

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1888.

NUMBER 910

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. D. SEEPSON
Clerk, C. H. SMITH
Treasurer, J. H. WATKINS
Aldermen, BYRON CLARK
Engineer, A. MADOLE
Police Judge, J. S. METZGER
Marshal, W. H. BARKER
Councilman, 1st ward, J. V. WOODRICH
" 2nd, J. M. WHEELER
" 3rd, J. W. WEBER
" 4th, J. B. MURPHY
" 5th, J. S. GREENGLASS
" 6th, J. P. McCAGHEN, PRES.
Board Pub. Works, J. W. BARKER, CHAIRMAN
D. H. HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer, D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer, J. H. WATKINS
Clerk, R. C. CRITCHFIELD
Deputy Clerk, E. A. WOODRICH
Recorder of Deeds, J. W. B. POOL
Deputy Recorder, W. C. SHAWWALTER
Clerk of District Court, J. C. KIRKREARY
Sheriff, J. S. MADOLE
Surveyor, ALLEN BRESON
Atorney, MAXWELL STENK
Supt. of Pub. Schools, C. RUSSELL
County Judge, C. RUSSELL
Board of Supervisors, Plattsmouth
A. B. TOLLE, Weeping Water
L. H. BARKER, Gering
A. B. BARKER, Beatwood

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE NO. 16, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.
TURKISH LODGE NO. 31, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. J. A. Gutschick, M. W.; S. C. Green, Foreman; C. W. Willett, Recorder; L. A. Neumann, Overseer.
PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 3, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. J. A. Gutschick, M. W.; S. C. Green, Foreman; C. W. Willett, Recorder; L. A. Neumann, Overseer.
McCOMBIE POST 45 C. A. R.—Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient members are respectfully invited to attend. J. W. Johnson, Commander; C. S. Evans, Senior Vice; E. S. Evans, Junior Vice; J. W. Johnson, Adjutant; A. H. Evans, Sergeant; J. W. Johnson, Quartermaster; J. W. Johnson, Chaplain; J. W. Johnson, Post Chaplain. Meets Saturday evening.

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American Central-St. Louis, Assets \$1,258,100	2,296,314
Commercial Union-England, " 2,000,000	4,415,276
Fire Association-Philadelphia, " 4,415,276	3,117,106
Franklin-Philadelphia, " 3,117,106	7,835,549
Home-New York, " 7,835,549	8,474,392
Ins. Co. of North America, Phil., " 8,474,392	6,639,781
Liverpool-London & Globe-Eng, " 6,639,781	3,378,754
North British & Mercantile-Eng, " 3,378,754	1,245,496
Norwich Union-England, " 1,245,496	3,041,915
Springfield F. & M.-Springfield, " 3,041,915	
Total Assets, \$12,118,774	

55333 A. 1. and Paid at this Agency

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OF HOLIDAY GOODS, ALSO

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Unique Designs and Patterns

AT THE USUAL

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BORROWED AND STOLEN.

Weather Indications.
For Nebraska and Iowa: Threatening weather, followed by light rain or snow, slightly colder, stationary temperature, light to fresh winds generally easterly.

Killed Two and Injured Four.

BARNESVILLE, O., Feb. 2.—The boiler of a portable saw mill on the farm of Lafayette Bolen exploded yesterday afternoon, instantly killing two men and seriously injuring four.

The Fire Record.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., Feb. 3.—This town, which has been so long blockaded by the blizzard, was visited by a fire early yesterday morning which caused a loss of \$18,000. The block containing Barrel Bros.' hardware store was burned.

Sheridan Lined in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Gen. Sheridan was driven around the city yesterday morning and was greeted everywhere by tremendous crowds, who cheered him wildly. A reception was given in Faneuil hall at noon and the place was packed the crowds extending far out into the street.

The Deficiency Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The president yesterday approved the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and making appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of the act of March 2, 1887, in reference to gariculture stations.

