

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald

KNOTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

The boys and men who asks, "Is this cold enough for you?" enjoyed themselves thoroughly yesterday.

SENATOR ALLISON, of Iowa, with some good eastern man for vice president would make a strong candidate for president in 1888.

The Falls City Journal, in alluding to the recent marriage of a neighboring editor, says that while it was all right for him to marry and settle down, it would have been better still had he remained single and settled up.

THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

There is no disagreement on the question that some of the revenue of the government ought to be cut off. But how to cut it down is another thing altogether. The democratic press is clamoring for an immediate reduction, but what will the democratic majority of the house of representatives do? The leaders, familiar with the difficulties of the situation and knowing a good deal more of practical politics than they do of the tariff, are looking for a compromise. But what compromise? Mr. Carlisle wants to cut down the customs duties and leave the internal revenue taxes alone. The two leaders will not accept a compromise that does not benefit their own district. Mr. Carlisle says customs must be reduced and internal revenue taxes left as they are, while Randall wants it reversed. Some think they will solve it by taking the revenue off of sugar for one thing, but there are democrats of the South who would work hard against that. So when it comes to carrying out a compromise, they will find too many minor compromises, and the question arises, who is to have the advantages? The South or Pennsylvania? Pennsylvania wants the benefit of the protective principle, and so does Louisiana, and so does Virginia. And they all want the surplus reduced for the protection of the democratic party. But the man who takes the medicine will be made to answer for it by his constituents; and so every statesman wants every other statesman to think of the effect upon his district.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

It is not generally known that 13 per cent of the population of the United States in 1880 was foreign born. If we include the negro race, the element in question amounted at that time to 18 per cent. The number of persons landing on our shores from other countries has steadily increased from less than 20,000 in 1820-30 to an average of almost half a million per year for the last ten years; and in the absence of definite and practical restrictions, this average is likely to be surpassed in the ten years to come. It is not fair, of course, to class as foreigners all the children of such immigrants who have been born in this country; but it is worth saying that a calculation of that sort would increase the showing to 34 per cent of the total white population, and that in some of the States—Massachusetts, for example—over half of the people are of foreign blood.

The fact that this immigration has been of decided advantage in the development of our resources and the promotion of our national prosperity and welfare is not to be denied for a moment. A large majority of said people are patriotic, industrious and valuable citizens. It may be conceded that the infusion of foreign blood thus brought about has been beneficial in other than strictly material respects, and that we are stronger and better in every sense because of such an addition to our population. But has not the time come to apply certain rules of discrimination for the future, and to shut out at least that sort of immigration which is undesirable on economic grounds? It is well known that the character of the immigration is not now as good as it was some years ago. We are receiving not only a great many persons who are practically helpless, but also a considerable number who are mischievous and dangerous, and whose presence here can only bring us trouble and possible disaster. Is it not right and proper, under such circumstances, to begin to draw the line?

There is a general feeling, unquestionably, on the part of all good citizens, including those of foreign birth, that some plan of protection is needed in the case. Just what shape that plan shall assume, however, is a question of manifold and serious difficulty. We can not afford, perhaps, to forbid foreign immigration entirely. There is still room for some more if we could be sure of getting only that which is profitable; but in the nature of things we can not have such a guarantee except by some process of selection and exclusion. The problem of devising such a process is one of the most important that our statesmen have to face; and it cannot much longer be postponed in justice to ourselves and in safety to our

institutions. We can certainly make no mistake in denying anarchists an asylum and an opportunity under our flag. With equal propriety, we can refuse to receive and support the paupers and invalids and cripples of other nations; and our right to impose certain conditions as to education and the ability to earn a living is beyond reasonable dispute. Probably these restrictions would be sufficient.—Globe Democrat.

NOT HOGGISH.

From the Boston Courier. "You have a great country," said an Englishman to an American; "I admit it. A grand country, vast in its territory and of boundless resources, but your climate can not compare with that of England for salubrity."

"It can't?" "Certainly not." "Why, now, our climate is one of the principal things we pride ourselves upon. We have all kinds to suit—frigid, temperate, torrid, and each possessed of a salubrity equaled nowhere else in creation."

"But it is averred that Americans die early."

"Die early?"

"Yes, sir, and especially your business men."

"And don't you know the reason?"

"It is to be found in the nature of your climate, I presume."

"In the nature of our climate? No, sir. The reason Americans die early is because they ain't hogs, because they know when they've got enough. Public-spirited, patriotic and unselfish, they die early, sir, to make room for the rising generation."

