

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1888.

NUMBER 150

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. D. SIMPSON
Clerk, C. H. SMITH
Treasurer, J. H. WATERMAN
Engineer, BYRON CLARK
Police Judge, A. MADOLE
Marshal, J. S. MATHEWS
Councilmen, 1st ward, J. V. WICK
2nd, A. W. WHITE
3rd, D. M. JONES
4th, W. H. HARRIS
Board Pub. Works, J. W. JOHNSON, Chairman
FRED GODDARD, J. D. HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer, D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer, THOS. POLLOCK
Clerk, FRED CRITCHFIELD
Deputy Clerk, EKA CHITFIELD
Recorder of Deeds, W. H. POOL
Deputy Recorder, JOHN M. LE DA
Clerk of District Court, W. C. SNOWWALTER
Sheriff, J. C. BAKER
Surveyor, A. MADOLE
Attorney, ALLEN BRACKEN
Supt. of Pub. Schools, MARY AND SPENCER
County Judge, C. RUSSELL
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
A. B. TODD, Plattsmouth
LOUIS FOLTZ, Chm., Weeping Water
A. B. DICKSON, Edmwood

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE No. 146, 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. J. Morgan, Master; Workman; E. S. Barstow, Foreman; Frank Brown, Overseer; J. Bowen, Guide; George Housworth, Recorder; H. J. Johnson, Financial; W. H. Smith, Receiver; M. Maybright, Past M. W.; Jack Daugherty, Inside Guard.

CLASS CAMP NO. 372, MODERN WOODMEN of America—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at K. of P. hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. J. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; G. F. Niles, Worthy Adviser; D. B. Smith, Ex-Banker; W. C. Willett, 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. S. Larson, M. W.; E. Boyd, Foreman; S. C. White, Recorder; Leonard Anderson, Overseer.

McONNIE POST 45 C. A. R. ROYAL ARCH
J. W. JOHNSON, Commander
C. S. TWISS, Senior Vice
F. A. TAYLOR, Junior Vice
GEO. NILES, Ignitor
ADJUTANT
AUGUST TAYLOR, H. Q. M.
MALON DIXON, Officer of the Guard
CHARLES FORD, Sergeant
BENJ. HEMPLE, Sergeant Major
JACOB GORBE-MAN, Quarter Master
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, Affidavits 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 \$1,258,100
Commercial Union-England	2,596,514
Fire Association-Philadelphia	4,419,576
Franklin-Philadelphia	3,117,106
Home-New York	7,835,519
Ins. Co. of North America, Phil.	8,474,362
Liverpool & London & Globe-Eng	6,639,781
North British & Mercantile-Ed.	3,378,754
Norwich Union-England	1,245,466
Springfield F. & M.-Springfield	3,044,915
Total Assets	\$42,115,774

Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency

WE WILL HAVE A

Fine :-: Line

HOLIDAY GOODS, ALSO

Library - Lamps

Unique Designs and Patterns AT THE USUAL

Cheap Prices

SMITH & BLACK'S.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Admission of North Dakota.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The senate committee on territories this morning instructed Senator Platt to report favorably the enabling act for the admission of North Dakota. It also instructed Senator Stewart to report favorably the enabling act for the admission of Washington territory and North Idaho, as a single state, providing no part of Idaho shall be included without the consent of a majority of the electors residing in the part in question. There will be a minority adverse report upon the last mentioned bill.

The Nebraska Court Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Senator Manderson today introduced a petition signed by the supreme court judges of the state of Nebraska and most of the state officials, praying that the Dorsey court bill will be made a law. The judiciary committee of the senate has this bill held, and there is no doubt that if the people of Nebraska could agree upon just what they want it would be put through without much trouble. As it is, it is likely to hang on account of the interminable strife which has been waged on account of it lately.

The Border Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Word was received here yesterday from El Paso, Texas, to the effect that United States Marshall Meade, of Arizona, whose arrest by Mexican authorities at Janos, state of Chihuahua, was reported Saturday, has been released from custody. The arms of Meade and party were taken from them and they were allowed to walk about town, but not to leave it. It is understood that Meade and party were not arrested because in pursuit of train robbers but because they went into Mexico with horses and arms without being examined by the Mexican custom authorities. It is understood that Governor Corollio, of Chihuahua, promised to assist in any way possible any United States officer in pursuit of robbers if he should present proper papers, and the governor states he will lay the whole affair before the general government at the city of Mexico.

