

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1888.

NUMBER 170

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. D. SIMPSON
Clerk, J. H. SMITH
Treasurer, J. H. WATERMAN
At-Large, BYRON CLARK
Engineer, J. A. MADOLE
Police Judge, J. S. MATHEWS
Marshal, W. H. MALLON
Councilmen, 1st ward, J. V. WECKBACH
2nd, A. W. WHITE
3rd, D. M. JONES
4th, W. B. MURPHY
5th, J. W. DUFFIN
6th, E. S. GREINER
7th, P. McCALEN, Pres.
8th, J. W. JOHNS, CHAIRMAN
9th, FRED GORDEN
10th, D. H. HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer, THOS. POLLOCK
Deputy Treasurer, BIRD CRITCHFIELD
Recorder of Deeds, EXA CRITCHFIELD
Deputy Recorder, JOHN M. LEYDA
Clerk of District Court, W. C. SHAWALTER
Sheriff, J. C. EXAMER
Surveyor, A. MADOLE
Assessor, ALLEN BEESON
Supt. of Pub. Schools, MAYNARD SPINK
County Jail, RUSSELL
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
A. B. TODD, Plattsmouth
LOUIS FOLTZ, Ch'g., Weeping Water
A. B. DIKSON, Elmwood

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.

PLATTSMOUTH ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Meets every alternate Friday in each month in the Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are 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 Houseworth, Recorder; H. J. Johnson, Treasurer; Wash. Smith, Receiver; M. Maybrite, Past M. W.; Jack Daugherty, Inside Guard.

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. F. Niles, Worthy Adviser; D. B. Smith, Ex-Hanker; W. C. Willetts, 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.; F. Boyd, Foreman; S. C. Wilde, Recorder; Leonard Anderson, Overseer.

McCONIHIE POST 45 G. A. R. HONORARY.
J. W. JOHNSON, Senior Vice
O. S. TWINE, Junior Vice
F. A. BATES, Adjutant
GEO. NILES, Q. M.
HENRY STREIGHT, Q. M.
MALON DIXON, Q. M.
CHARLES FORD, Q. M.
ANDERSON FRY, Q. M.
JACOB GOSBURN, Q. M.
L. C. CURTIS, Q. M.
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.

R. E. WINDHAM, JOHN A. DAVIES,
Notary Public. Notary Public.

WINDHAM & DAVIES,
Attorneys - at - Law.

Office over Bank of Cass County.

PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA.

H. E. Palmer & Son

GENERAL

IN SURANCE AGENTS

Represent the following time-

tried and fire-tested companies:

American Central-St. Louis, Assets \$1,258,100
Commercial Union-England, " 2,596,314
Fire Association-Philadelphia, " 4,416,518
Franklin-Philadelphia, " 3,117,106
Home-New York, " 7,855,569
Ins. Co. of North America, Phil., " 4,474,362
Liverpool-London & Globe-Eng., " 6,639,781
North British & Mercantile-Eng., " 5,376,154
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

WHEN YOU WANT WORK DONE

OF

Any Kind

CALL ON—

L. G. Larson,

Contractor and Builder
Sept. 12-6m.

THEY WANT TO SETTLE.

The Burlington Strikers Ask the Issue be Settled by Arbitration.

Superintendent Stone Tells What He Cannot Consent—What He Offers to Do.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—General Manager Jeffreys, of the Illinois Central road, in company with Messrs. Sargent, Manahan, Hoge and Murphy, called at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy offices today. Sargent acted as spokesman in behalf of the late engineers and firemen of the "Q" road, and urged that the whole matter be left to arbitration. The railroad company officials said that such a proposition was inadmissible at the present time, and the situation of the new men and the terms on which they were engaged were fully explained. General Manager Stone urged Sargent to have the strike called off, promising to consider applications from the old men and give as many of them as he could situations.

Grand Master Sargent, after the conference concluded, left for his home at Terre Haute, leaving the local situation in the hands of Chairman Hoge, of the Burlington grievance committee. The latter said tonight the conference left the situation practically unchanged. They could not consent to having their men taken back in batches. He denied that there was any thing in the rumor prevalent tonight to the effect that the strike had been called off.

