

# The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

NUMBER 298

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3d, D. M. JONES  
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County Judge, C. RUSSELL

## CIVIC SOCIETIES.

**CLASS LODGE NO. 165, I. O. F.**—Meets every Tuesday evening of each week. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

**PLATTSMOUTH ENCAMPMENT NO. 3, I. O. F.**—Meets every alternate Friday in each month in the Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are invited to attend.

**TRIO LODGE NO. 81, 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; L. Bowen, Guide; George Housworth, Recorder; H. J. Johnson, Treasurer; W. 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 Consul; G. F. Newcomer, Adjutant; S. C. Wilde, Banker; W. A. Hock, 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. A. Larson, M. W.; J. Boyd, Foreman; S. C. Wilde, Recorder; Leonard Anderson, Overseer.

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

**WM. HAYS, Secretary.**

**NEBRASKA CHAPTER NO. 3, R. A. M.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Masonic Hall. Transient brothers are invited to meet with us. F. E. WHITE, H. P.

**WM. HAYS, Secretary.**

**MT. ZION COMMA-DAIRY NO. 5, K. T.**—Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month at Masonic hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us. WM. HAYS, Secy.

**F. E. WHITE, E. C.**

**W. HAYS, Secy.**

**W. HAYS, Secy.**

**W. HAYS, Secy.**

**W. HAYS, Secy.**

## SOLID FOR OUR BEN.

### The Green Mountain State Sends Greeting to General Harrison.

### The Largest Majority Ever Given a Candidate for Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sep. 6.—General Harrison resumed his labors yesterday, after his vacation, expressing himself to his friends as feeling refreshed and invigorated by his trip to Middle Bass. The day was quietly spent. In the morning the general gave attention to his correspondence, which has not been allowed to accumulate to any extent during his absence, as his law partner, William H. Miller, who for some time has been acting as the general's secretary, remained at home and attended to the large amount of daily correspondence. During the day quite a number of personal friends called on the general and Mrs. Harrison, to say a word of welcome. Last evening the general went out for one of his customary long walks.

Among the telegrams received by General Harrison yesterday was the following:

"BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 5.—Gen. Ben Harrison: Vermont endorses her choice at Chicago by giving Dillingham a larger majority than we have ever before given to any republican governor. [Signed.] CARROLL S. PAGE, Chairman State Committee."

During General Harrison's absence, Chairman Huston of the republican state committee, has received a large number of applications from political clubs in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and several from Pennsylvania and New York, asking that dates be fixed for their reception by Gen. Harrison. Chairman Huston had a conference with Gen. Harrison tonight, and it is probable that replies to these applications will be sent out within the next day or two.

## THE YELLOW PLAGUE.

### Increasing Number of Cases—An Appeal for Financial Aid.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 6.—It was decided this morning by the executive committee of the citizens' association, in conference with the board of health and acting mayor, to issue an appeal to the citizens of the United States for financial aid for the benefit of yellow fever sufferers. Contributions may be forwarded to James M. Schenmayer, president of the First National bank, and chairman of the finance committee. Neal Mitchell, acting mayor of the board of health; D. T. Geros, acting mayor, and P. McQuaid, acting president of the Citizens' Auxiliary association, New Orleans.

A dispatch from Jacksonville to the *Times-Democrat* says: The official bulletin for twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock as follows: New cases, 31; deaths, 5; total number of cases to date, 388; total number of deaths to date, 42.

## The Clean Sweep in Vermont.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 6.—One hundred and seventy towns give Dillingham, republican, 38,181; Shurtliff, democrat, 15,497; Seely, prohibitionist and scattering, 630. The same towns in 1884 gave Pingree, republican, 34,379; Reddington, democrat, 15,734; Stone, prohibitionist, and scattering, 630. Republican plurality, 23,684; majority overall, 21,754.

The republican majority in the state will probably be between 27,000 and 28,000. The senate is solidly republican. Fourteen democratic representatives are ported elected.

## A Republican Majority.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 5.—The figures of 136 towns, from which returns have been received, give a republican majority of about 17,000. The remaining towns will probably make the majority in the state 27,000. A hundred and thirty-six towns elected a hundred and twenty-five republicans and eleven democrats, state representatives.

## Tasting a Mexican "Pie."

I asked of a boy who was stuffing himself with what I thought was pie, if he had breakfasted well. He did not understand my Spanish, but with that generosity which seems born with a Mexican, the little fellow quickly divided his "pie" and gave me a goodly slice. Without waiting to see what the "pie" was made of, I took quite a large bite of it, and the next moment I felt as though I had swallowed a bunch of needles with the red end of a hot poker. The boy laughed and rolled on the ground in his merriment as the tears came to my eyes, and I tried in vain to gulp down the horrid stuff he had given me to eat.

And what do you think it was?

Two thin slices of hot cakes, dipped in a burning sauce made of hot red pepper. I never again tried to breakfast away from the American hotel, for I soon learned that red pepper was the chief ingredient of the Mexican diet, and that even the boys and girls enjoyed their fiery breakfast fully as well as an American child enjoys his cakes and syrup. —R. M. Y. in St. Louis Republic.

