

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1888.

NUMBER 171

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. D. SIMPSON
Clerk, C. H. SMITH
Treasurer, J. H. WATERMAN
Engineer, A. MADOLE
Police Judge, J. S. MATTHEWS
Marshal, W. H. MALLON
Commissioners, 1st ward, J. W. TRICKLEBACH
2nd " A. W. WHITE
3rd " D. M. JONES
4th " W. H. WILSON
5th " M. B. MURPHY
6th " S. W. DUTTON
7th " E. S. GIBBS
8th " J. P. McALLISTER, PRES.
Board Pub. Works, J. W. JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN
FRED GOSBERG
D. H. HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer, D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer, TRUDY POLLOCK
Recorder of Deeds, ERIC CRITCHFIELD
Deputy Recorder of Deeds, JOHN W. H. POOL
Recorder of District Court, W. C. SHAWWALBY
Sheriff, J. C. ECKENBARY
Surveyor, A. MADOLE
Attorney, ALLEN BESSON
Supt. of Pub. Schools, MAYNARD SPINK
County Judge, G. H. RUSSELL
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
A. B. TODD, Plattsmouth
LOUIS FOLTZ, Ch'm., Weeping Water
A. B. DICKSON, Kimwood

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. P. J. Morgan, Master Workman; Recorder; H. J. Johnson, Foreman; W. C. Smith, Receiver; M. Maybright, Past M. W.; Jack Daugherty, Inside Guard.
CLASS CAMP No. 332, 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 Master; W. C. Smith, Worthy Advisor; W. C. Smith, Ex-Banker; W. C. Willets, Clerk.
PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 84, 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.

Commander, J. W. JOHNSON
Senior Vice, C. S. TWISS
Junior Vice, F. A. BATES
Adjutant, GEO. NILES
Q. M., HENRY STREIGHT
Guard, MALON DIXON
Sergeant, CHARLES FORD
Quartermaster, ANDERSON FRY
Post Chaplain, JACOB GOSBERG
Post Secretary, L. C. CURTIS
Meets 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.
E. B. 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 INSURANCE 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, " 4,415,278
Franklin-Philadelphia, " 5,117,156
Home-New York, " 7,855,569
Ins. Co. of North America, Phil., " 8,474,362
Liverpool & London & Globe-Eng, " 6,639,781
North British & Mercantile-Eng, " 3,378,754
Norwich Union-England, " 1,248,466
Springfield-Pa., 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,
Cor. 12th and Granite Streets.
Contractor and Builder
Sept. 12-6m.

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

A Bloody Fracas at Kilkush. In Which Many Are Injured.
KILKUSH, April 9.—Saturday night some policemen who were trying to prevent the erection of a platform for a meeting announced to be held today were pelted with stones by a mob and were compelled to charge. Many civilians were badly injured. About 6,000 persons belonging to various league branches of Kilkush assembled at 2:30 p. m. to-day. The police, led by Magistrate Welch and Irwin, charged the crowd, injuring many. A number of triumphal arches were torn down. Father Glynn, of Kilmihil, was attacked by two policemen with rifles. A farmer felled one policeman with a stick. A riot being imminent, the Berkshire regiment, with fixed bayonets, charged the crowd, and ten persons were badly wounded. Two policemen were seriously injured. Order was somewhat restored in the crowd, who were appealed to by the priests and Messrs. Redmond and O'Reilly, members of parliament. Redmond then attempted to organize the meeting, but was prevented by Magistrate Irwin. Redmond protested that the government's action was illegal, and together with the priests advised the multitude to disperse.

The Des Moines River Doing Great Damage—Worse Feared.
DES MOINES, Ia., April 9.—The Des Moines River at this point is higher now than for seven years and is still rising. It is thought before morning the entire south part of the city will be submerged. The Diagonal railroad bridge was moved from its foundation and is likely to go down before morning. Hundreds of men and teams are at work in raising the levees. Reports from up the river say bridges are gone and much disaster done.

Mexican Tariffs.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., April 8.—The appeal of the Piedras Negras merchants to the legislature at Saltville against the 6 per cent municipal tariff on imports has been without avail, and the 6 per cent is collected on all goods imported into Piedras Negras. Goods imported and carried through Piedras Negras into the interior pay only 1 1/2 per cent municipal tariff in addition to the regular duties, but if these goods intended for the interior are stopped in Piedras Negras and subsequently forwarded on out of the zona libre, they have to pay first the 6 per cent duty and afterward the 1 1/2 per cent, besides the regular import duty.

An Ill-Fated Excursion Train.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 8.—The last excursion train from Denver, consisting of a sleeper and baggage car, the sleeper filled with Galveston people, arrived here tonight. At Alver Station, eighty miles from here, the train attempted to run past a siding at rapid speed. A flat car on the siding tumbled into the baggage car, killing Commercial Traveler A. Floyd and fatally injuring Fireman Herring. Several Galvestonians were injured by the Pullman being thrown from the track. While the train was in New Mexico the sleeper was robbed, and diamonds, watches and money to the value of \$7,000 stolen.

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

Clothing Poor Children.