The Texas Border Unprotected.

EL PASO, TEX., April 6.—Twenty-three employes of the El Paso Custom House, mostly mounted inspectors guarding the Rio Grande border and international boundary line between El Paso and Yuma, Ariz., have been discharged on account of the failure of Congress to pass the necessary appropriation bills. This leaves nearly a thousand miles of frontier line practically unprotected against smugglers, and the Mexican contrabandists who infest the line, not only along the northern border of Chihuahua but also along the Sonora line, are said to be perfectly aware of the fact that no appropriation will be available before the first of July, and that until then they will have full swing. Southwest of Nogales, particularly, there are a few hot-beds of smuggling, which are reported as full of activity at present. They want to make hay while the sun shines. The custom officials of the district are aware of these facts, but in the present crippled condition of the force are unable to do anything.

Brought Back to Life

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 7.—A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Swift suffering for some time with typhoid pneumonia, sank rapidly yesterday and last night was pronounced dead by the attending physician, and this position was concurred in by all present, there being all the appearance of death. The grief of the family and heart-rending cries of the mother as she clasped the body of the child seemed to awake it as from a deep sleep, for she opened her eyes, breathed and has been growing rapidly better since. She is now pronounced out of danger. The case is a remarkable one and the physicians do not pretend to be able to explain it.

Burned to Death by Whiskey.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 7.—Mary Sharp, of Manecam, was engaged in the manufacture of whiskey this afternoon, when a pot containing some tipped over into the hot fire. The fluid blazed, setting fire to her clothing, and she was burned to death in a few moments. Three of her children, who tried to save her, were also burned. The husband and father, John Sharp, who was at work at the time, is reported to have become insane.

Fight With Spaniards

MADRID, April 7.—Advices from Zoelos say fighting recently broke out between the Spanish garrison and Zoelos natives and ten Spaniards and 100 natives were killed and many wounded, including a number of officers. The new viceroy general has been instructed to enforce Spanish supremacy in the Philippine, Caroline, Mariana and Pelew islands.

A Frightful Accident.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Last night at the Delaware iron foundry six men while engaged in casting a large cylinder, were precipitated into the mould together with the ladle and molten iron. Two of them were so fearfully burned they cannot survive, and the other four were also burned.

ABOUT THE ZUNIS.

THE INHABITED VILLAGES WHICH NOW EXIST ARE MODERN.

A Curious People, but Not in the Least Ingenious, So an Explorer Says—Seven Tusayan Villages—The Descent of Property in the Female Line.

Cosmos Mendeleff has returned from Arizona to Washington. Mendeleff, as his name indicates, is a Russian, and he is an intelligent and expert explorer on the staff of Maj. John W. Powell, chief of the bureau of ethnology. For six years he and his older brother, Victor, have been engaged in the survey of the antique ruins of Chaco and the inhabited pueblos of Zuni and the seven villages of Tusayan, and together they mapped the queer habitations of these mysterious people, and have made for the National museum models of the largest and most interesting pueblos. Victor still lingers in Arizona to finish a portion of the work, but will arrive here in about a fortnight. Mendeleff has made some 300 photographs and a large number of free hand sketches of the strange residences of this remnant of a race.

"I don't know that there is much that is really new," said Mendeleff. "It was formerly, indeed recently, thought that the pueblos were very ancient—the same in which this half civilized race lived at the time of the Spanish conquest—but we now know better. The inhabited villages which exist today are all modern. It was formerly supposed that the Tusayan Indians never changed their place of abode, but held to the same site from generation to generation. It is now known that they have been in the habit of abandoning their old houses and building new. In early days the villages were mostly in the lowlands, and they were gradually crowded up or climbed up to the practically inaccessible mesas—sharp cliffs, easily defensible. The reasons for an abandonment of villages and the building of others are many, sometimes military, but often rooted in some superstition.