## SERVING THE SULTAN.

### OVER SIX THOUSAND PERSONS FED THREE TIMES A DAY.

### An Army of Servants and Officers—Executive Ability in the Management of the Enormous Household—The Purchasing Department—The Harem.

There are over 6,000 persons fed three times a day at Dolma-Bagichee palace while the sultan is there, which makes housekeeping rather a serious affair, particularly when we know that these meals are served in nearly half as many places, there being a regular dining room for each of the sultan's 1,000 ladies, a kitchen for each of the 1,000 ladies, and tables in some of the departments, the majority prefer to eat from their knees, and thus their meals are handled around, which makes an enormous amount of unnecessary work. To keep all this great machinery of supply in perfect order, so that no matter how many months there are to fill nor what added caprice may seize the sultan or any of his numerous women, it may be instantly satisfied, is a tax upon the best capacity, backed by unlimited money or credit. No matter how unreasonable or almost impossible the demand may be, there is no allowance made for delay in the service.

That there is good executive ability in the management of this enormous household is clear, for there is scarcely ever a jar or hitch, even under the impulse of the most untimely demands. Every different department is under the control of a person who is directly responsible for that, and he has a corps of servants and slaves under his order who obey him only, and he is subject to the treasurer of the household. Women have no voice whatever in the management of anything in any department; their sole occupation is to wait upon their respective mistresses, or to serve the sultan in some specified capacity.

## THE SULTAN'S CAPRICES.

The chamberlain is mostly occupied in ministering to the wants and caprices of the sultan, and is in almost constant attendance upon him, so the treasurer of the household has the burden of the housekeeping on his burly shoulders. He has an organized force of buyers, who are each charged with the purchase of certain supplies for their individual departments, each having his helpers, servants and slaves. One man is charged with the duty of supplying all the fish, and as to furnishing fish for certainly 6,000 persons is no light undertaking in a place where there are no great markets, as there are in all other large cities. He has to have about twenty men to scour the various small markets and buy of the fishermen, and each of these men has two others to carry the fish they buy. It requires about ten tons of fish a week.

There are nearly 15,000 pounds of bread eaten daily for the sultan's large bread eaters, and this is all baked in the enormous ovens situated at some distance from the palace. The kitchens are detached from all the palaces and kiosks. It requires a large force of bakers to make the bread and another to bring it to the palace and another force of buyers who purchase the flour and fuel. The bringing of the wheat of the second and third crops to the sultan's kitchen, and carrying it on their backs. There is a cook for each separate course, and he has his assistants and scullions, so that there are in all nearly 400 men working in the kitchen. In addition to the aids each chief cook has a body servant.

The lord high chamberlain chooses his corps of buyers and the chiefs of different departments to suit himself, usually making such choice more from some occult reasoning than from fitness for the position. He then trusts the departments to those persons and transmits his imperative orders through the second chamberlain. After him in importance is the treasurer of the household, who receives all the bills, looks them over and then forwards them to the sublime porte, where they are paid—in time.

## THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

The providing for the material wants of all these persons, then, really falls upon the chamberlain. He appoints a chief kiasli who provides all the pipes used in and about the palace, both for the men and the women, including the narghiles. Then there is a *tatpukiasli*, who sees that the whole palace is liberally supplied with tobacco. The *espakiasli* furnishes the clothes for the sultan's wear—that is, he buys them. Another buys the sultan's shoes and slippers. Those who buy the personal effects of the sultan have no means a sincere, as he never wears the same garment or pair of shoes twice, nor does he ever sleep in the same sheets or bedding a second time. It is supposed that all clothing and bedding which have touched the sacred person of the sultan are destroyed immediately after he has discarded them.

The chamberlain has a chief of the buyers for the kitchen supplies and another for each of the household departments, and these have from ten to twenty aids, and these again have underlings, who all must be fed by the royal bounty, and they all receive their salaries, large or small. The chief of each department receives and weighs or appraises the value of all the articles of food purchased, and then, attesting to the correctness of the weight or value, hands his accounts to the treasurer of the household. In this way stealing is not so easy as foreigners imagine.

The buyers of the furniture, of the carpets, the glassware, silver and gold plate, the jewels, the soap, perfumery and cosmetics, the candies and dried fruits, the kitchen utensils, and, in short, for every department are all subject to the same strict system. The buying for the harem is done by the same persons, with the exception of dresses and other feminine toilet articles, which the women now buy for themselves generally. They ride out and shop very much like other women, only they have no idea as to the value of money, and they order whatever strikes their fancy, no matter what it is, and the bills are sent to the chief eunuch, who hands them, after supervision, to the treasurer of the household, who has to get the high chamberlain's counter signature. The buying is done by women who have nothing to do to—this is, such of it as is done there. Whenever it is possible the garments are bought ready made.—New York Herald.

One of the saws in a North Carolina mill was knocked galley west by a lot of grape shot imbedded in a log that had evidently grown upon some field of battle.

## DOES WRITING PAY?

### TWO PROPOSITIONS THAT ARE WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

### Literary Work Pays if One Knows How to Write and What to Write—Jewels of Rhetoric Not Wanted—Our "Popular" Writers—Wages.

