

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

NUMBER 135.

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CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE No. 13, O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIO LODGE No. 91, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

CLASS CAMP No. 10, MODERN WOODMEN of America. Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 1, O. O. F. W. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 1, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

McCONNIE POST 45 G. A. R. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All transient members are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. L. BROWNE, LAW OFFICE.
Personal attention to all Business entrusted to my care.
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 tried and fire-tested companies:
American Central St. Louis, Assets \$1,284,186
Commercial Union, Cincinnati, " 2,793,411
Fire Association of Philadelphia, " 4,415,276
Franklin-Philadelphia, " 3,417,496
Home-New York, " 7,850,719
Ins. Co. of North America, Phil., " 8,473,282
Liverpool, London & Globe, Eng., " 6,620,281
North British & Mercantile, Ed., " 3,378,733
Scottish Union & Edinburgh, " 1,235,498
Springfield F. & M. Springfield, " 3,214,905
Total Assets, \$42,415,774

osses A t and Paid at this Agency
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.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Socialistic Laws in Germany.
BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The reichstag has rejected the government's anti-socialist bill, and prolonged the existing laws for two years.

An Allisn Club Organized.
Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 18.—The first Allisn club for 1888 was organized at Emmetsburg, Palo Alto county, yesterday, and has opened the campaign for the Iowa man for president.

A Chinese Lottery Raided.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The police yesterday raided what is known as the American lottery company, but which is conducted by Chinese. The entire operating force of the company was secured. The company is estimated to be worth \$100,000 to \$500,000, and does a business estimated at \$10,000 to \$20,000 per day.

Omaha's Greatness Recognized.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Secretary Fairchild today issued an order ranking Omaha a port of entry. The details have all been placed in regular form and sent to the surveyor. This will enable imported goods to be shipped in bond direct to Omaha, and will be a very great advantage to importers in the great west. It will obviate all delays and appraisements at the ports of the east and elsewhere and turn the business directly over to the collector at Omaha. Senator Manderson called upon Secretary Fairchild this morning and urged immediate action which brought about the result. The Nebraska delegation in congress have been working to this end for some time and the finishing touches given today afford a source for congratulation to not only those who have been working for it, but to the citizens of Omaha.

Prospective Labor Troubles.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—It is thought in some circles that there will be serious labor troubles here this year since the stonemasons have resolved to demand eight hours as a full day's work from the bosses. Whether the bosses will yield or not is the question. This the bosses refuse to answer until it is put to them by the Stonemasons' union. A boss bricklayer at work on the New York Life Insurance building was asked if it was true that the bricklayers would join the stonemasons in their demand. "I think not," he said. "We demanded the nine hours to be a day's work and our demands were granted. We got all we wanted and so have no cause to kick. Yes, I believe the stonemasons are kicking on working ten hours." The solution of the problem will probably be that both sides will compromise and that nine hours will constitute a day's work at nine hours' pay.

After the Liquor Dealers.
AURORA, Neb., Feb. 18.—This session of Judge Norvais court is attracting great attention here. The whisky trials, as they are termed, came on yesterday and several of them were disposed of. In the appeal case of Emil Swars, the druggist, the appeal was dismissed and the decision of the police court fining him him \$100 was sustained. In addition there were five other counts against him in which he confessed judgment to one and in the others the district attorney entered a nolle. His fine in the last instance was fixed at \$225, making the aggregate \$325 and costs, and swelling the grand total to between \$100 and \$500.

In the case of the State vs. Columbus Smith for selling liquor without a license, the jury this evening brought in a verdict of guilty. This case was contested with much determination and Mr. Smith had brought counsel from Lincoln. It was in the nature of a test case and there was fought for all there was in it. There are quite a number of liquor cases and the defendants will probably confess judgment, as the Smith suit has weakened. The judge is holding evening sessions and the proceedings are waxing warm.

In the suit of Charles Norden vs. the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway company for \$1,550 damage in being injured by a hand-car, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$500. It is believed that neither side will appeal.

Bogg's Cherry Cough Syrup.
Is warranted for all that the label calls for, so if it does not relieve your cough you can call at our store and the money will be refunded to you. It acts simultaneously on all parts of the system, thereby leaving no bad results. O. P. SMITH & Co., Druggists. 325-3rd & W.

WANTED.—To rent a small house in the vicinity of this office, where further information can be obtained.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Fortunes Made by Lucky Whalers Who Find Ambergris.
The Provincetown, Mass., whalermen have been unusually successful in their voyages within the last fifty or twenty years, not only in the amount of oil obtained but in that of ambergris. Ambergris is a peculiar secretion found in a diseased whale, and is worth its weight in gold. It is not a buoyant article, and is only obtained by killing the whale, or the whale's dying and drifting ashore, when the lump of ambergris washes upon the beach after the carcass is decomposed. The ambergris (or sick) whales are usually found near the land, and when the stuff is picked up on shore the carcass of a dead whale is usually somewhere in the vicinity. When an apparently healthy whale is killed, and an examination appears to have very little oil, a search for ambergris is made. In appearance it is a dark gray, sticky substance, and very vile smelling. It is principally used in making perfumes, to "set" the odor, and as a restorer.

