

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1888.

NUMBER 224

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Assessor,	BYRON CLARK
Engineer,	A. MADOLE
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Marshal,	W. H. MALLICK
Councilmen, 1st ward,	J. V. WICKHACH
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" 3rd "	D. M. JONES, H. POOL
" 4th "	DE. A. SHIPMAN
" 5th "	M. B. MURPHY
" 6th "	S. W. DUTCHESNEY
" 7th "	CON O'CONNOR
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CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE No. 16, 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 Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are invited to attend.

PHIO LODGE No. 81, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are invited to attend. F. J. Morgan, Master Workman; E. S. Barlow, Foreman; Frank Brown, Overseer; J. Bowen, Guide; George Hensworth, Recorder; H. J. Johnson, Financier; Wash. Smith, Receiver; M. Mayhugh, Past M. W.; Jack Daugherty, Inside Guard.

CLASS CAMP No. 332, MODERN WOODMEN of America.—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Masonic Hall. All transient brothers are invited to attend with us. I. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; G. F. Niles, Worthy Advisor; D. B. Smith, Ex-Banker; W. C. Whittier, Clerk.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 8, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Masonic Hall. All transient brothers are invited to attend. L. S. Larson, M. W.; F. Boyd, Foreman; S. C. White, Recorder; Leonard Anderson, Overseer.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 6, A. F. & M.—Meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at their hall. All transient brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

W. M. HAYS, Secretary.

NEBRASKA CHAPTER No. 3, R. A. M.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Mason's Hall. Transient brothers are invited to meet with us.

W. M. HAYS, Secretary.

F. E. WHITE, H. P.

ME ZION COMMA-DARY, No. 5, N. T.—Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month at Mason's Hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

W. M. HAYS, Sec.; F. E. WHITE, E. C.

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C. S. TWISS,.....Senior Vice
F. A. BATES,.....Junior Vice
GEO. NILES,.....Adjutant
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Ins. Co. of North America, Phil.,	8,474,392
Liverpool & London & Globe-Eng,	6,530,781
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A STEAMER SUNK.

The General Terry Hits a Pier and Goes Down.

OMAHA, June 11.—Twelve years ago the Fifth infantry, regular troops, were stationed at Fort Leavenworth. That was during the Custer campaign in the Black Hills against "Sitting Bull" and his warriors, and the regiment, by orders, was forced to the front. They went by the same steamers in which they landed yesterday for a few hours in Omaha to "stock up" with provisions.

About six o'clock the usual screeching of whistles were heard, and soon after the stern wheelers Helena and General Terry tied up at the foot of Douglas St 417 sun-burned frontier soldiers, including officers and musicians, were on board of the two steamers accompanied by the wives and daughters of the officers. When the two boats landed it was evident that the men desired to land, but it was out of the question at that time, but later providence interfered, and their wishes were gratified. Officers from the headquarters who were on hand to meet the new comers were informed of the arrival by Lieutenant J. M. T. Partello, who was the first to come ashore. He stated that the party had, through the means of a field glass, sighted a flag at half mast and it occurred to them that General Sheridan had died. When the lieutenant was informed that the emblem of death was in respect to the memory of a departed Union Pacific railroad official, and was displayed from the quarters of the road instead of the government, Partello by voice communicated to the commander Colonel George Gibson, who in turn notified his command, who immediately sent up a cheer of thanks which was re-echoed by the throng ashore who had gathered. The band struck up a lively, inspiring air, and as the sun set in the west the hawsers were cut and the boats floated towards Kansas City.

They were not destined to reach that village on time, however, and it will be many days before the General Terry again floats.

The Helena ran under the Union Pacific bridge all right, but when the General Terry was passing under the second span the strong current swung her sidewise against one of the old piers standing in the river, tearing a hole in her side some eight feet long and six feet high, which filled her with water so that she sank in about seven minutes from the time she struck. As soon as the accident occurred Pilot Mackey signalled his engineer to "go ahead" and ran her within a few feet of the shore, so that she grounded, as it were, in about eight feet of water.