Liquor Houses Closed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—There is not a wholesale liquor house open in the city tonight. The three that had been holding permits to sell for legitimate purposes were all doing business under a firm name, such as "McCormick & Co." Judge Given holds that a permit can issue properly to only one person, and that the person so named shall be the only one who shall sell or deliver the liquor. Since these firms all have done business under the firm name, the judge holds that they have violated the permit, so their stock is now under seizure and their cases will come up at the next term of court.

Reduced Rates to Omaha.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A big break was made yesterday in freight rates between Chicago and Omaha, the reductions on several classes averaging 50 per cent. First class was reduced from 75 to 40 cents per 100 pounds, and other classes in proportion. Iowa roads had up to this time been able to hold up their through rates, but the war started by the Burlington & Northern in the northwest was too much of a pressure, and the freight officials west at once began to contract for business on a lower basis. This precipitated yesterday's break. Late in the afternoon the demoralization reached the Kansas City roads and the same schedule as yesterday to Omaha will be put in to-day to southwestern Missouri river points.

Iowa's Railway Fight.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—The railroad fight was formally precipitated in the senate yesterday afternoon in a long and exciting session. The railroad committee reported favorably on the bill to reduce passenger fares to 2 cents a mile. The bill was warmly supported by Senators Young, McVay and Finn. A number of other senators, while not absolutely opposed to the proposed reduction, held that the people of the state were more interested in securing lower freight rates than lower passenger fare, so they introduced motions and amendments of one kind or another to have the bill referred back to the committee until the freight matters could be brought up. The whole session was consumed in fighting this proposition, and finally a motion prevailed to recommit the whole matter to the committee, with instructions to consider the freight matter first, or at least as soon as the other. Several telegraphic protests have been received from workmen against this 2-cent fare bill, claiming that, if passed, the railroads would retaliate by cutting down the wages of their employees. Many business men are sending in protests also on the ground that they are more interested in getting lower freight rates. Senator Harsh received yesterday a lengthy protest to the bill signed by sixty six members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen at Creston. The sentiment against the bill, or against having it considered first in preference to freight reduction, is growing in strength daily.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed yesterday: Ashley H. Ricker, Colbergan, Pierce county, vice William Klitzke, resigned; Bouldt, McLean, Keya Paha county, vice William S. Rowan, resigned.

American Pork Barred Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—United States Consul Elfving, at Stockholm, has informed the state department the Swedish government has declared against the importation of pork from the United States unless it is well salted. The consul says the order is founded on a report that a hog pestilence is raging in the United States.

Trouble in the Coal Regions.

READING, Pa., Feb. 3.—More trouble occurred in the coal regions yesterday morning. Some twenty-five foreigners who were on their way to work at the William Penn colliery were shot at and driven back home. Coal and iron police are on duty heavily armed with carbines, and this force will be doubled to protect non-union men on their way home.

Big Muddy Rising at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—The Missouri river registered 9 2/10 feet above the low water mark this morning and is rising at the rate of four inches in twenty-four hours. The January rise has set in, but there is no likelihood that it will reach the height attained last year. The river on December 21 was 3 1/10 feet above the low water mark, which is the lowest point reached in many years. About two miles above Quindar's, a large quantity of broken ice has become wedged in the curve of the river, but below this there is comparatively little ice. The ice gorge at Lawrence, Kan., broke this morning and the volume of ice came down the Kaw and stopped just above the Rock Island bridge, near Wyandotte. Part of the temporary bridge gave way tonight, and it now looks as if the Union Pacific and several other bridges would go also.

Experiments of a Yonkers Inventor.

