The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR | PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1888. | NUMBER 128.

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 J MURPHY P W DOLAN
" 4th. "	E S GREGSEL F MCCALLEN, PRES
Board Pub. Works	J W JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN FRED GOODER D H HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer,	D A CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer,	THOS POLLOCK
Clerk,	FRED CRITCHFIELD
Deputy Clerk,	ISAAC CRITCHFIELD
Recorder of Deeds	W. H. POOL
Deputy Recorder	JOHN M LEYDA
Clerk of District Court,	W. G. SHOWALTER
Sheriff,	J. C. EIKENBARY
Surveyor,	A. MADOLE
Attorney,	ALLEN BERSON
Supt. of Pub. Schools,	MAYNARD SPIKE
County Judge,	C. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A. B. TODD,	Plattsmouth
LOUIS FOLEY, Chm.,	Weeping Water
A. B. DICKSON,	Elmwood

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CASS LODGE No. 145, 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. M. White, Master Workman; R. A. Tutte, Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Morris, Recorder.

CASS CAMP NO. 32, 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. L. Dies, Worthy Adviser; D. B. Smith, Ex Banker; W. C. Willetts, Clerk.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 6, 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; L. A. Newcomer, Overseer.

McDONALD POST 43 G. A. R.

ROSTER.

J. W. Johnson.....Commander.
C. S. Twiss.....Senior Vice "
F. A. Bates.....Junior "
Geo. Miles.....Adjutant.
August Parts.....Q. M.
Malon Dixon.....Officer of the Day.
Charles Ford.....Officer of the Guard
Benj. Herper.....Sergt Major.
Jacob Gorr Sman.....Quarter Master Sergt.
Alpha Wright.....Post Chaplain

Meeting Saturday evening

WM. L. BROWNE,

LAW OFFICE.

Personal attention to all Business Entrusted to my care.

NOTARY IN OFFICE.

Titles Examined, Abstracts Compiled, Insurance Written, Real Estate Sold.

Better Facilities for making Farm Loans than

Any Other Agency.

Plattsmouth. - Nebraska.

H. E. Palmer & Son

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS

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

American Central-St. Louis.	Assets	$1,278,100
Commercial Union-England,	"	2,596,344
Fire Association-Philadelphia,	"	3,415,576
Franklin-Philadelphia,	"	3,117,106
Home-New York,	"	7,855,749
Ins. Co. of North America, Phil.	"	8,474,362
Liverpool & London & Globe-Eng	"	6,639,781
North British & Mercantile-Eng	"	9,376,755
Norwich Union-England,	"	1,245,466
Springfield F. & M.-Springfield,	"	3,041,915

Total Assets, $42,115,774

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY

WE WILL HAVE A

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—ALSO—

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—OF—

Unique Designs and Patterns

AT THE USUAL

Cheap Prices

—AT—

SMITH & BLACK'S.

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

A NEW HORSE DISEASE.

Many Animals in New York City Suffering From an Epidemic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A disease resembling diptheria, which broke out among the horses in this city about a month ago, is keeping the veterinarians very busy. It is in the nature of an epidemic and probably there is no large stable in town that has not two or more cases of it. It invariably proves fatal unless treated heroically in its incipient stages. Scores of animals have died from it and others are dying every day. The greatest sufferers have been the truckmen, who only own one or two horses and who have but poor accommodations for them. B. Gray, who has fifteen horses in his boarding stables in Benter street, has eleven horses recovering from it and others down with it. One stable up town has over twenty cases. The first symtom of the disease, Mr. Gray says, is the refusal of the horse to eat. It becomes listless, its ears droop and it loses all interest in life. Matter exudes from its eyes, which gradually grow close. Its head and neck swell and when it breathes there is a rattle in its throat. If the disease isn't immediately checked the horse falls in his stall from exhaustion and dies. The first remedy applied in all the stables is a mustard plaster over the throat, and, if the disease has gone far, over the lungs. The throat is then syringed with a mixture of milk, whisky, eggs and flaxseed and the horse subsequently is induced to drink the same mixture. This, when done in time, will, if the horse is kept in a well ventilated stable, out of draughts, usually brings it back to health. The disease sometimes attacks nearly all the horses in a stable, but never all at once. A dozen may get sick and just as they are getting better another dozen may be affected. Mr. Gray says the disease is a new one.