It is related that one afternoon, years ago, the schooner *Genoa Phillips*, of Provincetown, was drifting on the whaling grounds, when the man on lookout reported that a small, peculiar looking substance was floating off the port quarter. It was taken on deck and pronounced to be some peculiar kind of West Indian gum. After being kicked around the deck for some days it was thrown carelessly into the stern boat. The Phillips fell in with another whaler, and the crews exchanged visits. The visiting captain noticed the "gum," declared it was ambergris and revealed its value. It was taken care of, and when the vessel arrived home the sale of that lump of "gum" added \$5,000 to the general stock of the voyage.

Another captain of a merchant vessel, lying at anchor off one of the islands in the West Indies, discovered a lump as large as his two fists in the possession of a negro, who sold it to the captain for one flannel shirt and an old pair of pantaloons. It was sold in the states for \$500. A whaling crew having secured and killed a whale, cut it in two and found a dark gray mass about the size of a half barrel. In the effort to get it on deck the leadlike mass shot downward into the fathomless sea, and at least \$50,000 slipped neatly away, leaving a mad captain and a mad crew. There are living in Provincetown many retired whalers who have made fortunes in the time of ambergris, and seldom a season passes without some of her captains returning wealthy men.—Chicago Times.

Dark Waters of Superior.
How cold the dark water of Lake Superior is! One evening when we were steaming across that lake I asked the mate what was done when a man fell overboard. He coolly replied: "Nothing."

"Why?" I asked, astonished at his heartlessness.

"The water of Lake Superior is so cold that a man cannot live in it during the time it takes to stop a rapidly moving vessel and lower a boat," he replied. Then he added: "I have sailed on this lake for twenty years. During that time I have known many men to fall off vessels, but I know of no one who escaped death. He was saved by a scratch. The others were apparently killed by the shock produced by falling into such cold water." He picked up an empty can to which a long string was attached and cast it overboard. The can skipped from the crest of one wave to that of another for an instant, then dipped and filled. The heavy headed mate drew the full can up and handed it to me, saying: "Take a drink of that, and then you say what you think of your chances of swimming in Lake Superior for ten or fifteen minutes." I drank deeply, and it was as though liquid ice flowed down my throat.

"It is alleged," the mate said, "that this lake never gives up its dead, that to be drowned in Lake Superior is to be buried for all time. I do not know whether this is true or not, but I do know that I have never seen a corpse floating on the lake." I wonder if that is true? I doubted it, but I could find no sailor who had seen a dead body floating on the lake.—Frank Wilkeson in New York Times.

Selling Goods by Weight.
It is but a question of a very short time in my belief when the sale of articles of food and other materials now disposed of by "dry measure" and by "count" will be conducted entirely by weight. The Coal exchange has abolished the bushel, and all transactions in fuel both with receivers and with the consumer are by the ton. Wheat is huddled in the elevators now by the hundred weight instead of the bushel. The produce men are adopting the weight system, and the retailers are following them. Potatoes and onions are sold by the pound in many groceries now instead of by the measure. Eggs should be sold by weight, as the dozen plan is not satisfactory. There is a tendency to the adoption of the metric system in other lines, and the young men of today will see the present irregular measurement of inches, feet, yards, furlongs and miles succeeded by the less confusing system in use in France.—Globe-Democrat.

A Cheap Telephone.
To make a serviceable telephone from one house to another only requires enough wire and two cigar boxes. First select your boxes, and make a hole half an inch in diameter in the center of the bottom of each, and then place one in each of the houses you wish to connect; then get five pounds of common iron stovepipe wire, make a loop in one end and put it through the hole in your cigar box and fasten it with a nail; then draw it tight to the other box, supporting it when necessary with a stout cord.

You can easily run your line into the house by boring a hole through the glass. Support your boxes with slats nailed across the window, and your telephone is complete. The wire is one-third of an inch in diameter, and cost forty-five cents, that will carry music when the organ is playing thirty feet away in another room.—Democrat's Monthly.

Advertiser links all things closer. Who ever heard of a laggar advertising for a last leg?—Uncle Ezek.

RETURN.

"Return," we dare not say to fail
Would cry from hearts that yearn;
Love darts not bid our dead again return.

Oh, hearts that strain and yearn
As fires fast festered burn and drain,
Bow down, be still and learn.

The heart that heeded all hearts of pain
No funeral rites demand;
It echoes, while the stars remain, return
—A. C. Swainson.

PEN PICTURE OF TIBERIAS.

One of the "Holy Cities" of the Jews.
An Old Synagogue—Relics.