A member of the Brooklyn board of education proposes the establishment of a bureau for supplying poor children with wearing apparel that they may attend school. Many children are unable to attend school because their parents are too poor to furnish them proper clothing, and with the shabby cast of clothing of other people. Why not also provide these poor children with lunches of broken victuals? —The Argonaut.

A Profitable Business.

Young Man (brakeman on elevated road)—Chat'm scare, th' strain I citee all, chain I' ath fer wow wow.
Same Young Man (at a party in Harlem)—Yes, Miss Rocky, I am in the railroad business.
Miss Rocky—That must be delightful, Mr. Coldfeet; and is it really true that some of you railroad people get \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year?—The Epoch.

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John O. Well & Co., 862 W. Madison St. Chicago, Its Sold by W. J. Warrick.

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

INSURING THE SICK.

WHAT HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY VITAL STATISTICS.

Can a Profit Be Made in Insuring Unhealthy Lives—A Table of Comparative Probabilities—Theoretical Expectations of the Diseased.
The practice of the life insurance companies in insuring only the best lives has often been the subject of a grim kind of humor. "The people they insure," it is said, "are those who appear from a medical examination to stand in no need of insurance, while those who really do need it cannot get it." This is not altogether true, of course. A good many of the people who can successfully pass the medical examiners of the insurance companies stand quite as much in need of insurance as those who cannot pass, but it is certainly unfortunate that the latter, who certainly do stand in need of insurance, are unable to get it. It is not only unfortunate, but seems to be a trifle unjust; and the question is often seriously asked why, when the insurance risks are based on general mortality and not on the mortality among selected lives, the insurance companies should decline risks upon any lives but the selected?
The answer is, probably, that the insurance companies are not doing business on philanthropic principles—though their solicitors would fain persuade us to the contrary—but to make money. But even when the answer has been given the question may still be asked whether there is not a profit to be made in insuring impaired lives.

THE UNHEALTHY LIFE.

An article in The American Exchange and Review indicates the possibility that this question may yet be answered in the affirmative. It points out that while the unhealthy life is, as a rule, in greater peril of death than the healthy one, the risk in the case of the former can, in all probability, be determined with as much accuracy and safety as it can in the case of the latter. This is certainly a reasonable view. The number of years upon which a healthy man of 20, or 30 or 40, or any other age, can reasonably expect to live, has been ascertained by a careful compilation of vital statistics. What is to prevent the ascertainment, by a like careful compilation, of the age to which an unhealthy or unsound man of 20, 30 or 40, or any other age, may expect to live?

To a certain small extent, according to the article referred to, this has been done by the Institute of Actuaries in London, England, in constructing a table of comparative probabilities in the cases of healthy and diseased lives. The figures, though not at all conclusive, are very interesting, showing side by side the survivorships at 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, etc., of 10,000 healthy and 10,000 diseased lives, starting at the age of 10. Singularly enough, at the age of 20 the showing in the case of the diseased lives is the better, 9,679 of them surviving against 9,554 of the healthy lives. From that time forward, however, the figures favor the healthy lives in a gradually increasing ratio. At 30 the survivors in the healthy 10,000 are 8,904 against 8,548 in the case of the diseased. At 40 the healthy side shows 5,547 survivors and the diseased only 4,832. At 50 they are nearly equal, but the diseased lives have the advantage by one, showing 26 against 25 of the healthy lives.

THEORETICAL EXPECTATIONS.

The Exchange and Review concludes its article with what it calls a table of "theoretical expectations of diseased life," which might more appropriately be called a hypothetical table, inasmuch as it is not put forward as even approximately accurate. It is useful, however, in the suggestion it furnishes that a table may be constructed sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Whether any of the existing companies will take up the suggestion is very doubtful. The best of them are doing quite well enough on their present basis not to be tempted to embark on any new enterprise and it is earnestly to be hoped that the worst of them, which are not doing well now, will not injure the business of insuring impaired lives by giving it a bad send off.

A fortune, however, awaits the company, old or new, which shall, with sound judgment and sufficient capital, enter upon that business. While the price to be charged would necessarily be higher than in the case of healthy lives, if the business were conducted on a sound basis, would probably be no greater. The cost would probably be less, especially in the item of commissions or salaries to solicitors. If anything can positively be predicted as to an utterly untried scheme, it can be predicted that men of impaired lives would be much less solicitous to insure than men of healthy lives do.—Detroit Free Press.

Getting Things Somewhat Mixed.

A newly elected justice of the peace, who had been used to drawing up deeds and wills and little else, was called up to marry a couple in haste. Removing his hat he remarked: "Hats off in the presence of the court." All being uncovered, he proceeded: "Hold up yer right hand. You, John Mankin, do yer solemnly swear, to the best of yer knowledge an' belief, that yer take this woman to have an' to hold for yerself, yer heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for yer an' thir use an' behoof forever?" "I do," answered the groom, promptly.
"You, Alice Evans, take this year man for yer husband, ter have and ter hold forever; an' you do solemnly swear that yer lawfully seized in fee simple an' free from all encumbrance, an' have good right to sell, bargain and convey to said grantee, yerself, yer heirs, administrators and assigns?"
"I—I do," said the bride, doubtfully.
"Well, that 'er's wuth a dollar 'n fifty cents."
"Are we married?" asked the bride.
"Yes. Know all men by these presents that I, being in good health and of sound mind and disposition, in consideration of a dollar 'n fifty cents, to me in hand well an' truly paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do an' by the presents have declared you man an' wife durin' good behavior an' until otherwise ordered by the court."—Omaha Free

Over Dress in San Francisco.