The Injunction Remains.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 10.—Judge Ney to-day refused to dissolve the temporary injunction against the Cedar Falls & Minnesota railroad in favor of the Dubuque & Sioux City in a case involving the lease of the former road to the latter.

Killed in California.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 10.—Particulars of the killing of Tom E. Farnsworth a well known man and formerly a citizen of this place, has just been received from San Diego, Cal. He was acting as peace, maker between two men and was hit by a shot intended for one of them and killed instantly. He was a brother of Mrs. R. P. Draper, of this city.

The Nebraska Court Bill.

WASHINGNON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The house committee on the judiciary today directed that a favorable report be made on the Nebraska court bill, introduced by Mr. Dorsey. The bill was unanimously reported, and will be passed without trouble as soon as the judiciary committee can secure a day for the consideration of its bills. It may be that Mr. Dorsey can secure unanimous consent to call it before the judiciary committee today.

Three Saloon Injunctions.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 10.—Three permanent injunctions were ordered against the saloons today. These are the first granted after the continuous effort made, since the prohibition law was first passed, to close the saloons here. Before the writs were issued by the clerk, the defendants filed supersedeas bonds, and will keep open until a decision in the final court. Suits are pending against nearly every saloon in the city, but it will take two or three years to try the cases at present.

Lumber Rates Reduced.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 10.—Tonight the rates from the Eau Claire district to all Missouri river points were reduced 2½ cents, leaving the differential only 4 cents over Chicago by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The reduction is not understood to be a mere incident of the freight war, but a paramount concession to a request made by the lumbermen of this section many times since the old bogue differential was established. The result will be a general piling of lumber here and shipment by rail and but little rafting. It is believed Frederick Weirhauser's influence has had much to do with this reduction of rates which follows so soon after his acquisition of interest here. The Omaha & Northwestern makes similar reductions.

Baled hay for sale at Holmes livery barn. d13t

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Farmer Kills His Wife, Shoots His Daughter and Suicides.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 10.—The little town of New Prague, Minn., on the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, about forty miles south of here, is in a fever of excitement over the most horrible tragedy in the history of that part of the state. Farmer John Janauschek is dead by his own hands and his wife lies by his side, murdered by her husband. Their daughter, a girl of ten, lies at the point of death with a bullet in her head from her father's pistol. The shooting occurred at 7 o'clock last night and the news was carried to New Prague by a crippled stepson of the murderer. Janauschek married a widow about twelve years ago, but they never lived happily together, the principal bone of contention being some property belonging to the wife, of which the husband desired to become posessed. Once before he had threatened to kill her, and had purchased a revolver for the purpose. Yesterday morning she filed the preliminary papers in a suit for divorce. While her son by a former marriage was in leisure attending to the matter, Janauschek went to Jordan, bought a revolver and returning to his home commenced the work of slaughter, with the above results. He was a hard drinker and bore a bad reputation in the community.

The Oklahoma Boom.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—At the conference held last night concerning the opening the Indian Territory the work was completed by the adoption of a memorial to congress and a series of resolutions which favor the opening of the territory for actual settlers only, and not for large cattle raisers or corporations. A committee of fifteen was appointed to present the memorial and resolutions to congress.

Nebraska Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Pensions were granted for Nebraskans today: Original invalid — Dawin Clark, Creston; Morin M. Hiatt, Plattsmouth. Increase —Jerome B. Brooks, York; Robert Lockwood, Schuyler.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1:30 p. m.—For Nebraska, light snow, followed by fair weather; warmer; light to fresh southernly winds, shifting to westerly.

OREGON WILD CATTLE.