There are a great many interesting characters among the inventors who yearly troop down to Washington to see about their patents. One of these men, William Heckert, of Yonkers, talked his hearers into a state of enthusiasm the other day about the medical qualities of sulphur. Mr. Heckert says that in reading the history of Italy and other volcanic regions, he found that periods of freedom from epidemic disease corresponded with periods of volcanic activity. In comparing labor statistics he found one trade in which consumption was unknown, that of sulphuric acid making. It occurred to him that the antiseptic properties of the sulphur fumes killed the disease germs in all these cases. His wife was a hopeless consumptive. He began having her inhale continuously the fumes given off by the boiling of ordinary floured sulphur in water. To his delight she began to mend, and in time was completely cured. In other cases, the names and dates of which are too numerous for repetition, he was successful.

While Mr. Heckert patents many of his ideas he is quite willing that the consumptive public should have the full benefit of this. The apparatus is simply a glass retort with a spirit lamp beneath and a tube from which the patients may fill his lungs with the sulphur vapors. A solution of common sulphur and water boiling in the retort will produce the necessary vapor. So firmly convinced of the feasibility of the remedy has its discoverer become, that nothing but his busy life has prevented his urging some wealthy philanthropist to open a small hospital for consumptives, where it may be given a fair public trial.

Many an old custom, remedy or rule of health had its root as firmly balled in the truth as the most new fangled of modern scientific maxims. Probably no one of the endless generations of little Yankers whose grandmothers used to wash with molasses and brimstone, was ever convinced that the medicine really did him any good. In fact nothing more than Dickens' familiar delineation of the motherly Mrs. Squeers treating her young charges to this nauseous mess is needed to render sulphur a discredited remedy. Yet if the word of this simple hearted inventor and those of some who have taken up the study of the question are to be accepted, sulphur is the king of panaceas.—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

Clothing for Winter.

One of the most common faults of our northern people is wearing an excess of clothing. One has only to look about him to note ladies, even early in the season, wrapped in furs, plush cloaks and other thick coverings, while any number of men are to be seen with overcoats sufficiently heavy to protect them from the severest cold in winter. To thus early become accustomed to such clothing is, of course, unwise in the extreme, and many must eventually pay the penalty of the habit. "Leave off your winter clothes late in the spring and put them on early in the autumn," is a wise injunction, but it must not be literally rendered. One should not, of course, thus early assume throughout his heaviest clothing, but the change should be made gradually. To put on warm under flannels early in the autumn is a sensible rule for all to follow. Equally as good a rule is to wear the fall overcoat as late as one can and be comfortable. Rather than trust entirely to clothing to keep warm, we should depend much upon exercise, and if too heavy wraps or overcoats are worn, that cannot be taken in sufficient amount to maintain good health, or when indulged in the body is liable to become overheated, and a "cold" is generally the consequence. A very common error with men oftener than women, is to wear, even in the coldest weather, too heavy outer clothing.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Use of Water at Meals.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view most generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals, water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalytic body, and a given quantity will work almost indefinitely provided the peptones are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water, drunk freely before meals, has, however, another beneficial result—it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucus membrane during the intervals of repose, and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract. The mucus thus cleaned is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. According to Dr. Luff, who has recently conducted a special study, cold water should be given to persons who have sufficient vitality to react and hot water to the others. In chronic gastric catarrh it is extremely beneficial to drink warm or hot water before meals, and salt is said in most cases to add to the good effect produced.—British Medical Journal.

Washington's Famous Hotel.

Willard's hotel is a sort of milestone marking the growth of Washington. It is within the memory of men now living that what is now the spacious hotel was merely a country inn, with a front of not more than thirty feet. The oldest portion of the grand hotel of today was built about three-quarters of a century ago, and was known first as the City hotel, afterward as Williamson's, and again it was called Fuller's, under which it was known until about the '50s, when the Willard brothers took the house and gave it their name. As the city grew the house grew, until it now occupies more than two-thirds of a block of ground, its many stories of apartments furnishing accommodation for a thousand guests.