Russia's Censor of the Press.

The censor of the press, when he wishes to simply destroy a certain article in a newspaper or magazine, generally runs a roller of black ink over it, leaving a dense spot through which not a word can be discerned. The instrument is like the ink roller of a printing press. If the article in a magazine covers more than a page, the pages are simply torn out and cast into the waste basket. The offices of the censor of the press in a city like St. Petersburg is something like that of the city editor for a large American newspaper. The corps of assistants open the mails, run through the matter and hand the questionable stuff to the censor, who decides if it should be detained, destroyed or passed. This process makes the delivery of all mail matter, except letters, very slow. The newspapers in Russia are of very little importance on account of the censorship. Every article, even to a local paragraph, discussing Russian affairs or referring directly or remotely to the emperor or his family, the army, navy or any official, although it may simply say that so and so is going to such and such places on a visit, must be referred to the censor. Editors tell me that their articles are so long delayed by the censor, even though he passes favorably upon them, that it is not worth while to attempt to use political matter or news relating to any one or anything connected with the empire. It is not infrequent that articles are referred to the czar, and the author is summoned to appear before his excellency and explain the object of publication. Thus the restraint of writers cannot be appreciated by any except those who have had the experience.—Russian Letter.

The London Half Saturday.

Of course the British public is used to its half Saturdays now, and perhaps in time the American public will come to it too. The distinction between Saturdays in the two countries is something very marked. Saturday all day is the busiest part of the week in America. I know many business men in England who don't count Saturday as a day at all. Before you get rightly started at work the day is finished. It takes an American a long time to get accustomed to the London half Saturday. I was a year in London before I got at all reconciled to the fact that you could not count on Saturday for much. I was continually going down in the afternoon to the printing office and finding everybody gone.

But the four bank holidays are a frozen terror to the American. A paper has to be got out about a week ahead in order to tide over that terrible Monday, for any employer will tell you that it generally takes most of the week to get things going smoothly again. I pity the man who has to go anywhere on a bank holiday. Traffic seems to be knocked silly. You can buy a third class ticket and go into a first class carriage—and then stand up.—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

The Montenegrins as Emigrants.

The Montenegrins are entering the field as emigrants. Whether the crop of flea powder (that is their staple article of export) has failed, or whether the fleas that cause the demand for it have diminished is not clear, but certain it is that the people of the mountain principality are inclined to leave their rocks in such numbers as to cause Prince Nicholas to fear a day when he shall no longer have a man left to govern. Perhaps the Montenegrins will be putting in an appearance in Castle Garden one of these days. They are all in favor of allowing women as large a sphere as she wants, if so be that she will only work in it. It was one of them to whom a traveler, observing the women hoeing a field with hoes but two feet in the handle, said: "Why do you make the women work with such tools as that?" "Because it makes the men's backs ache," answered the free born son of the Black Mountain.

Rules at a "Health" Hotel.

The Boston Transcript tells of a hotel at a health resort in which the following rules are displayed: "Do not ask servants to do anything you can do yourself; go elsewhere if you are not suited here, as there are others waiting your room; any disagreement between guests will be settled by the request of both to leave."—New York Tribune.

Cannaries' Sense of Color.

To determine whether her two pet canaries possessed the sense of color, a Chicago lady placed before them two lathing cups, one of ordinary white ware, the other of colored glass. After a moment's hesitation the birds plunged into the colored cup and have since refused to eat in any other.—New York Evening World.

THE SHIP.

A king, a pope, and a kaiser and a queen—most went sailing, sailing, sailing, over a sunny sea, And amid them sat a beggar, a churl of low degree; And they all went sailing, sailing, over the sunny sea. And the king said to the kaiser and his comrades "Let us turn adrift this beggar, this churl of low degree, For he taints the baby odors that blow to you and me, As we travel, sailing, sailing, over the sunny sea." "The ship is mine," said the beggar, that churl of low degree, And we're all of us sailing, sailing, to the grave, o'er the sunny sea; And you may not, and you cannot, get rid of him or me; No, not for your crowns and scepters—my name is Death!" quoth he. —C. Mackay.

SAVING THE TEETH.