A Disagreeable Surprise

CHICAGO, March 13.—The developments in Judge Gresham's court were a disagreeable surprise to the railway managers. They had expected a ruling which would closely guide them as to a safe course to pursue, but the result decided nothing. Even the question as to whether the Wabash engineers will now handle Burlington cars remains to be decided. Receiver McNulta said last night that he had received no notice whatever from representatives of the engineers employed on the Wabash that they would or would not handle "Q" cars. Chairman Hanver, of the Wabash engineers' grievance committee, told a reporter that the men were strongly averse to touching a car belonging to the Burlington, but as to what would be done when the case presented itself he absolutely declined to say whether he knew.

Chief Arthur said to an associated press representative shortly before midnight that the Wabash men were greatly excited, but for his part he would not see them take a radical position. The Wabash would handle little Burlington freight in any event, and the fact that the road was in the hands of a receiver, who is an officer of the federal court, complicated matters to such an extent that there was danger the brotherhood might become involved in a false issue. Any issue taken by the Wabash men, said Mr. Arthur, could not at all be considered a precedent by other roads.

Of Interest to Whist Players.

Every man when he takes up his cards at a game of whist holds one out of 635,013,539,690 possible hands. As for the total number of variations possible among all players, it is so enormous as almost to exceed belief. Mr. Babbage calculated that if a million of men were to be engaged dealing cards at the rate of one deal each minute, day and night, for a hundred million of years, they would not then have exhausted all the possible variations of the cards, but only one-hundred-thousandth part of them.—Chicago Herald.

The Liquor They Sold.

It is reported that two men were some time ago arrested in New York state on the charge of violating the revenue law in selling wine without a license. They testified that they sold to saloons about 100 gallons of a drink made by this recipe: Put sixteen gallons of water into a common washbowl, add forty-eight pounds of sugar, one pound of tartaric acid and some aniline dye for coloring. After stirring with a stick until it is dissolved add a quantity oforris root, cut with a pint of alcohol, to give the flavor of raspberry wine. This stuff had been sold for more than a year as wine.—Boston Herald.

WHEN WE SLEEP.

OUR DISPOSITION TO ASSUME TENSE AND WEARYING ATTITUDES.

Nervous and Muscular Tension Seldom Entirely Relaxed During the Night—Superfluous Energy—Nervous Exaggeration. Science of "Devitalization."

The most noiseless, quiet sleeper rarely lies in a perfectly relaxed state, body and limbs at ease. With an egotism that seems to be instinctive, most people endeavor to look out for themselves in sleep. They do not trust to the soft and willing support of the bed; they cling to it as if some sudden and malicious spring might toss them out upon the floor. They hold their heads down on the pillows as if the feathers might rise up and bounce them off. Or, and this is more common, they stiffen the muscles of the neck and hold their own heads as if the pillow could not be trusted for support.

They clutch the bedclothes, and cling with tightened grip. They brace their feet against the bed rail or, by dexterous twisting, use themselves as points d'appui. They draw up as for a leap. They crouch as for a spring. They tie themselves into knots, clasp their knees in desperation, clench their hands, and writhe, wriggle and swim over the area of the bed. They set their jaws, grit their teeth, bury their heads. In brief, nervous and muscles are kept in such a state of unreasonable tension that waking becomes relaxation to overcome the fatigues of the night.

No one perhaps has a clear idea of absolutely what anties one performs in sleep, although dreamily conscious of the effect on waking. But almost every one has some attitude essential to going to sleep. One would think that these, one may call them elective positions, would be of the easiest, if not the most graceful, for every one has not been trained as considerably as the children of a woman whom the writer once knew, who were taught to go to sleep in graceful positions, as the mother naively remarked, "in case of fire." On the contrary, the attitudes necessary to sleep, after long and minute inquiry among a large number of people, are found to be uneasy, unnatural, ungainly, distorted, painful.

If any number of readers undertake to discover their own peculiar habits of sleep they will doubtless be found uncomfortable. It is safe to say that this state of intense nervous and muscular tension is never relaxed during the night, even though the position be changed. The only exception is after excessive bodily fatigue. The body then suspends all effort, and lies such a dead heavy weight that it seems the bed must ache to sustain it. Sleep at last performs its gracious mission; and morning brings that repair and refreshment, that sense of rest and energy to begin the day again which makes life once more worth living. Chronic sufferers from insomnia know well the value of fatigue.

