

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and Secretary Lamar are happy, Commissioner Sparks has resigned.

A new railroad will soon be constructed from Des Moines to Lincoln via Red Oak, Iowa. They talk of crossing the Missouri river between Nebraska City and Plattsmouth. Why not near enough Plattsmouth to bring it here. Our enterprising citizens should early look after this important matter.

Henry George is forced to confess that the land trouble is not the only one which affects labor. He says the saloon is one of the most deadly enemies to a reform of the condition of the poor. It will be a very interesting result if Henry George should happen to turn out to be a temperance reformer.

The republicans of New York might just as well abandon the saloon vote and its influence of that state. That belongs to the democratic party. Leaving radical prohibitionists out of the count. Self-preservation will drive the republican party in every state of the union, sooner or later, to a decided attitude of hostility to the saloon.

The terrible condition of the Crown Prince of Prussia should be a warning to all users of the poisonous weed so commonly used. There is no doubt but that the terrible maldy now afflicting his throat and which will soon terminate in death was brought on by the smoke of tobacco. The same cause produced the disease which took General Grant out of the world. Hundreds die annually from this disease in some form or other, produced by the use of tobacco. It is a mystery why people will persist in the use of so costly, and filthy a weed, when no good is derived from it, and so much harm; besides being a great nuisance to those who are compelled to come in contact with the poison and offensive breath and smoke of the users.

Henry George had his eyes opened by the late election in New York. The great element which secured to the democratic party the victory was, as Henry George expresses it, "the opening of the very food gates of corruption." Of this shameful fact Mr. George says:

In addition to the influence of the saloon, in addition to all the powers that can be exerted through the city departments, there were engaged some special workers at from \$5 to \$7.50 a week in each of the polling districts in this city. The value of these men alone amounted to over \$100,000 and at many of the polling places especially toward the close of the day, the voters had to work their way through a crowd of these workers—soaring, bullying, threatening, endeavoring every man whom they deemed susceptible. How true it is that "the destruction of the people's property" was never more strikingly illustrated than in the poorer quarters of New York city on election day. The very men whom we are trying to emancipate, the men whom we would raise from degradation and whose votes are counted against us. By poor creature whom poverty or dissipation made susceptible to the temptation of a few dollars was in some way or other secured. Not content with taking men into saloons and luring lusty boys, workers were sent to the houses and in many parts of the city women would be seen with baskets on their backs, gossiping with one or two to the money that "James" or "John" had received for his vote, and how good a dinner they were going to have. It was almost enough to make one despair of the republicans visit the poorer quarters of the city on election day and see the crowds and hear the talk. Certain it is that in New York city the very spirit of political life is being poisoned, and the very foundation of democratic government sapped and mined by habit-misconduct. And what is true of New York city is true in some places to an even greater degree throughout the state.

Steele City Journal: When "Mud-wall" Jackson denounces Allan G. Thurman as "an insect," it would seem to be about time for the solid south issue to be read inside the democratic party. The old Ohio ex-senator, democrat though he is, read with burning indignation the reasonable rant delivered by Gen. Jackson at the Jeff Davis glorification at Mason. In the vigorous language which the "noblest Roman of them all" can command on occasion he denounced the unrepentant traitor who declared that Jeff Davis, and not Abraham Lincoln, was the rightful president. Gen. Jackson thereupon has written to ex-Senator Thurman an insulting letter in which he breathes again the treason of his Mason tirade, and the following is an extract from it:

Simply because of my having made speeches of such character upon such an occasion to an audience of union soldiers, called together for a political purpose whatever, you and a swarm of insects which have been buzzing about my name, deigning, perhaps, in the thought that they were inflicting no more than the venom of their stings, have here held me up to the world as the meanly vindictive enemy of the democratic party, prepared to harm it to the full extent of my malignant power. Is it possible that we of the south are thus to be welcomed back into the union even by the democratic party of the north? Are we to stand in perpetual terror of opening our mouths anywhere or upon any occasion, to say one word in commendation of our past or in honor of our next or in vindication of what we know to be the truth of history, lest we say some thing to injure the democratic party? Is not sufficient that we have been stripped of our property and of many things far dearer to us than property can ever be? Must we also

consent to sink into abysses of silence our good names? Must we keep our peace unless we be prepared to kiss the hand that smites us and to place ourselves in the rank of trampling hypocrites? ... Rather than this I would indeed secede—not merely from the union of my fathers, but from any union that is contrary to my heart, if need be. To find a home in the depths of barbarism. Nay rather than this I would long for that barbaric possession which would enable me with one movement of a devoted arm to sweep every drop of a blood in the descending generations from the face of earth.

