

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1887.

NUMBER 67.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. D. SIMPSON
Clerk, C. H. SMITH
Treasurer, J. H. WATKINSON
Attorney, BYRON CLARK
Engineer, A. MADOLE
Police Judge, J. S. MATTHEWS
Marshal, W. H. MALLER
Councillmen, 1st ward, J. V. WOODRICH
" 2nd, J. W. WATKINSON
" 3rd, W. M. WELLS
" 4th, M. B. MURPHY
" 5th, S. W. DUFFON
" 6th, E. S. GREENE
" 7th, P. M. GARDNER
" 8th, J. W. JOHNSON
Board Pub. Works, FRED GOEDER
D. H. HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer, D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer, T. D. POLLOCK
Clerk, J. M. ROBINSON
Deputy Clerk, C. C. McPHERSON
Clerk of District Court, W. C. SHAWALTER
Sheriff, J. C. HICKMAN
Deputy Sheriff, B. C. YEOMANS
Surveyor, A. MADOLE
Atty. Gen., ALLEN HERRICK
Supt. of Pub. Schools, MAYNARD SPINK
County Judge, C. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

LOUIS F. OLTE, Chm., Weeping Water
A. B. TODD, Plattsmouth
A. B. DEERSON, Elmwood

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE NO. 116, 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; W. H. R. A. Aite, Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Morris, Recorder.

CLASS CAMP NO. 322, MODERN WOODMEN of America—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at K. of P. hall. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. L. A. Gutsch, Venerable Consul; G. W. Niles, Worthy Adviser; D. B. Smith, Ex. Banker; W. C. Williams, 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. L. A. Gutsch, M. W.; S. C. Green, Foreman; S. C. White, Recorder; S. A. Newcomer, Overseer.

MCCORMICK POST 45 G. A. R.—ROSTER.
J. W. JOHNSON, Commander
V. S. FAY, Senior Vice
E. A. BARRIS, Junior Vice
GEO. NILES, Adjutant
ADRIAN E. HARRIS, Quartermaster
M. MADOLE, Chaplain
CHARLES F. HARRIS, Sergeant
BENJ. HEMPLE, Sergeant
JAMES H. HARRIS, Sergeant
ALFRED WRIGHT, Post-Captain
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

OF
Unique Designs and Patterns

AT THE USUAL

Cheap Prices

AT

SMITH & BLACK'S.

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS

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

American Central-St. Louis, Assets	\$1,258,001
Commercial Union-England,	2,356,914
Fire Association-Philadelphia,	4,445,276
Franklin-Philadelphia,	3,117,106
Home-New York,	7,855,969
Ins. Co. of N. York-Phil.,	8,474,392
Liverpool & London & Globe-Eng.	6,639,781
North British-Scotland,	3,378,754
Western Union-England,	1,245,406
Springfield F. & M.-Springfield,	3,044,015
Total Assets,	\$43,115,774

0523 Adjusted and Paid at this Agency

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

Makes a Threat.
PARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Deroudele declares he will convert the patriotic league into a revolutionary society if Ferry is elected president.

The River Closed.
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from LaCrosse, Wis., says the ice stopped running in the Mississippi river last night and to-day the river is closed, the earliest ever known. The thermometer marked 20 degrees below last night.

To Elect a Successor.
PARIS, Nov. 28.—The congress of the senate and chamber of deputies will meet Friday at Versailles to elect a successor to President Grevy. Grevy's letter of resignation will be short. He will disclaim all responsibility for the consequences of his retirement.

Trouble Anticipated.
EL PASO, TEX., Nov. 28.—The day shift at the El Paso smelting works struck today for higher wages and the redress of alleged grievances. Most of them returned to work in the afternoon, but some of the American strikers say they propose to shut the smelting works up. Trouble is anticipated.

Threatens the Judge.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—At the afternoon session of the Most trial Judge Cowie announced that he had received a letter saying: "If you charge against Herr Most you will die. Death for all officers is their due." Another letter, unsigned, and containing no threat, reminded the Judge that Sharp should go to Sing Sing before Most is again imprisoned.