Hebron, Jerusalem, Safed, and Tiberias became the "holy cities" of the Jews after the Roman persecution had ceased somewhat. The Sanhedrin was at Tiberias for a number of years. Thirteen synagogues were here at one time, each one having a school connected with it as certainly as the present churches have their Sunday schools. A Jewish school of languages became the center of the Jewish faith. To learn Hebrew from a rabbi of Tiberias is even yet considered a great privilege.

The old synagogue is a building 1,600 years. Its roof is supported by stone arches and columns. In the center is a great cage-like enclosure, constructed of wood which is dried and twisted by centuries of exposure, but yet as sound as when hewed from the log. This is the resting place. Ascending the steps which lead to the interior, the rabbi opens the scroll and begins to read, and intone. The assembled congregation walk around the cage, muttering and gathering, some chiming in a high key, or imitating the blasts of a trombone through the hands. Some weep as they frantically throw up their arms; others kiss their phylacteries as they fold and unfold them about the left arm and beat time with their hands and feet. Any reference to the coming of the Messiah excites them to frenzy.

Little else remains in Tiberias to interest the student. Relics of the past are found intermingled with the necessities of the present. Dicks cut from the stonework of the old temple serve as mill stones to grind barley for the sons of Mohammed; fine old porphyry columns are thrown upon the ground and hollowed out for public house troughs; thrashing floors are paved with bits of fresco chiseled after Grecian designs paid for by Herod Antipas.

The curio are shop-lined in the public thoroughfares; the streets are hopelessly filthy; the houses are unattractive; the people are depressed; and, as the druggist tells us, "the king of the Jews" resides here. Yet here come the pilgrim Jews to die, in order that their bones may rest close to the tombs of their wise men who have gone before; some declare that here the Messiah will appear.—Edward L. Wilson in The Century.

Physical Training at Cornell.
"What is done in the way of physical training?"
"Every freshman is examined when he enters, by the doctor, and careful measurements taken of him, his lungs tested, his heart examined, his muscular power tried. During the first two years of the course all the young men are required to take physical training under the direction of the professor of physical culture. During two terms of the year this consists in military drill. In the winter term they take gymnastic exercise. Certain ones, who are found to be unequal to this in their entrance examination, are treated by themselves, and perform exercises prescribed by the professor for the purpose of strengthening their weak points. There are perhaps thirty of these in each class. They are called, in college slang, the P. W.'s—physical wrecks. This compulsory physical training under the personal direction of the professor is of the greatest importance and value, and the results of it are admirable.

"The young ladies have gymnastic exercises also, except those who are over 21—and these may take it if they choose, and as a matter of fact most of them do. Of course there are some who are unable to take the same exercise as the others, and they are specially prescribed for.

"The importance of this compulsory training is easily seen. When the physical culture is elective, as it is at Harvard, just those students who need it most do not get it; that is to say, as a general rule, only those students will of their own choice take up gymnastic exercise and pursue it regularly who are already in pretty good physical condition, while the backward and the weak will be apt to leave it alone. We have elective studies at Cornell, but physical culture is not one of them.—Interview with President Adams.

A young acquaintance of mine professes to have made a great, though accidental, discovery during the late cold spell. By some misfortune he was overcoat, while it was in the hands of a covetor (this is not a euphemism for a pawnbroker, nor yet does it mean thief); I believe that he has no ulcer, and what had become of his thin overcoat I don't know. Perhaps it is a trifle shabby, and he was too foolishly proud to use it. At all events, during these two days he wore no overcoat, but he tells me that he kept warm through sheer force of will. By means of some subtle action of mind upon body, which he finds it difficult to analyze, he forced his blood to circulate and his skin to retain its warmth in a degree quite sufficient to make up for the want of an extra covering. I have no doubt that there is quite as much in this as there is in the mind cure, and I suppose it is partly in reliance upon this psychological process (and partly, I understand, by the aid of surreptitious wrappings) and the use of certain of our young men surprise the world by discarding overcoats.—Boston Post.

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. Callers 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 49 cents, now 35; children's fine ribbed worth 50, now 30. Underwear must go at low prices, as we will not keep them over.

Our Gents Silver Gray Marine Shirts and drawers, former price 50 now 35. Our scarlet all wool 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 1.50.

Indians' 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.
Parlor Sets, Bedroom Sets.
FOR ALL CLASSES OF
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Parlors, Bedrooms, Dining-rooms.
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Where a magnificent stock of Goods and Fair Prices abound.
UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING A SPECIALTY
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L. D. BENNETT.
Crystal Apricots,--Something fine. Evaporated Gold Drop Plums.
Silver Prunes. All kinds of Dried Fruits.
Sassafras Bark. Neufchatel Cheese.
Schepps Coconut Puddings,--Something new and nice.

L. D. BENNETT.

The New Photograph Gallery
Will be open January 24th, at the
OLD STAND OF H. CARRUTH
All work warranted first-class.
W. E. CUTLER.