This question I recently put to an old friend who has successfully followed the profession of literature through many a year of storm and stress. I say "followed," because, in his wooing, he persistently ran after the fair and fickle dame ere he won her hand and her dowry. Happily, he is well mated, and has been married almost long enough to have a silver wedding. The answer I received may be tersely summed up thus: "Writing pays if you know how to write and what to write." Now, the two propositions contained in this answer are worthy of brief consideration.

First, how to write: The young writer usually starts out, I think, possessed with the one idea to get what he can as a job. He expects to make writing pay by the mere elegance of jeweled words, high sounding epithets and well balanced periods. Thus, many a promising writer has found himself wrecked, at the outset of his literary venture, on his style. Plainly speaking, writing for style does not pay. For, remember that there are too many literary lapidaries who can cut, set and polish the jewels of rhetoric with more subtle skill than yourself. He expects to make writing pay by the mere elegance of jeweled words, high sounding epithets and well balanced periods. Thus, many a promising writer has found himself wrecked, at the outset of his literary venture, on his style. Plainly speaking, writing for style does not pay. For, remember that there are too many literary lapidaries who can cut, set and polish the jewels of rhetoric with more subtle skill than yourself. He expects to make writing pay by the mere elegance of jeweled words, high sounding epithets and well balanced periods. Thus, many a promising writer has found himself wrecked, at the outset of his literary venture, on his style. Plainly speaking, writing for style does not pay. For, remember that there are too many literary lapidaries who can cut, set and polish the jewels of rhetoric with more subtle skill than yourself.

Secondly—The writer who expects to make writing pay must know what to write. He should be quick to see what people are willing and ready to read and what editors are ready and willing to pay for. I sometimes think that many of our "popular" writers have been not unlike the spies sent out by Joshua to explore the land of the Philistines. These writers return and report strange tales of giants or give rumors of the mysterious Queen "She-who-must-be-obeyed"—and the people listen to them. Indeed, the Philistines are really a queer set at the best. They call for edition after edition of "Ouida's" writings, because they want to read about red headed Circes who lure husbands to their ruin. They want to learn, on the other hand, how "good golly" people talk and make love, so they ask for 40,000 and 50,000 each of the late E. P. Roe's novels. They all read Howells, because they want the minute descriptions of my lady's wardrobe and of tempers in teapots. They all take James, because they want the vivisection of butterflies and the spicy talk of aristocracy. They want detective stories from the newspapers, so they ask at the libraries for Charles Reade; if it is a "fifteen" puzzle they want they ask for the author of "The Lady or the Tiger?" They often do not know what they want, so they take to some "osophy," "ology," or else to the woods.

Again, the writer who wants to make his writing pay must take his wares to the right market. Writing, it is said, is, in the eyes of nearly all editors, a commercial speculation. They only buy what they think the people will read. Hence, writers find that what will not suit one will suit another. What should we do, then, the farmer who looks his eggs to the butcher, and his meat to the grocer? Is it any wonder, then, that writers go around knocking at the editorial gates, vainly seeking admission? Of course there will always be hundreds of poor Casaubons with their "keys to all mythologies," which nobody wants. The plain truth is that there are other requisites beside literary merit essential in making writing pay. In other words, like philosophy, writing for the wrong market takes no time.

Now, there are a great many markets for the right kind of writing. Whether as reporter, correspondent, or as special writer, the reward is in proportion to the merit displayed. The reporter would think that writing did not pay if he earned less than \$25 a week. So, too, would the correspondent consider himself ill paid at less than double that amount. The amount offered by journals and magazines varies greatly according to the standing and name of the writer and the interest and merit of his article. As high as \$500 has been given for a special contribution, while the ordinary price will be from \$10 to \$15 a page. The newspapers pay by the column, which usually contains 1,500 words. Their price is, on the average, \$6 to \$8 a column for "space" work.

The literary "syndicates" can of course afford to pay more than one journal, as they retail the writing out to a dozen different papers, for which each pays its share. One syndicate when it started paid several thousand dollars each to leading writers of fiction for one story. At present the demand for good novels and novelettes seems to be insatiable, and the writer who can supply the demand will make his writing pay. I know people who can spin off a story as easily as the traditional fisherman can reel off a "yarn." I should imagine that his writing paid, for he says that whenever he wants or covets something he sits down and writes for it. I know another who has made a good many hundred dollars each year by putting advertisements in a "taking" way. Yet writing is an honest vocation, as long as the writer does not lie or foster base passions. Still, does writing pay?—L. J. Vance in The Epoch.

## Catching a Poison Snake.

When you come upon your cobra, make him rear up and expand his hood. He generally does this quickly enough, but should he delay, whistle to him, imitating the snake charmers. He will then certainly raise his head. Then, with a small cane or stick, or the ramrod of a gun, gently press his head to the ground. The snake will not object; he seems rather to like it. When you press his head lightly to the ground with the stick in your left hand, you should seize the snake with your right, close behind the head, holding his neck rather tightly; then let go the stick and catch hold of the tail. The snake is powerless, and you can do what you like with it.—Popular Science Monthly.

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