Crusity Confirmed.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 28.—A special to the Post from Indianapolis says: "Gov. Oglesby has made a private investigation into the charges of cruelty at the women's state reformatory. He found that the girls are tied up by the wrists or with handkerchiefs and whipped brutally on the bare backs. Attempts at bribery were also discovered, and whispers of deeper scandals circulated. The governor recommends a change of punishment by solitary confinement instead of flogging."

A Rabid Circular.
CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The anarchists of this city have prepared a rabid circular for distribution among the workmen here. It is headed with the single word "Fight." The circular denounces the anarchists' trial and execution and declares nothing but force will win. It advises "preparation" for the "revolution." "Whoever joins us," says the circular, "must take all the consequences upon himself and must be ready to sacrifice everything for the cause, even should it be his life."

A High Handed Proceeding.
NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamer Harlan, from Bluefield, to day brings a letter which the captain received before sailing. It is written by N. P. Allen, master and owner of the American schooner Mendia, and states that on November 29 an armed force took possession of his vessel and the steamer William S. Moore, both trading under licenses from the Mosquito government. When asked for their authority the men who wore Nicaraguan uniforms, showed their rifles. The letter asks that the matter be placed before the United States government as soon as possible.

A Disastrous Cyclone in Texas.
MINNEOLA, TEX., Nov. 27.—Minneola, the principal town in Wood County, is at the crossing of the Missouri Pacific Division branch, and the Texas and Pacific Railroads, with about 1500 inhabitants. Last night about 9:30 the town was visited by a whirlwind that caused at a moderate estimate, a damage of \$40,000 to buildings and stocks of goods and also caused the death of six persons. About 9 o'clock two dense black clouds were noticed, one in the southeast, the other in the northwest, lightning playing freely about their surfaces. They rapidly approached, and meeting here, developed a violent cyclone storm, which first damaging some dwellings in the northwestern part of the town, whirled around to the southwestern, and then with a roar, came sweeping through the town on their mission of death and destruction. South of the Texas and Pacific Railway 2 negro cabins were damaged but beyond trees and cut's, none of the

occupants were injured. From one of them a babe was carried out of the house and dropped some distance away, where it was found still sleeping peacefully. The wind then swept onward toward the northeast, wrecking three negro houses on the north of the railway, then striking the McDonald Hall, a frame building, the former dramatic hall of Minneola, in which a negro festival was in progress. It was instantly destroyed, and it is marvelous the deaths were not more for it was thronged. Through the shattered walls, roof and window openings poured the dusky swarm, bruised, bleeding and scared, as only the negro can be scared. In a few moments the work of rescue of those caught beneath the collapsed building, with the aid and under the direction of the white citizens, began, and in a few hours all were taken out; five dead and ten or twelve seriously injured, one of the latter dying this morning.

After wrecking the hall, the wind rushed on, unroofing nearly all the business houses, passed the eastern part of the town, destroying the house of Albert Wolf, and then, tearing down fences and out-buildings, it swept out to the country. Five walls were torn down and tin roofs were rolled and carried, in some instances, a fourth of a mile. Then came a deluging rain, damaging the stocks of goods thus exposed. The principal losers are:

R. P. Glenn, stock and buildings, \$3000; S. Munzshelmer, buildings, \$1,000; B. F. Read, stock, \$250; building, \$500; Tom Breen, building, \$500; Albert Wolf house and furniture, \$1500; S. R. Bruce, stock, \$2500; Sodeskar & Co., stock, \$3000; I. G. Bromberger, stock and frame building, \$80; Geo. Denson, stock and buildings, \$190; H. M. Page, building, a stock, \$600. These estimates of losses are moderate, for many of the dealers had general stocks valued at from \$5000 to \$25,000, and in some of the stores everything that could be injured by water is damaged. Robert Graham had two residences destroyed, from which the occupants escaped uninjured.

The Knights of Pythias Hall was unroofed and their paraphernalia much damaged. The Wolf building was lifted from its foundation, moved eastward 5 or 6 feet then dropped back on the ground, the rear part of the "L" being twisted almost at right angles to its former position. The total number of houses destroyed is ten and the injured fourteen.

SONGS OF CONTENT.