A SHORT LESSON IN FIGURES.

The surplus is mounting skyward. The circulation of bank notes has been largely contracted, and but for the importation of gold which fell directly into the channels of trade without handling by treasury officials, embarrassment would have occurred in making changes. The policy of the Cleveland administration has been to hold on to the public money. In 1883 there was a republican administration. In that year the corn crop amounted to 1,550,000,000 bushels, and the farmers got 12 cents a bushel for it—or \$558,000,000. Dan Manning comes into the treasury, and after manipulating things for a while started his contraction machine, which, after a year's running, resulted in this: In 1884 the corn crop was 1,465,000,000 bushels, an increase over 1883 of 115,000,000 bushels—and the whole crop, increase included, was worth to the farmers \$610,000,000—or nearly \$50,000,000 less than they got in 1883. This year's crop is something smaller than in 1883, but, selling at an average of 30 cents, it will net the farmers \$559,000,000, or more than \$100,000,000 less than in 1883. In 1885 wheat sold at 91 cents, and the crop of 421,000,000 bushels realized \$384,900,000; but in this year of grace and democratic contraction, the price is, say, 60 cents a bushel, and while the crop will be 40,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1884, the result of it will be \$100,000,000 smaller. In 1883 oats were 33 cents, now they are worth 25 cents—or a falling off in crop proceeds of \$20,000,000.

Live a contraction—vive la banquette!

—Omaha Republican.

HOPEFUL TOIL.

Chicago News: In America no one toils "without reward and without hope," except by the individual's own fault. The land is filled with men who are toiling with hope, and with other men who have realized and who are realizing the reward of hopeful toil. The fierce race for wealth that is in progress in America is something entirely distinct from "anxiety of mere livelihood." A mere livelihood in America is as easy as rolling off a striped hencock log in the water. It is the race to get a little better livelihood than you got last year, to get us up to the fever heat on all the time. The lazy loafers who sit on their haunches all day and gzzle beer all night at some one else's expense are about the only ones who are howling about being "deprived of the due pleasures of humanity" here.

Chicago is full of well-to-do men to-day who were mere wage-earners yesterday, and it will be still more tomorrow. We have suffering and wrong here, as we expect to have until the resolute men of the millennium dawn; but we propose by education and under the constitution to lessen the suffering and right all the wrongs that are not inseparable from human society.

We have capitalists and we have paupers. We intend to curb the ill-gotten power of the former and ameliorate the condition of the latter. And to lessen the influence of capitalists and the number of paupers we propose to restrict the immigration from England and Europe generally of those wretched, ignorant, and criminal classes that have sought to make this land the receptacle for all their misery, ignorance, and crime.

MYSTERIES OF SELF MURDER.

Seven wealthy farmers have committed suicide in a single week and in the same section of Pennsylvania, and the causes assigned for their taking off make a curious study in human nature. One man of eighty-five, worth \$75,000, drowned himself because he had been summoned to the county seat as a witness and had never been so far from home before in his life. The second victim hanged himself because he had broken a promise to his wife never to drink any more, and perhaps he did well. The third a son hanged himself because he had lost a wife and child by death. Of four others who killed themselves by shooting or committing the act for the reason that he had "no hope of the next world and was not fit to live in this;" another because of groundless fear of poverty; a third because of his avarice, and the last because of ill health.

A North American Jannet.

Our transatlantic friends are making much ado over the opening of a parcel-car express service between Calais and Lisbon, a little matter of some 1,100 miles. It is a very commonplace thing for an American to slip aboard a Pullman at the Grand Central station, and to get off a few days afterward at the City of Mexico, considerably over 3,000 miles away. This is a great country, indeed, and after the Europeans have roamed their little race, they should come over here and learn something about traveling.—New York Evening World.