How much superfluous energy we expend in the performance of the most trifling act. Writing, for example, requires very little muscular exertion, but the pen is pinched until the fingers ache, and the muscles of the back of the head are as tired as the fingers. The seamstress sews with her back as surely as with her fingers. The school teacher ruins off the blackboard with one hand and mimics the movement of the other. Five people out of ten cut with their mouths when holding the scissors. A woman with her hands in her muff clasps them with a grip that fatigues her and makes them ache. Even in idle conversation people wiggle their fingers and wag their feet as an accompaniment to their tongues. A prominent divine once could not preach without jingling the keys in his trousers pocket. Few people can sit in an easy chair without clinging to the arms. Observe the passengers in a street car. They stiffen the muscles of the neck and hold on to their heads with grim earnestness, as if a sudden jolt might lose them, and in the confusion they would be difficult to readjust. This care soon imprints itself on our weary faces.

It is this habit of nervous exaggeration, so tyrannical and merciless to the muscles, that we take to bed with us, and that plays such mischief with divine sleep. How to conquer it! Plainly it is with the working hours we must begin. In Boston, where the supreme ego gets a complete development than within sound of the echo of the roar of Broadway, there has arisen the science of devitalization that is directed to this very end. Devitalization in its highest sense, to speak in the language of its disciples, is the spiritual side of physical culture. Its principal is embodied completely and briefly in these words, "Mind active, body passive." Its methods are based on the union of the imagination with certain exercises of the body. The immediate physical result is the setting up of perfect independence among the various movements of the different members of the body—in detaching them, so to speak, from one another.

The results of these exercises are, first, the calling into activity all the muscles of the body, many of which are comparatively unused; second, rendering them perfectly independent of one another; third, making them immediately responsive to the call from the nerves; and, lastly and chiefly, rendering them indifferent to anything but their own business. In this lies the great saving to the vitality, and that is what we are after.

Now, how does all this tend to better and more restful sleep? In the first place by having trained the nerves and muscles to keep still when they are not wanted. Surrender of yourself. Lay your burden down. God will take care of you, the bed will hold you, say the disciples of devitalization. But if the mind and body are not brought to this perfect state of obedience, the various exercises in devitalizing are gone through, being given with the head. The different members are unlimbered, detached. These exercises should be done seriously. They are, in fact, awfully funny.

Then get into bed, and, sitting upright, conceive of the backbone as a strand of beads held upright. Then lie yourself down slowly without tension, head by head, until the unlimbered head falls back inert on the pillow. Lie in that position, on the back, the arms helplessly lying on the bed, at the sides, each member divested of all responsibility, which has been assumed by the bed. If necessary, do this several times, and lie on the back if possible. If it is not possible, at least begin in this way and afterward turn over on to the side preferred.

Such is the Boston recipe for wholesome, restful slumber—it is worth trying.—New

EGYPT'S SLAVE GIRLS.

THEIR LIFE COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE ENGLISH DRUDGE.

The Scant Wages of Civilization—Work of a Soudani Servant in the Land of the Nile—The Fair Circassian's Usual Fate. No Sense of Degradation.

The English drudge rises early and goes to bed late, working eight or twelve hours a day, either in her miserable garret or in a huge manufacturing hive. Fetched with hunger and cold, worn out with labor, exposed to temptation and degradation, her joyless life stretches behind her and before her, with no pleasures to look back upon, no hope to look forward to. The wages she earns, those wages which proudly separates her from the slave, are barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, till at last the body gives way or the soul revolts. Then comes the inevitable end, and a verdict of "Death from starvation" or "Found drowned" closes the scene.

The Soudani girl is taken from her parental hut of sticks and mud and sold to a respectable family or perhaps a very rich one. In the first case, she will probably be bought for the second, she will and others like herself. She represents so much capital-invested, and is looked after with equivalent care. She is a servant whose wages have been paid twenty years in advance. It is true they have not been paid to her, but that is all the better for the girl. She is well housed and well fed, and wants for nothing. She is immediately provided with decent clothes and set to housework. She has charge of the family washing and cleaning, and of the kitchen, and generally fulfills these duties much better than a native paid servant would do. She is under no special restraint, accompanies her mistress shopping or does the marketing herself, and gossip; her fill with the neighbors as she hangs out the linen on the house top, or sweeps the front door step.

Her work is by no means hard, and after the fashion of Egypt, where every man is a brother and every woman a sister, she is looked upon by the family quite as one of themselves. Speaking from personal observation, we may affirm that the black women are almost invariably treated with the utmost kindness and indulgence, and are often spoiled like children by the too great good nature of their masters or mistresses. They constitute a very merry, happy portion of the population, and it is seldom one can find a black girl without an infectious broad grin on her polished face. If she chooses to marry, as she often does, with her owner's consent, she receives a dowry, and goes forth a "free" woman in the letter, though often, as she finds to her cost, a greater bond slave in the spirit than in the days of her servitude.