I wouldn't be bothered with wealth
And the care that its keeping attends;
But I want what is richer—good health,
And a bevy of bonny good friends.
I chouse not to grieve o'er the past—
What is grief but the soul of decay?
Let me live the life's joy while they last—
What is life but the stretch of a day?
Away with ambition—a dream—
A shadow that shrinks with the light;
Or the bubble that, borne on the stream,
Lives a moment, then bursts from the sight.
But give me content—'tis a crown
Ne'er the kings of the earth yet possessed,
And the prince and the courtier and clown,
If they wish, they may take all the rest.
—The Earth.

BREAKING UP THE CAMP.

The Parting of the Gypsies—A Picturesquely Sad Scene.
Here were perhaps two score gypsies. Camp was to be broken at the end of the next week. The wanderers were to be scattered broadcast. It was a sad scene, for they would all never meet again, even though all should know the boundless gypsy joy of the spring-time outgoing. And there is a large and ample human regard, one for another, in this community of roadside interest and companionship, which we of the "civilized" ways can never know. Tinker Zeke was not alone in his mournful regret. The camp was rife with it, just as the landscape, sky and air were instinct with the tender sadness of the dying year.

It seemed to me, nor was it all of seeming, that the fires themselves burned with less crackle and flame. Even the sizzling pots, hanging from the grimey kettles, boiled and blubbed in minor heartside tones. Over in the coves the tethered horses stood meekly silent, with lowered heads, or nibbled at their food as if in serious rumination. Good wives sat by the tent mouth in quiet discussion with their husbands, or busied themselves with the morning meal less spry and chipper than is the gypsy woman's way. Youths bringing water from the stream or returning to camp with grain and fodder for the animals did their work gloomily, and with none of the summertime whoop and halloo. And there were groups of older gypsy men, seated on wagon seats, leaning their backs against trees, who smoked their pipes with long, strong introspective puffs, and said little, while that little was measured and reflective. Old spaw wives pattered and pattered cheerfully, unsteadier in tone, more restless in movement, and full of that peculiar resentment to change, so true and pathetic a sentiment on the overripe faculties of old age. Gypsy losses, ever demure in the presence of potent act or fact in their elders, but miracles of winsome physical and heart fire abandonment in joyous hours, looked twice their age in their long gowms and faces. And even the gypsy dogs, those rare and wild, and even more so, those who pretend to be of sullen ignorance out gypsy the slyest Roman themselves, sat ranged in deferential distances from the camp fires, the embodiment of dreary dolefulness.—Edgar L. Watson's Letter.

POVERTY OF PARIS.

SOMBER SIDE OF LIFE IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

A Census of the Existent Indigency—One Hundred and Forty Thousand People Enrolled for Public Charity—List of Paupers of Foreign Birth.

Who has not in his mind's eye linked the name Paris with gaiety and pleasure? Who has not conceived Paris a vast haven where the cares of earth are cast aside, where misery and misfortune are unknown, where human enjoyment has reached its climax, and where fountains of pure silver have an unceasing flow? The casual tourist finds no contradiction in this romantic ideal, for Paris in itself is a world whose variegated social strata present separate studies which could be profitably pursued for a lifetime. The French have the happy faculty of presenting the bright side of everything, while their proverbial good manners add an additional luster which is well calculated to satisfy the ordinary mind.

But Paris without riches and poverty, vice and virtue, happiness and misery, would, indeed, be a strange anomaly of human association. It is true we get a gleam of certain phases of Parisian life from the "Confession of Claud," "L'Assomoir" or "Camille," yet it is hard to believe that such a degree of depravity has a secure footing in the French capital. The facts have not been overdrawn, however, the only dispute being the extent to which vice has obtained.

THE EXISTENT INDIGENCY.
As to the existent indigency more rational data can be obtained. Every three years a census is taken of the population enrolled at the beneficence offices of the twenty districts into which Paris is divided. The object of the census is twofold. First, by it are obtained the names of all persons who are entitled to public aid; second, a close study is made of their true situation with a view to rendering as many as possible self-sustaining.