At the time of the accident all was in confusion, the ladies and children screaming while the men was for the time panic-stricken and it was with difficulty that a few of the officers who retained their wretched coolness could control them. As soon as the boat grounded the gang plank was thrown out and the Helena notified by whistle that the General Terry was in distress. She steamed back and in the meantime the latter boat had been tied to the shore and all hands at once set to unload her. The ladies were taken to the hotels and made comfortable. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, of which a great portion consists of property belonging to the officers and families. Trunks containing elegant dresses and jewel boxes of silverware, etc., were lost while all the furniture was greatly damaged. On board the sunken steamer were companies D, F, G and A. The four companies and the band numbered about 475 men, and are destined to points in Texas.

Cautious Case of Deafness.

Some time ago an engine driver on the Little Miami railroad was suspended because, after having been examined by Dr. Clark, he was found to be quite deaf. The engineer claimed at the time that he could hear everything while running his engine; but the doctor found that in a still room he could not hear ordinary conversation a foot away. The engineer lives at Cincinnati, and received treatment in that city for his disease, but without any special benefit. After being suspended eight months the engineer again came to Dr. Clark and insisted that he could hear perfectly while on a moving engine. The doctor thought he would test the case, and accompanying the man to Cincinnati, made a number of experiments with him on engines. The result was that the doctor found the engineer was not only telling the truth in regard to the matter, but also that the deaf man could hear low remarks and whispers on a moving engine that even Dr. Clark's keen ear failed to catch. The engineer was reinstated in his former place.—Columbus Journal.

Prevention is always better than cure, and every doctor will assure us that more than two-thirds of our children's illnesses might have been entirely obviated by judicious care.

SONG.

When the spring time blossoms falling Come, like kisses, rich as wine, When I lie in dreams recalling All my old and lost "Lang Syne," Will your young lips—promise promise— Bring their blossoms down to mine!

When your golden locks surround you
Till you seem in midst of flame,
Must we think then there to bound you
Till your right prince comes to claim?
If I pass through, will my kisses
Break your traces of maiden shame?

When the new moon, coming yonder
Like a strange ship through the night,
Strikes, unheeded for hope and wonder,
Then at last will you do right?
Leaving over my right shoulder,
Will you bring my life good light?

When you tresses half environ
Beauty, ah! so strange and new,
When you sing like any siren,
Must I die for love of you?
Loreley, break your own lone spell,
Win with mine your own heart too.
—Emile Andrew Huber in Home Journal.

A LATTER DAY ARTIST.

Being the Confession and Experience of a Boss Paper Hanger.

"The business of interior decoration, and especially of paper hanging," said an uptown artist a few days ago to a reporter, "during the past few years has undergone a complete change."
"Do you refer to the style of the material or workmanship?"
"I refer to both. The change in style, however, has not been the work of the producer of the material. Had it not been for the advance made in the hands of paper hangers interior decoration would still be largely confined to the simple papering of walls and surrounding them with a border of the conventional type, only changing in width, like the brim of a silk hat, from season to season."
"You think, then, the artist who hangs the paper, and not the designer, was the chief factor in the reformation?"
"I know it. The demand was created before the supply came to hand. For years the expert paper hanger struggled along, weaving old designs into new combinations before the manufacturers followed in his footsteps. A few years ago such a thing as a papered ceiling was unknown, and now they are almost as common as paper on the walls."
"How does the change affect your profession?"
"Vastly for the better. A successful paper hanger of today must be an artist by nature. An apprentice now is not a mere wielder of a paste brush but little removed from the bill poster. In fact, the brush is one of the last things put in his hands. We first set him to work studying all sorts of designs, to see if he has the required taste and comprehension for the business. If we find he has we retain him, and set him to work making designs of his own and forming combinations out of the material furnished him. Included in this is the elements of mathematics, for unless he can define the elements and measure what his artistic instincts may be as a combiner of colors, he will be a failure as a paper hanger."
"What duty does the novice first attempt in the trade?"
"That depends on how the attempt is made. If you mean a novice in the light of an amateur he will probably essay the same line of business as if he wanted to start the stage, and begin at the top—the ceiling—which is the most difficult branch of the art, and can only be accomplished successfully after years of patient application. If you mean the apprentice, he is placed at the work of pasting and preparing the paper for the hanger, and when he is perfect in that he is trusted with the common grades of side walls, and then is advanced gradually to the ceiling and its artistic arrangements."
"Are there many drawbacks to the business?"
"Yes, a great many. We have to make all work perfect. Not a spot can be left on the wall. A blot the size of the end of your finger may mar the work of an entire room, and oftentimes can only be removed by hours of the most painstaking and careful labor. Then, too, the season is comparatively short, and all our work has to be done at once."
—New York Press.