The Strange Breed That Inhabits the Top of the Umpqua Mountains.

"California sportsmen can now go up to Oregon and shoot wild cattle," said John Day, an Umpqua mountain pioneer, referring to the completion of the railroad. "It is a fact that there are hundreds of wild cattle in the high hills skirting the Umpqua valley, and some of them are not more than a couple of miles from the railroad track. Some of these cattle, too, are 25 years old or more. In the mountains near Riddles and Rosebud they are probably the thickest, but they do not venture down in the valley much. They stay in the tops of the hills and get water from the living springs which rise there. For the most part they are concealed in the dense growth of oak and fir in these mountains. There is heavy underbush, too, so that it is a hard matter to get on to them. They go in bands of six or eight usually, but at night a herd of forty or fifty get together and lie down in the same yard—that is, they sleep on the same spot, which is usually a secluded place among the trees. A band of wild cattle have been known to get together on a cleared place like this every night for a couple of years.

"When feeding there are always a few bulls to act as sentinels. While the cattle graze in bands of half a dozen or so, they are nevertheless close to other bands, so that at any alarm from any one of the bulls, which leisurely feed on higher ground, they all run away together.

"The cattle are of all colors and wilder than deer. It is a hard matter to get a shot at them for the reason that their scent is so keen. They can smell a man a long distance off. They got wild in 1853 when the old man Riddles and two or three others of the first settlers came to the valley. Their cows wandered off and could not be found. After two or three years, all the pioneers had to do when they wanted beef was to rig out two or three pack animals and go up into the mountains. The cattle had to be killed on sight the same as deer or bear, for they could no more be driven down than deer could. Once killed they were quartered, packed on the horses, and carried down. They have been hunted a good deal of late years, so that there are not as many as there used to be.

"Some of the cattle are very large and fat. I have caught glimpses of bulls in the top of the Umpqua hills that astonished me. A bull I saw in the fall of '78 on the head of the Rogue river I am certain would weigh 1,400 pounds. There is good grazing in the mountains all the year round. A peculiarity about these cattle is that their eyes and horns are jet black. The retina, iris and the whole apple of the eye are one mass of black. You can't distinguish any difference in any part of it. The horns, too, while being black as ink, are long and very sharp. Brought to bay, the Oregon wild cattle are very wicked fighters."—San Francisco Examiner.

WHOLE POUNDS OF PENNIES.

Men Who Make a Business of Collecting and Exchanging Them.

An Italian, staggering under a heavy load of coin which he carried on his shoulder, tied in one end of a stout grain sack, entered the rotunda of the sub-treasury. The Italian's load consisted of 160 pounds of United States pennies. The bag and its contents were passed through the little window over the marble counter, a conditional receipt was given to the swarthy depositor, who placed it carefully in his inside pocket and stalked contentedly out of the building.

"What are you going to do with all those pennies?" was asked.

"The same as we do with all such deposits," he replied. "We count them over, sort out the counterfeit pieces and tokens, box the good ones up for reissue, and the uncurrent ones we set one side to be returned to Washington for recoinage. To-morrow or next day the depositor returns, presents his receipt and we give him bills to the amount of his deposit, less the tokens and counterfeits, if there are any."

"Where does the man pick up such a quantity of pennies?"

"I suppose he gets them from the groceries, saloon keepers and small trades people down in the neighborhood of Mott street, where they are received in great quantities. He buys them up at a small discount, then brings them here for exchange, receiving their full face value, and the difference between what he receives and what he pays for them remunerates him for his time and trouble."

"Do other people exchange pennies very often?"

"Yes, some large firms very often send large amounts for exchange. Retail stores where the odd cents are charged. The street railroads make exchanges almost every day. The Dry Dock railroad, for instance, brings in on an average $300 a day in one cent pieces and nickels; the Broadway road about $400 a day, and the elevated railroad from $500 to $1,500 in five cent pieces."

"What do you do with all this quantity of small stuff?"