Irreparable Injury Done by So Called Dentifrices—A Dentist's Prescription. "What should a man use to clean his teeth?" was the question asked of a well known dentist recently. The dentist replied at once, "Nothing but water. There are more good teeth ruined by so called dentifrices than by all other causes in the world put together. The object of the makers of these dentifrices is, of course, to produce a preparation that will, with very little rubbing of the brush, make the teeth look perfectly clean and white. To accomplish this they put pumice stone, and sometimes strong alkalies, in their preparations. Pumice stone will unquestionably take all the tartar off the tooth, and it will also, just as unquestionably, take all the enamel with it. An alkali will make a yellow tooth like white in a few seconds, but before a week has passed it will have cut away nearly all the enamel and utterly destroyed the tooth.

"In walking along the street you often see a 'fakir,' by way of advertising his patent dentifrice, call a small boy from the crowd near by and opening the boy's mouth rub the dentifrice on his dirty teeth, and in a minute, almost, take off all the tartar and make the teeth look pure and white. Now, a man like that 'fakir' ought to be arrested, for he has forever destroyed that boy's teeth. His preparation, composed of a powerful alkali, is eating away the enamel of the boy's teeth, and in a few months the poor youngster will not have a sound tooth in his head. The dentifrices composed chiefly of pumice stone are not so bad as those containing an alkali, because they will not destroy the teeth so quickly; but if used habitually they will certainly destroy them in the end.

"I should advise a man by all means to use no dentifrice of any description, unless it be prepared chalk. If this is used not oftener than once a week, it will not injure the teeth, and may help to cleanse them, but it should on no account be used every day. Orris root does the teeth no harm, and gives a pleasant odor to the breath; and if all our dentifrices were composed simply of orris root and prepared chalk, they would be harmless enough, if not beneficial. My own plan is to use a moderately hard brush and plenty of cold water, and nothing else, and my teeth are in excellent condition. If people will only pick their teeth carefully after each meal, making sure that not the slightest particle of food remained near the gums or between the teeth, and would also, before retiring at night, run a piece of soft thread through their teeth, they would not have any necessity for a dentifrice. Of course sweets and candies are bad for the teeth; so is smoking, taking either very cold or very hot drinks; but as these, undoubtedly are, really think that the worst enemy the tooth has is the so called dentifrice. Take the advice of a dentist, and never use anything for your teeth but a brush and good cold water."—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

California Mummies.

There is in San Francisco a collection of newly found mummies, forming one of the most remarkable discoveries ever made in America. The mummies differ from Egyptian ones in that they are generally quite naked, only a few having a loose covering, and they have evidently undergone no process of embalming. The flesh is so thoroughly dried that it resembles parchment, and the corpses are very light. The mummies were found by a party of gold seekers in one of the numerous branches of the Sierra Madre mountains, near the Gila, in Arizona. One day the gold seekers discovered a cave, the entrance to which was closed with a kind of cement, very hard to break. Forcing an entrance, the men found themselves in a kind of ante-chamber. In the middle of the room was the living rock. This led into a large hall, in which were lying a number of dried up corpses. The discoverers at once set to work to transport the mummies to the nearest railway station, in spite of the opposition of the Apache Indians, who soon heard of the discovery and considered the remains to be those of their gods. All the mummies were safely removed to San Francisco, where they excite great interest in scientific circles.—Chicago Herald.

Passover Custom in Algeria.

During the Passover week, in the present year, I noticed that many of the houses in the very quarter in Oran and in Tlemcen were marked on the outside with the impressions of the human hand. These impressions were in different colors—red, black, yellow or blue; and in no instance, as well as I can recollect, were they either upon the sideposts of the doors or upon the lintels, but always upon the walls of the houses. In some cases there was one impression only; in others there were as many as five; and, further, in others they were arranged somewhat in the form of a branch, having three hands at the summit and three at each of the sides. At Tlemcen I saw a man marking an impression with a brush and ordinary red paint. The custom does not appear to be known among the English Jews, for after many inquiries, I have met with none who have ever heard of it. Is it not an outgrowth or survival from that ceremony which was performed on the night of the flight of the Israelites from Egypt? and may not the branch like figure be symbolical of the bunch of hyssop?—Cor. London Notes and Queries.

An Ex-King's Cleanliness.

The ex-king of Oude, who lately died at Calcutta, was as particular about neatness and cleanliness as the proverbial Dutch housewife. If, when walking in his gardens, he found a stray bird's feather among the flowers or a few straws or weeds and leaves lying about he would find the gardener and the watchman of the day three days' pay. The same penalty was inflicted on any indoor servant who left a speck of dust or scrap of litter about the palace, where floors, walls, and furniture were being dusted and cleaned all day long.—Chicago News.