"The builders of these pueblos had very meager architectural attainments. Their houses are poor piles of stone and mud. Their ingenuity was puerile. The element of skill is almost wholly lacking. These curious ruins are simply an evidence of the existence of a race with unlimited time at their disposal and unlimited material at hand. Everywhere is shown a lamentable lack of constructive ability. They did not know how to make a square room, or how to rear one wall at right angles, or how to build a wall plumb to another, or how to make a circle or even a straight line."

SEVEN TUSAYAN VILLAGES.

Mr. Mendeleff has comprehensive photographs of the seven Tusayan villages. Each village consists of fifteen or twenty houses and each house is a series of terraces, receding as they rise. The first story is about seven feet high, and is approached from without only by a ladder, which leads to a hole in the roof. In war times the ladder is always pulled up. From the rear of this story rises the second story, seven feet higher, mounted also by a ladder, and other ladders lead to a third and perhaps fourth story. Of course, the first story under this arrangement is of much the largest and the upper story of much the smallest area, and as the latter is the lightest, the best ventilated and the safest, being defensible from all the roofs below, it is the favorite habitation, and usually occupied by the officers and the aristocracy. It is estimated that in all the seven Tusayan villages there are 2,000 persons. They live mainly on Indian corn, squashes and beans. They are under harmonious influence, and will not permit a census or hold much intercourse with Americans. Col. and Mrs. Stevenson had trouble with them, and were compelled to depart. Mr. Mendeleff and his party were treated remarkably well, and are puzzled in trying to account for it.

"Perhaps the oddest thing," added Mr. Mendeleff, after a moment's pause, "is the status of woman in these queer communities. She owns all the houses and most of the property. The man owns the crop in the field, but as soon as it is harvested it belongs to his wife. She controls the house and all that is in it. She works steadily and constantly in the duties of the household, but she does no field work, and, taking it all together, her condition compares favorably with that of the American farmer's wife. The descent of all property is in the female line and through the mother; it is she who makes the will and provides for the offspring."

"What does the man own, then?" I asked. "The donkeys, perhaps," he said; "but I am not sure about that."

"And the land?" "No, the land is not owned individually. Ever since before historic time land has been owned by the whole nation, on the Henry George plan. If an Indian goes out and takes up some land not in use and cultivates it nobody can take it from him. But if he stops using it anybody else can jump it. It belongs to the fellow that can use it."

"How does that work?" "There are no millionaires. There is about the same degree of comfort that there is among very poor people anywhere. As to land, the shrewdest and smartest Indian manages to get the best, the same as under any system."—Washington Cor. New York

The Women Sworn In.

OSKALOOSA, Kan., April 6.—The ladies whose election to the office of mayor and council has brought in a deluge of telegrams and special reporters, took the oath of office today, and will at once assume their official duties. They declare for law and order and public improvements.

The Moorish Difficulty.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Tangiers says everything remains quiet. It is generally expected a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the American and Moorish governments will be effected through the mediation of the British, French and Italian ministers.

Fire Insurance written in the
Etna, Phoenix and Hartford by
Windham & Davies.

There are 21 reasons why you should purchase lots in South Park. See page 4.

SELLING BY PHOTO.

THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE OF THE DRUMMER'S GRIP.

Bulky Samples Have Given Way to Photographs—Colored Presentments of Delicate Wares and Intricate Mechanisms. Employment for Women.

The commercial tourist is being divorced from his traveling bags, or, to speak more tersely, the drummer is dropping his "grip." The only infallible mark of the drummer will now be the pockets which bulge with paper covered novels. The cause of the decline of the grip-pack is the colored photograph. The bulky samples that the traveling man used to bear from place to place, and which were, so to speak, his badge of office, he has replaced with counterfeits of the same.

Delicate, true, light and compact, these pictures, carried about in the pocket, can represent an immense quantity of goods in such a manner that there is no mistaking tint, quality, texture or size. They represent everything from machinery to bric-a-brac and from kitchen stoves to ladies' slippers. Those which need no coloring—like the stoves and machinery—are simply photographed in black and white. But the photographs are the very best of their kind, and set forth each part with a faithfulness that is remarkable. In the most intricate machinery every bit of setting, every wheel, cog, arm and elbow is most understandingly produced from every point of view.