"There is almost always a demand for it. Almost as many come after it as there are depositors. Small change is rather scarce than otherwise. Then, again, we ship a great deal to the west and south, where up to two or three years ago pennies were unknown and five cent pieces were rarely used. But latterly they have come into very general use. This increased demand keeps the coin moving pretty briskly now, and we seldom have any great amount on hand. Yesterday we had $9,500 in five cent pieces and $4,100 in one cent pieces, and that is a fair average of the amount on hand at this season of the year. Before the present demand in the south and west we often had larger quantities. I have seen the time when we held $150,000 in five and $20,000 in one cent pieces."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Terrible Punishment in Africa.

A recent telegram from Bechuanaland relative to the supposed massacre by Lo Benqulo, the king of Matabeleland, of 900 men proves to be exaggerated. The truth is as follows: Mr. Fred Seton, the celebrated hunter, with some English friends, Mr. Jamieson, of Dublin, Capt. Fountain and another, who were on a hunting expedition to Lo Benqulo's territory, were away in Mashonaland after big game, accompanied by a body guard of 150 Matabele warriors under an Induna. Their duty was, while ostensibly acting as guides, to watch the white hunters and prevent their leaving the actual hunting grounds, and, above all, to thwart any attempted gold prospecting. The latter attraction, nevertheless, induced the whole party to deviate from the hunting grounds toward the northern gold fields, prospecting by the way. The Induna neglecting to prevent this, one of his followers, fearing the consequences, returned and informed Lo Benqulo, who dispatched a regiment to administer the inevitable punishment. The king's messenger overtook the party and communicated the death sentence, which was immediately carried out. All the 150 natives died without a murmur, the mode of execution being two spear thrusts and a blow from a knobkerrie. The English hunters were simply cautioned and conducted back.—London Daily Chronicle.

John Ruskin's Recent Letter.

Mr. Ruskin has grieved his friends by writing a letter which is quoted in behalf of the law breakers of Trafalgar square. He admits in the opening sentence that he has not read the newspapers lately and so doesn't know much about the case. "There are," he says, "surely honest people enough in London to keep the average of rogues in quiet; and that they don't know how is the fault, not of the speakers in Trafalgar square, but of the chatterers and babblers in the houses of parliament for the last twenty years. As for right, any British citizen has a right to stand on the parapet of the terrace—if he can—to talk to any one who will listen to him, but he has no right whatever to use his paternal wealth to buy himself leave to talk nonsense in the house of commons. The shopkeepers have no business to ask the police to help them to swindle the public with cheap things, or tempt them with showy ones. Let them shut their shops up—not on Sunday merely—to please God, but all the other days of the week to give their shop boys and girls a good, long Christmas holiday, and if the boys and girls like to talk to each other from the backs of the lions or the pillars of the lampposts, don't let the Life Guards interfere, nor the police listen to what they are saying."—New York Tribune.

Weather for the Eskimo.

To speak briefly of the temperature the Eskimo most enjoys, for while he does not consider the lowest as any hardship to bear, it is not that which he likes the best, and in which choice he has a decided preference. Taking it all around, I would say that at about 20 degs. to 30 degs. below zero (leaning toward the latter if anyt, with little or no wind blowing at the time, and the sky clear or covered by only light, fleecy clouds, has given rise to more expressions of satisfaction from the Eskimo, as far as I observed while among them, than any other. I mean this, of course, as relating wholly to the weather itself, unaccompanied by any other condition than that of temperature, for the Eskimo will praise the vilest storm or welcome the worst weather if it brings with it a number of seal or walrus, a descending drove of reindeer, or anything else that makes life easy to sustain, so little does he care for the meteorological part.—Frederick Schwatka.

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. Under ware 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.

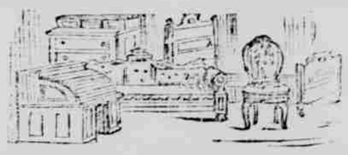
Ladies' - Underwear,

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.

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.



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SARATOGA CHIP POTATOES,

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