Now let us go a step higher in the social scale, and place the middle class English girl, compelled to work for her living, side by side with the Circassian, and we shall find again that all material advantages, of which alone we speak, are not on the side of the free. The Circassian is a little fair haired lass from a far village in Turkestan (pace Dr. Tanner). Her father is a robber or a herdsmen, and she will perhaps be a princess. The Prince Charming, whom the governess is always looking for, but who never comes, is a very strong possibility in the future of the white slave girl.

One day a bearded and venerable old Turk arrives from Stamboul, and picks out our little girl. She is not carried away by force, but gold is counted out, and she is perched on a mule, and bids good-by forever to barbarism. The purchaser takes every imaginable pains with her education and appearance. She is taught to read and write, to dance and sing, to embroider in silk and play the guitar, and further initiated into all the mysteries of the toilet. When she has grown into budding womanhood the dealer lets his best customers know that he possesses a treasure almost priceless, and all her virtues and beauties are detailed with the usual Oriental exaggeration. Finally, some royal princess or rich noble wife expresses a wish to see her, and extra care having been taken with her bath and dress, she is presented for inspection. She gives samples of her accomplishments, musical, gymnastic and otherwise. Accepted, she is at once clothed with a rich silk dress, and receives a present of a necklace or bracelet as an earnest of favor before she joins her fellow slaves. Beyond assisting her mistress in the toilet, accompanying her in her drives, and handing her coffee and cigarettes, she has little to do. She is an ornamental appendage rather than a servant. A household such as one of these Circassians would enter, would contain a crowd of men servants and black women to do the work, and perhaps ten to twenty other girls like herself, and a very gay time they have together. The great ladies are very fond of exchanging visits and giving musical entertainments, at all of which some of the slave girls attend. When she goes out with her mistress in the pretty little brougham, almost the only difference between the lady and the maid lies in the former taking the right hand seat. The girl is dressed in a way to do credit to the house she belongs to, and often sparkles with jewels, chatting freely with everybody at the places she visits, and enjoying herself as fully as any of the emancipated.

When the time comes for her to be married, her owner chooses a suitable husband and gives a rich dowry, and many of the marriages of slave girls eclipse in magnificence those of even the wealthier classes. The erstwhile barefooted ragged little Circassian from Turcoman's Land is now a princess or pasha's wife, with slaves of her own; but she would laugh if you suggested to her that there was anything degrading in her position or had been in her own.—London Saturday Review.

Meat Consumed by the French.

In the rural districts very little meat is eaten, but Frenchmen who live in cities consume a great deal of animal food. In Paris, for example, the annual consumption of butchers' meat is 3,339,000,000 pounds, which means an average of 176 pounds, for each man, woman and child; and yet the total annual consumption for the whole of France is 2,640,000,000 pounds, or an average of only 70 pounds per head. If people in all parts of France were as great meat eaters as those of Paris it would require something like 6,000,000,000 pounds a year to supply them. Outside of Paris the average per capita consumption in other cities varies from 170 to 85 pounds per head, and in the rural sections it is not more than 15 to 30 pounds.—H. v. v.

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. Calicoes 3 to 5 cents per yard, making the best standard of them at 20 yards for \$1.00. Gingham best dress style 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 wear must go at low prices, as we will not keep them over.

Our Gents Silver Grey Merino Shirts and drawers, former prices 50 now 35.
Our Gents Silver grey marino shirts and drawers, former price 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.

Solomon & Nathan.

NOTICE.

As per previous announcement, we had fully determined to discontinue business in Plattsmouth and so advertised accordingly and now, as satisfactory arrangements have been perfected for the continuance of same under the management of Mr. J. Finley and P. F. Ruffner as book-keeper and cashier, we herewith notify our friends and patrons of our final decision and kindly solicit a continuance of your kind patronage, so freely extended during the past sixteen years, by the addition of competent clerical force.

On account of Mr. Solomon leaving the city and by the adoption of the STRICTLY

One-Price System,

Courteous treatment, and an elegant new

Spring - Stock

—AT—

Bed-Rock Prices,

We trust to merit your good will and patronage.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Solomon & Nathan.

The New Photograph Gallery

Will be open January 24th, at the

OLD STAND OF F. H. CARRUTH

All work warranted first-class.

W. E. CUTLER.