But the inviting allurements of those which contain the colored photographs. These are used in particularly large quantities by the crockery and the furniture houses. The former find use for them because their wares are so fragile; the latter because they are so cumbersome. The pictures of the bric-a-brac and the fine china are wonderfully delicate, and it is a surprise to learn that the microscope is never used in the painting of them. The work is done entirely by young women. One photographer keeps eight or ten quite steadily employed. The work is taken to the houses of the artists, and done there as a usual thing. It requires much more art than the ordinary painter of photographs uses in putting a touch of carmine on the cheeks or a dash of azure on the eyes of a portrait. The painting of texture is several degrees above this, and this must be thoroughly understood. The soft satin wear, the Worcester and royal Dresden, the queen and Bohemian, the clays and porcelains, all have a very different finish, which must be preserved in the photograph if it is to be of any value. It needs not only accurate but strong eyes, a steady and delicate touch, and a most painstaking patience.

Young women are the very ones out of all the world in whom all these qualities are combined, and that is the reason that this pretty toil is given them so universally.

But there is another reason—an old, familiar reason. A man could not make enough to keep him. The work must be done by girls who have homes. To be sure, one can make \$2.50 a day at the coloring of the photographs of china or bric-a-brac, and now and then by working over hours and very steadily it might be possible to do \$3. Such arduous work could hardly be repeated on two successive days, however. But, though this wage is not bad, it has the drawback of being fluctuating and unreliable. One week there may be quantities of work, the next week none at all.

One of the conditions of successful photograph painting of this fine nature is absolute silence. A positive concentration of the faculties is needed, and most of the girls who do the work have little studios where they can quietly work by themselves. Here, with big aprons protecting their dresses, their photographs set on a little inclined board before them, and their case of liquid paints close at hand, they patiently strain their young eyes over the almost infinitesimal figures which they are coloring. It is very confining, and no doubt the spasmodic demands on the faculties in disguise, for continued application to it would be apt to tell seriously upon the nervous system.

The tinting of the photographs of furniture is simpler on the whole, although many wholesale houses have their furniture upholstered in cretonne before it is photographed. Cretonne, of course, admits of coloring, which plush does not.

The business is one which is likely to increase steadily and to extend to many branches of commerce which have not yet been investigated.

This fact has been recognized by the deaf mute school on the west side, and the art of coloring commercial photographs is among the industries in which the pupils are being instructed. The abnormal development of sight and touch which all deaf mutes possess makes them especially fitted for this work. A woman who was one of the first to advise teaching artistic branches in this school said the other day: "No one who has not watched the development of these children can imagine what a difference the introduction of the light arts has made in their lives. They have gained in self-respect, as well as in enjoyment of life. Many of them had been regarded as little less than imbecile in their own homes, and some had been the recipients of all the cuffs and kicks that an ill-natured household chose to bestow upon them. At the very best they were considered a great cross."

"In the school, after a thorough system of communication had been established, we instructed them in the common branches and then gave them an industrial course. The girls were taught dressmaking, the boys carpentering. But it seemed to us finally that we were making a mistake in putting them in competition with such a great number as overtook these trades. As an experiment, we put a teacher in modeling in the school. You can imagine nothing more touching than the scene the first morning we gave them the clay. They took to it as ducks do to water. There was nothing of the awkwardness in handling it which most children show at first. Why, they began making things of their own accord immediately, and some of the faces which had always been as blank as a wall previously were lit up with a sudden vivacity. It was the same with drawing, for which we engaged a teacher from the Art Institute. From these experiments we gathered courage. We perceived that we could make engravers, designers, wood carvers, architects and decorators out of our poor unfortunate children, and in time we shall try to do all that."—Chicago Times

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 35; 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, 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.

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 J. 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 patron-

age.

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.