A Chicago Photographer's Proposition.

A Chicago photographer is about to perpetrate a joke on his contemporaries which is worthy of the severest reprehension. He is nearing the completion of a collection of some ten thousand pictures of a collection celebrated by the more or less unanimous testimony of the American public in this day and generation, and is to commit it to a memorial safe which he has arranged to deposit in the City Hall vaults and have opened in 1976, the second centennial of the United States. He proposes to emphasize this atrocity by putting in with the pictures brief biographical sketches of their subjects.
To appreciate the hilarity which this is calculated to excite among our posterity, let us suppose that it had been possible to deposit in a place of safety a thousand or two portraits of the men deceased celebrated in 1776. We should, probably, have had more of the familiar names of history, but in what extraordinary company! And in these days of newspaper notoriety, think of an assemblage of 10,000 "celebrated personages" whose fame is expected to survive some ninety years! If it be good to give posterity a laugh at our expense, the plan has something to commend it, but who would not pray to be delivered from preservation in this photographic captivity—The Epoch.

The Welfare of the Race.

There is scarcely any subject on which people more permit themselves to be governed by conventional laws than marriage. There is certainly none in which it is more important that these should be displaced by scientific ones. It is marriage that makes good the steady generation after generation of new comers to re-enact the momentous drama of life. It is not too much to say that the welfare of the race depends primarily upon well ordered marriage. Is anything of more importance than maintaining our race at its present grade or improving upon it—Boston Herald.

The average Mexican laborer supports his family on ten cents per diem, invested in corn and beans.

Glycerine and borax mixed make a good paste to put upon sores in the mouth.

JUMPING THE ROPE.

"HUCKERY BUCK," "SKIP THE GARRET" AND "CHASE THE FOX."

Turning the Rope as a Test of Temper—A Long Rope and an Easy Motion—A Common and Dangerous Practice—Variations.

There are various games at jumping the rope. The little girl who begins with the sport has much to learn, and she must work her way. She begins thus early in life to learn that there is a price to pay for almost everything. The price that a little girl pays for learning to jump the rope is that she must spend a good deal of time in turning the rope. To the casual eye the turning of a rope is about as much fun as the jumping. But when the turning is made a penalty, a girl naturally does not like to turn. Once in a great while there is a girl who likes to turn a rope, but she is a rarity. Often, when she begins by liking to turn, she grows to dislike it because she finds that the other girl does not like to turn.

The way a girl is made to turn the rope is this: Where several girls are playing the one who trips must take her turn at the rope. This is a great test of a girl's temper. If she doesn't "play fair" she will deny it when she trips. Then the other girls get mad, and they won't play, or they put her out of the game for cheating. Then she learns the value of truth. If she is not caught in lying, however, she is very apt to try it again, and many in time become an adept at lying. But the chances are that the other little girls will find her out if she does not fly with great skill and discernment. Truly, it is a very great temptation to a little girl to tell stories under such circumstances, but like all other temptations, it is one that a good little girl will learn to resist. She will take her end of the rope with resignation when her turn comes.