Through its many years it has ever been the favorite resort of statesmen in both houses of congress. Many consultations which had for their object the happiness of millions have been held there, during the war officers of all grades found it a welcome refuge from the wearisome details and privations of campaigning. Presidents-elect have gone out from it to take the oath of office. Many episodes of great moment, deciding important steps of public policy, have been held there. Young brides and their brides visiting the capital feel that their wedding tour has not been perfectly rounded unless they visit the famous hotel. The building now has a front of 150 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and runs 350 feet on Fourteenth street. It is the hotel of Washington.—New York Graphic.

Bismarck's Narrow Escape.

According to private correspondence from Berlin, Prince Bismarck has been considerably troubled of late by the effect of the bullet wound he received so many years ago from the revolver of a would be assassin. Many people have forgotten even the circumstance that the great German chancellor was so murderously attacked by the youth Blind, but as a matter of fact five shots were discharged at him, and it was simply owing to the sturdy way in which he grasped his assailant's arm that only one of them took effect. This bullet glanced off one of the chancellor's lower ribs, and a long excruciating pain developed in consequence still marks the place.

As it turned out, too, Bismarck's risk was by no means at an end when he grappled with and seized his assailant. A military guard hurried up on hearing the chancellor's shouts, and the impulse of the foremost of these stalwart Prussian grenadiers, on seeing a comparatively feeble stripping being held and seemingly maltreated by a ponderous man with a bald head—for Bismarck's hat had fallen off—was to club his rifle and bring it down on the latter's bare pate. Luckily for Germany, however, the chancellor warded off his impending fate by shouting out, "Hold on! I am Bismarck!" on which, as the latter himself tells the story, the soldier dropped his weapon in a much greater fright than that of his escaped victim.—London Figaro.

"Swapping" Out West.

"Swapping is always associated with western life," said a real estate broker to a reporter. "One always imagines a cowboy or ranchman meeting another and exchanging a horse for a gun, and a blanket or a number of cuts for a piece of land. This latter is not only carried on in the west. You would be surprised to see what queer transactions we have to make sometimes. A lady in this city who had some fine diamonds, wished to make an investment in real estate, but had no money to invest. She came to us and we managed to get a piece of land for which she gave some of her diamonds. The man who disposed of the land did not want the diamonds after he had received them, and he again managed to exchange them for a share in a good paying business in a small country town. Sometimes all the stock in the store will be valued and taken for real estate; sometimes horses and carriages will be given for businesses."—New York Mail and Express.

Rev. Dr. Warren claims that if there were no women on the stage no men would go to the theatre.

Forty-five years ago there was not a postage stamp in the United States.

The Daylight Store.

Just after our inventory, we reduce prices to sell the goods rather than to carry over. We are willing to sell our entire Winter Goods at cost. Staples we have a large quantity and offer them very low. Calicos 3 to 5 cents per yard, making the best standard of them at 20 yards for \$1.00. Gingham best dress styles 10 cents per yard. Dress goods all kinds at the very lowest prices, from 5 cents per yard upward. Woolen hose we offer at cost, extra fine. Ladies cashmere hose, worth \$1.00, now 75 cents, fine heavy wool 40 cents, now 25; children's fine ribbed worth 50, now 30. Underware must go at low prices, as we will not keep them over.

Our Gents Silver Grey Marino Shirts and drawers, former prices 50 now 35. Our Gents Silver Grey Marino Shirts and drawers, extra quality 75 now 50. Our Scarlet all wool shirts and drawers fine quality \$1.00 now 75 cents. Our scarlet all wool shirts and drawers, fine quality \$1.25 now 1.00. Our scarlet all wool shirts and drawers, fine quality \$1.75 now 1.25. Our scarlet all wool shirts and drawers, fine quality \$2.00 now 1.40.

Ladies' Underwear.

EQUALLY AS CHEAP.
Our 25 per cent. discount on cloaks, is still good. We are determined to close out our entire stock and never before has such an opportunity been offered to economical buyers to purchase the best qualities for so little money.

Joseph V. Weckbach.

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