While San Francisco pays close attention to European fashions in dress, it furnishes more examples of originality in styles than most large cities. This is particularly true of the wearing of wraps and overcoats. For this the glorious climate is largely responsible. In New York on a fine summer day the lady who would parade Broadway in a heavy sealskin ulster would certainly be regarded with more than interest. Equally astonishing in the metropolis would be the sight of a lady in midwinter strolling through the streets in a thin, close fitting dress without muff, wrap or tippet. Such anomalies pass unnoticed in San Francisco, however.
There is no climatic or fashionable deterrent that forbids the appearance of the sealskin ulster anywhere, and it does active service throughout the year. Occasionally it does duty under trying circumstances, for the fog or wind of a summer day is likely to give place at any moment to undimmed sunshine that makes the thermometer 90 degs. in the shade. Strangers from other communities, where the sealskin ulster comes into fashion only for a brief space in the winter season, are amazed at its perennial reign in San Francisco. The fair sex are not the only ones who present sharp and strange contrasts in the matter of overdress. The overcoat is not often a necessity in San Francisco, and is worn more for style than comfort as a rule.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Umbrellas of Italy.

They make no umbrellas in Italy according to the English idea. The trim, tightly rolled umbrella of England and the United States is unknown, except in the hands of a tourist. Even the most accomplished Italian gentlemen think nothing of carrying a coarse chimney umbrella, which, when furled and tied up, is nearly a foot in diameter and has a handle nearly equal in size to the center pole of a Sibley tent. The Italians have a huge umbrella which is always carried by the common people and sometimes by the higher classes. This umbrella, when unfurled, is full five feet across. It is made of some strong, coarse material, and is always in some flaming color. You will see these umbrellas in pea green, a bright, cold blue, purple and flame red. They are also carried by the black frocked priests. They resemble very much in shape and size an artist's sketch umbrella. They are a protection against the cold rains of the winter and the blazing suns of the summer. Every Italian farmer and laborer carries one. You will see a farmer and his laborer going out under these umbrellas to their daily work, and in nearly every hedgerow you will see, in passing through the country, these umbrellas furled and thrown down temporarily by the laborers while they are at work.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Advice from a Kindly Expert.

When a young lady asked Miss Louisa Alcott for advice as to earning a living by literary work, she replied: "I can only reply to yours as to the other innumerable letters of the same sort which I receive. One must wait and wait long and patiently before success of any sort comes, and talent must be in the ties or in the won't sell. If people won't take the stories try something else. For a young woman with good health and a brave heart many ways of earning a living are open if she can put her pride in her pocket and take whatever comes, no matter how humble the task may be. Nurse, teacher, companion, housekeeper, seamstress or servant are all honest trades and worth trying while waiting for the more agreeable work."
"I tried them, and after grubbing for twenty years made a hit, seemingly by accident, but I could see how every hard experience had helped, every sacrifice enriched, and so believe heartily in that sort of training for us all. I do not know any one in Washington, and I think anything better than the places women hold in public offices there. If your stories are good they will find a market; if they are not, stop writing and try something else. The gift is born with us and cannot be learned, as some think."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Car Load of Emigrants.

I happened to be in one of the railroad depots the other day just as a big car load of emigrants arrived. What an inexhaustible field for study lay there, and how many life stories that a novelist would weave into a thrilling story lay in the congregation. Every age was represented. There were grizzled old stagers whom the women were using for pack mules, and infants too young to do anything but lie in their mother's shawls and sleep. There were stalwart young fellows in knee breeches and military looking caps, and sturdy maidens, who looked capable of building a picket fence or flooring an Apache a la Sullivan. There were cute little boys and girls just old enough to toddle by their parents' sides and stare, stare, stare at everything they saw. This same staring seemed to me pretty general with the entire party. They were all too much occupied with staring to talk. I never saw such a large gathering so silent. Scarcely one of them spoke as they trudged away to the waiting room, and when they reached it they still said nothing, but found seats on benches, on pecks and on the floor and gazed about them literally stricken dumb by fatigue or astonishment. How long can we go on caring for them, I wonder? —Chicago Journal.

Italians as Counterfeiters.

"Why do Italians almost hold a monopoly in counterfeit coins?" was asked of a treasury detective.
"There is not money enough in it for natives. These latter want big money. Besides, many Italians are expert at making plaster of paris models, and they came over to avoid detection in their own country, where, I believe, counterfeiting is punished with death. Over here it is just a matter of a year or two, and then when they are in prison they are better fed than when they are free, so that detection has little terror for them. They are satisfied with light profits, and seldom try to dispose of more than a couple of dollars' worth at a time among the small stand and storekeepers."—New York Telegram.

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 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 I. 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.