According to the previous register there were enrolled for public charity 51,881 heads of families, representing 140,588 persons. The board of visitors have eliminated 4,000 heads of families, representing 17,000, leaving registered at present 47,887 heads of families or 123,588 persons. Comparing this result with that of 1880 we find the number of heads of families has increased by 812, while the individuals comprised have diminished by 411. Each dependent domestic group is therefore relatively less numerous, while the individual applicants have sensibly increased. In 1880 Paris had 1,908,000 inhabitants and 123,755 indigents, or 6.22 per cent. To-day the population is 2,229,000, of which 5.43 per cent. are dependent on public charity.

In all the districts the number of assisted women is far greater than that of the men. For every 24 males enrolled there are 41 females. This is easily explained on the grounds that the labor of women is less remunerative, and they have less repugnance in recurring to the public charities.

PAUPERS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

The native Parisians are by no means the majority of those whose names are on the dependent rolls. For every 1,000 Paris and its Department of the Seine furnishes 227 of the provinces, 708; foreign, 67. Taking 1,000 names of those of foreign birth, the Germans lead with 497; Belgians, 356; Dutch, 173; Italians, 52; English, 19; Spaniards, 3; Americans and Turks, 0. It will be observed that Germany furnishes by far the larger number of Parisian paupers of foreign birth. This is explained by the fact that the Germans are the most migratory of all people, and in search of the "daily bread" have invaded the world.

In general the German emigrant is a model of industry, economy and of irreproachable customs, and putting in precisely the French proverb that "there are no senseless occupations, there are only senseless people," have undertaken almost every department of labor and trade. The Frenchman who enjoys in his own country an easily won livelihood and an excellent climate seldom crosses the frontier, while the German, whose conditions are less favorable, is found widely scattered.

The judgment of the army of paupers in Paris forms an interesting study. More than a fourth part live almost gratuitously, confined in grotto, caverns and cellars; one half pay from 100 to 2,000 francs rent per annum. Sixty-one per cent. of these holes or hovels have only one bed; the rest have two, three, four and even five apartments. The inhabitants of these rooms belong to all professions, comprising thousands of the fruits seen of art in all its manifestations and forms.—San Francisco Chronicle.

I expected to find the Russians a fierce-looking people, and as they were the very opposite. Fearless must be accompanied by a degree of mental substance. The average Russian one meets in the streets or in the country is of medium size. He is of light yellow tan color, from exposure to weather and existence upon coarse food. Generally his wear is full beard, and very times out of five it is light in color and very filthy. His hair is about two inches thick, bent as if the work was done with a meat ax or a circular saw, and besides being combed down in front is slightly parted in the middle, as though he were not sure whether he is a male or a female. He invariably wears high topped boots and his trousers are tucked into the boot tops. The boot tops have a series of finely artistic wrinkles midway, and are generally well oiled. This is the only tasteful indication in the dress. The coat of a peasant is a cross between a robe, a frock and a blouse. It comes almost to the knees, is single breasted and has a wide belt. The subject is a driver he wears a robe and belt, and the garment is of the cloth and comes to the ground. The headwear is a broad cap with low crown.

The Russian is as filthy as he is ignorant and unsightly. Only three or four of the principal hotels have any preparations for bathing, and these are extremely meager. The Russian bath in Russia is a myth. I paid three roubles for a place to take a very ordinary bath in the principal hotel. Not one palace in five has a bath, and as the waters of the Neva are too cold for swimming baths, the people, as a mass, shed their accumulated dirt like fish scales. And since dried fish, oil and cured vegetables form the staple diet for the majority of the people, and the Neva, which furnishes the water supply, can be detected miles distant by the nostrils, it is only the cold atmosphere that prevents long urinary lists.—Cor. New

THE DAYLIGHT STORE



Ladies' Cloaks,
FROM \$3 TO \$50
Misses' Cloaks,
FROM \$2 TO \$12
Short - Wraps
IN ALL STYLES.
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FROM \$6 TO \$25.



A full line of
STREET - JACKETS
FROM \$2 TO \$16
JOS. V. WECKBACH'S
DAYLIGHT STORE.

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THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Grand - Inauguration

Of our first series of

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 82 1/2 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,

SOLOMON & NATHAN,

White Front Dry Goods House.
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