to come to you on the day you state, and can arrange to remain until the ——." He then states the train he will take, or, perhaps, his host has suggested a train; or, if it is too far ahead to state positively, he adds: "I will inform you by post or telegram a day or two before of the hour of my arrival." The host then is ready, his plans are formed, the guest is sure of his welcome, and the visitor starts off with a pleasant ease. If he cannot go he declines as promptly and as definitely. But when an American receives such an invitation, what is his course? Very apt is he to think: "That's pleasure. I'm too busy to write today. Anyway, I must have a few days to think it over," and the invitation is pushed aside for a more convenient season. Meantime the hosts are uncomfortable and wondering "why So and so does not write"—"if So and so received our letter"—"if we only knew that So and so could not come we would invite some one else."

HE WRITES AT LAST.

At last our American writes. Does he either decline or accept? Americans are a positive race—about business—but where social life is concerned it is only the women who are at all punctilious. No, he says: "Could not reply to your letter at once, and even now am not certain if we can accept it; will let you know in a few days," or worse still: "Don't believe we can arrange to come to you on the 15th. How would the 25th suit you?" Fancy the embarrassment of the host, who has asked some one else for that date! Or again, and to our shame be it said, this is often done: "Cannot come when you say, but think can arrange it later. Will let you know."

Oh, the thoughtless assurance of such a reply passeth belief, but the people who make it are often, in other things, the most unassuming persons. Of course it is only due to thoughtlessness and the habit of the land to regard social duties as secondary and unimportant. Many an American hostess has had her lunch table stand half the afternoon and her dinner wait an hour for the arrival of a guest who agreed to come but forgot to state the hour. After all, in life it is the little things which constantly rub against the grain, and the hosts who are put out and inconvenienced by uncertainty can never be so glad to see the guest who causes such annoyances as he who says when he will come, and comes when he says.

As a deduction the first law of hospitality should be that old rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." And Americans should learn to be more positive and exact about these little things. Be sure to accept or decline an invitation to a house visit as promptly and as positively as one to dinner, and do exactly as you agree about the time of arrival, no matter if it should at the time prove a little more convenient to go an hour or two earlier or later.—Chicago Herald.

The government of Jamaica offers a premium of $500 for the production of the best practical elementary text book of tropical agriculture specially applicable to Jamaica, and embodying the first principles of agriculture. It is stated that the object of the manual is to create in the mind of the young an early and intelligent interest in the soil and its products, and particular attention is to be paid to simplicity, brevity and freedom, as far as possible, from technical terms. It is desired that the propagation and cultivation of tropical economic plants should have due prominence. Manuscripts are to be forwarded to the government of Jamaica on or before the 1st of August, 1888.—Frank Leslie's.

Apparatus for Timing Horses.

A Hartford man has invented an apparatus for timing horses. A clock with three hands—minute, second and a quarter second—is started by the official timer. When the winning horse touches the wire the clock is stopped by electricity. At the same instant the current opens a camera which photographs the horse and the clock face.—New York Sun.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Ladies' Cloaks,

FROM $3 TO $50.

Misses, :: Cloaks,

FROM $2. TO $12.

Short - Wraps

IN ALL STYLES.

Rich Astrachan and Fur Trimmings.

FROM $6. TO $35.

A full line of

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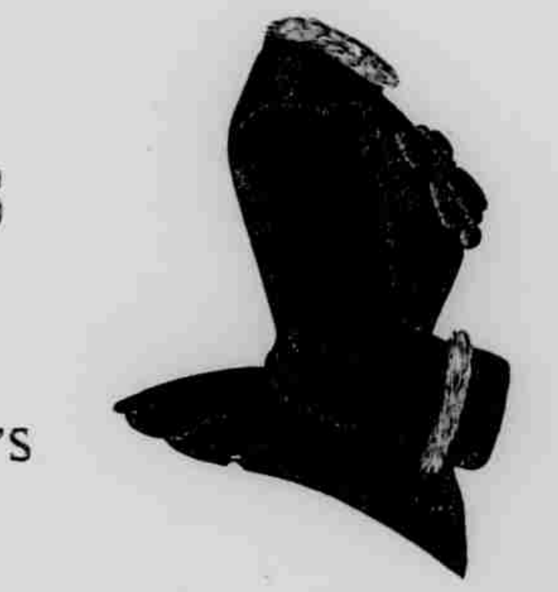

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20 GREAT SPECIAL SALES - 20

Opening Monday Morning Nov. 7.

Silk Velvets and Velveteens

Fifty pieces Silk Velvets, all shades, at $1.00 per yard, former price $1.50 per yard. Twenty-five pieces Silk Plush at $1.25 per yd., former prices $1.75 to $2.50—your choice at $1.25. Twenty-five pieces Velveteens at 35c, 50c and 75c, formerly 50c, 85c and $1.25.

SURAH SILK, GROSS GRAINED SILK, SILK MOIRA,

Ten pieces such silks at 75 cents and 85 cents, worth $1.00 and $1.25. Twenty-five pieces gross-grained silks at 75 cents and 82½ cents, worth $1 and 1.35. Moira silks at 1.32, worth 1.75.

☞As the Prices indicated above are Remarkably Low, the goods having been purchased at a sacrifice sale, we are willing to share the benefits with you, do not delay,

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