China's Practical Religion.

The Chinese are very practical in their religious ideas. If a god whose business it is to bring rain overdoes it and causes a deluge, they take him out of the Joss house and set him down in the shower. If this fails to make him dry up they go to the extremity of towing him behind a boat in the river to convince him that too much of a good thing is as bad as too little.—San Francisco Alta.

THE POET.

Verses making less of my virtue; I viewed with despair
Wealth that never yet was, but might be, all that
I had made mine.
If the life would but lengthen to wish, let the
rain be the rain that I have made mine.
So I said: "To do little is bad, to do nothing is
worse."
And made verse. —Robert Browning.

THE SULTANA'S BAND.

Medical Remedies of the Orient—Various Kinds of Dances. The sultana has a military band. They are Georgian and Circassians. One lady plays the flute, another the horn and a moon faced beauty the tambourine, while another fair one, yellow as amber, meaning the state of a hare's—crouches pained at the feet of a blue eyed, dark haired girl of the Orient, who could not sit down because she must save a monstrous double less viol. The double bass is a Chaldean. Her cheek is olive, her eyes immense and the fringes of her eyelids astounding. Being of mountain growth, she has a wildness of temper and aspect which nothing but the big double bass can tame. They are dressed after the manner of musicians. They wear a tunic and pantaloons of white woolen stuff, faced with blue, and little slippers to match. They are quite martial in their appearance, and perhaps they furnish the hint for many of the fine displays upon our modern dramatic stage.

How are they taught music? Some of the masters in the theatres in Constantinople are called in to give lessons. While practicing with her masters, the woman uses a strip of muslin over the head and shoulders, not always a successful veiling of their charms. Not satisfied with the band without utilizing it, the sultana has a dancing troupe, three Turkish dances and a pantomime. A bright girl plays the young hero, who is a Claude Melnotte, except that he is a house painter and not a gardener. There is a heroine and a porter who have a heavy father, and a huckster and a Columbine. To crown the whole, a ballet is led by the "Antelope"—a beautiful girl of that name. The pantomime is a rendition of European life, but the ballet which follows is more comical than the pantomime. It is realistic. Our artist assists them in their preparation. One of her instructions is, that if a lady drops her handkerchief her partner should pick it up and replace it with a bow. All the ladies of the ball provide themselves with gay handkerchiefs, and while dancing the manner of the gallop, or the polka, and especially in the quadrille, the floor is inconveniently strewn with handkerchiefs. The ball becomes farcically European by this extraordinary politeness. I do not claim any royalty for any performance which may be suggested by these revelations of the harem, but doubtless many of the most interesting of our light and spectacular dramas may find their source in the contrasts, payoffs, oddities, simplicity and splendor of these Oriental homes.—S. S. Cook's "Divisions of a Diplomat in Turkey."

Danish Rule in Iceland.

Iceland, with about 75,000 inhabitants, is a Danish possession and supports a constitutional government against the arbitrary rule of the Danish government until a constitution was granted thirteen years ago. But the popular party and the government still continue in opposition to one another. The former introduced an amendment to the constitution this year, but although the legislative session extended over two months, the committee did not report upon the proposal until a few days previous to the close of the session, when it was too late to do anything. The dissatisfaction caused by that delay was considerably increased by the Danish government withdrawing a law issued for the regulation of the fisheries in the bays and fjords which the Danes make the staple of the island. All scattering nations, not the Danes only, but also the French, the English, the Dutch and the Norwegians come to these quiet Icelandic waters and carry away what the Icelanders naturally consider their own stock in trade provisions. They have not got such a good thing as the other nations, and by their little open boats are always at a disadvantage in competing with foreign fishermen. That is why they made a law dedicating their fjords to their own fishermen. But the Danish government refused ratifying it. These and other circumstances render the condition of the poor in Iceland very wretched, and emigration is going on at a great rate. Most of them go to Winnipeg, where they have already established a prosperous colony, with a newspaper in their own language. The weather having been very mild this summer in Iceland, producing unusually large quantities of hay for their cattle, there will not be so many emigrants as in former years.—Chicago News.