Meteorological Instinct.

Mr. W. Mattieu Williams thinks that the instinct which guides the swallow southward in the autumn is probably of a very practical and unpoetic kind. Its food is chiefly flying insects, whose development ceases with the advance of cold from the north, and in migrating the bird is simply following its retreating food supply.—Arkansas Traveller.



Chicago and Denver, only two hours by rail from Lincoln, the capital, and forty minutes from Omaha, the metropolis of the State.

Population about 9,000 and rapidly increasing.

Has one of the finest systems of Water Works in the State.

Streets are well lighted by gas.

A street railway in operation.

Grades of the streets established, and bonds voted for the purpose of constructing sewerage and paving of Main Street, work to commence thereon in the spring of 1888.

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

An Opera House, costing \$50,000.

Neb. State Preserve and Canning factory, capital \$13,000, capacity 300,000 cans per year and employs 40 hands.

Brick and Terra Works, capital \$50,000, capacity 10,000 bricks per day, employs thirty hands.

Plattsmouth Canning Factory, capital \$30,000, capacity 1,500,000 cans per year and employs 125 hands, turned over in one year's business about \$100,000.

Two daily papers; one Republican and one Democratic.

Schulzacher buggy and wagon factory.

Pepperberg's cigar manufactory, employs fifteen hands, and largely supplies the trade of southwestern Nebraska.

Dulor & Co's. new Packing House.

The great C. B. & Q. Railroad machine shops, round houses, storehouses, &c., are maintained at this point for the use of its system west of the Missouri River, employing many hundreds of hands, and disbursing to employees monthly about \$30,000.

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

Over 2,000 miles of railroad 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 & C. B. and the B. M. R. R. in Nebraska.

The proximity of the land around 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.

To locate legitimate manufacturing enterprises, the citizens of Plattsmouth would doubtless make reasonable arrangements 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 the good residence lots can be bought at from \$150 to \$350; land near the city can be purchased at from \$200 to \$400 per acre. Within the next twelve months our city expects to welcome the Missouri Pacific and the Omaha and Southern Railways into its corporate limits.

The facts 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 Park, the most beautiful and desirable residence locality in the city, where lots may be purchased from \$150 to \$200, each. This picturesque addition is accessible by either Chicago or Lincoln Avenues or by South 9th Street and may be reached in a ten minutes walk from the business center. South Park is more rapidly building up than any other part of the city. Correspondence solicited.

Robt. B. Windham.

JULIUS PEPPERBERG, MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF CIGARS, including our Flor de Peperberg's and 'Buds' FULL LINE OF TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES always in stock. Nov. 26, 1885.

GENUINE SINGER Sewing Machines with high speed and vibrating shuttle, sold on time. Easy payments or cash. F. J. BICKNELL, Manager Plattsmouth Branch.

HEALTH IS WEALTH! Dr. E. C. ... Nerve and Brain Treatment ... Convulsions ... Headache ...

WHEN YOU WANT WORK DONE OF ANY KIND CALL ON L. E. Larson, Contractor and Builder Sept. 13, 1887.

FOR SALE—On reasonable terms my residence on the N. W. corner of Elm and 11th streets. Said property consists of 1/2 block with a good story and a half house of six rooms, two wardrobes and one parlor, well and city water; twenty-seventy heating apparatus, and an abundance of small fruit of all kinds. P. D. BATES.

M. B. MURPHY & Co., DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, FLOUR, FEED & PROVISIONS. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FINE CROCKERY M. B. MURPHY & CO.

Frank - Carruth HAS A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF JEWELRY AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL THINGS TO BE SEEN. CLOCKS:—Of all sizes, makes and prices. Warranted. WATCHES:—Rockford, Fredonia, Columbus, Aurora &c. All these movements are so well known that they need no commendation. All are warranted. CHAINS:—In this line of goods I have everything—almost, if not quite. Ladies' and Gents' short or long chains; solid, rolled plate, or any other kind. Also emblem pins of all the secret orders; chains, lockets, rings, cuff buttons, gold pens etc.

Frank Carruth, MAIN STREET JONATHAN HATT & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CITY MEAT MARKET. PORK PACKERS AND DEALERS IN BUTTER AND EGGS. BEEF, PORK, MUTTON AND VEAL. THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS ALWAYS ON HAND. Sugar Cured Meats, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c., of our own make. The best brands of OYSTERS, in cans and bulk, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GIVE 'EM A CALL!