CUTTING A CLOTHES LINE.

Most little girls can persuade parents or relatives to purchase for them at the toy stores nice jumping ropes with neatly turned wooden handles. But when such ropes are not to be had, had little girls have been known to steal parts of their mothers' clothes lines. When a little girl has cut a clothes line falls and gets hurt, she is apt to be looked upon as the victim of a special providence. Yet it must be admitted that many good girls who have not skillful often trip and fall, so that the line cause of tripping is still a bone of contention among both philosophers and theologians.

"Pepper, salt, mustard, cider, vinegar," is one of the games. First two girls are chosen by lot to turn the rope. The other girls jump by turns, saying, with increasing rapidity, "Pepper, salt, mustard, cider, vinegar." The rope is turned with increasing rapidity, until finally it goes so fast that a girl must trip. Then she is so tired that she is willing to rest herself by turning for the others.

"Chase the fox" is another game. Two girls turn the rope. The first girl who jumps is the fox. All the girls follow. When the last girl gets on the side of the line where the fox is she must jump back. If she trips she must take the rope, and the last girl is the fox. A variation of this game is called "fox and geese."

"Huckery buck," or "huck a buck," is another game. Two girls turn the rope and the others jump in and jump out as quickly as they can, and the rope is turned very fast.

"Rock the cradle" is a game where the rope is not turned over completely, but has a dull motion. A girl must jump at the crucial moment and get up very quickly or she trips.

LONG ROPE AND SLOW MOTION.

The favorite game is where a long rope is used and two girls turn with a slow, easy motion, and a dozen or more girls jump in and all jump together, sometimes changing places, jumping out to make room for others or from fatigue. Often there is a dispute as to whether a girl tripped by her own fault or through the fault of the girls who turned the rope. These wrangles were probably devised by a wise Providence to give the girls a needed rest, which would not be otherwise taken.

"Going to school" is a very pretty way of jumping the rope. Two girls lock arms, or take hold of each other's waists. Each takes one end of the rope and they turn and jump together. They can take a variety of steps, jump fast or slowly, keep in one spot or walk along.

"Jump the garret," or "skip the garret," is a game where the rope is turned very high, and the girl must be agile indeed who does not get tripped.

"Bake the bread" is the game in which the jumper takes in with her a stone or stick, and while jumping drops it and picks it up without tripping.

"Skip the ladder" is a peculiar step, wherein the jumper lands first on one foot and next on the other.

A common and dangerous practice is for a girl to turn for herself and jump as long as she can. Some girls jump into the hundreds and drop with exhaustion. It is an exceedingly dangerous amusement, and often lays the foundation for years of after suffering. Sometimes the girl dies a few hours after she has stopped jumping. The jar and jolt of the internal organs is a terrible strain, even on the strongest system. There are many pretty and graceful motions with the skipping rope that may be practiced without injury.


There is an intricate style jumped with two ropes which some of the girls call "French." There are pretty tricks by crossing the rope or swinging at the side. Several variety actresses have made hits by introducing the skipping rope into dances. It gives opportunity for many graceful motions and even difficult steps in time to the music, that are all the more captivating when worn by young women with childish pretensions. But for a real good enjoyable game of jumping rope there is no place for a girl as delightful as the school yard or the sidewalk, even if the single boys spoil the game, and insist on playing Copenagpen with the rope—New York Sun.

NOTICE

We earnestly request all of our friends indebted to us to call at once and settle accounts due. We have sustained heavy loss by the destruction of our Branch House at Fairmont, Neb., by fire and now that we need money to meet our obligations, we hope there will not be one among our friends who would refuse to call promptly at this particular time and adjust accounts.

Trusting this will receive your kind consideration and prompt attention, we remain,
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