Useless Shedding of Blood.

The 1244-Gulden (Festival of Sacrifice) was celebrated at Teheran on Aug. 29, and it was estimated that 500,000 sheep were killed in and around the capital. It is the custom for the shah to sacrifice a camel in public, the ceremony being actually performed by one of the princes as deputy for his majesty, and he is vested with the jagh, or sign of royalty, which he wears in his hat. This year an unprecedented event occurred. The camel that was to be sacrificed was brought to the palace door to be inspected by the shah, and in the temporary absence of its attendants, it wandered into the corridor through which his majesty was to pass. The shah appeared before the camel could be driven out, and he was so much touched by its beseeching expression that his majesty ordered not only that it should be spared, but that a reward for its sagacity in seeking the sanctuary of the shah-el-shah, it should be given comfortable quarters for life in the royal menagerie. Another camel was then brought, which was slain at a stroke by the shah's deputy, who was richly clad and covered with jewels. Small portions of the skin and flesh were carried into the palace, where the shah received them in state; but directly the royal carriage vanished, the remainder of the still quivering carcass was literally torn to pieces by the people, every one endeavoring to get a bit of the flesh, as it is considered lucky to eat it.—Cleveland Leader.

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Information to Capital Seeking Investment.

POINTERS ABOUT PLATTSMOUTH.

It is the gateway to the great South Platte country. It is situated on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Platte, at a point about half way between Chicago and Denver, 100 miles by rail from Lincoln, the metropolis of the state.

Population 10,000 and rapidly increasing. Has one of the best systems of Water Works in the State. Streets are well lighted by gas.

A street car system was established, and bonds voted for the purpose of constructing sewerage and paving of Main Street to commence thereon in the spring of 1888.

Has a fine school building and six ward school houses. Aside from business houses over 100 residences have been constructed during the year 1887.

An Opera House, seats 250,000. Nebraska's largest clothing factory, capital \$13,000, capacity 300,000 cans per year and employs 40 hands.

Brick and Tile Works, capital 50,000, capacity 10,000 bricks per day, employs thirty hands. Plattsmouth Manufacturing Company, capital \$30,000, capacity 1,500,000 cans per year and employs 125 hands, turns out a large quantity of business about \$100,000.

Two daily newspapers Republican and one Democratic. Schneibach's Brewery and Lager factory.

Pepperier's Paper Manufactory, employs fifteen hands, and largely supplies the trade of southwest Nebraska.

Dufnor & Co. new building House. The great Platte River road machine shops, round houses, storehouses, &c., are maintained at this point for the use of the steam west of the Missouri River, employing many hundreds of hands, and disbursing to the city about \$30,000.

One of the longest railroad bridges in the United States spans the Missouri River at the Southern limit of the city.

Over 2,000 tons of freight conveys its freight traffic into and through our city.

Ten passenger trains leave Plattsmouth daily for north, south, east and west over the C. B. & Q.; K. C. St. Joe and the M. R. R. in Nebraska.

The cheapness of the best ground Plattsmouth and its nearness to Omaha markets together with good railroad facilities, make it not only a pleasant place to reside, but a desirable place for the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, the citizens of Plattsmouth would doubtless make reasonable inducements to secure their location, and correspondence is solicited.

While real estate values are growing firmer each day, yet there is nothing speculative or fictitious about them, and the lots can be bought at from \$150 to \$350; land near the city can be purchased at from \$100 to \$200 an acre. Within the next twelve months our city expects to welcome the Missouri Pacific and Southern Railways into its corporate limits. The above are given without exaggeration and the prospects for the future prosperity of our city, more than above indicated. Parties seeking investments in Realty are earnestly requested to come and make personal investigation. While here you will be given a free ride to South Platte upon beautiful and desirable residence locality in the city, where lots may be purchased at from \$100 to \$200 an acre. This picturesque addition is accessible by either Chicago or Lincoln Avenue and may be reached in a ten minutes walk from the business center. South Platte is rapidly building up than any other part of the city. Correspondence solicited.

Robt. B. Windham.

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