The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

SECOND YEAR | PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1888. | NUMBER 24

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, - - - - - F. M. RICHEY
Clerk, - - - - - W K FOX
Treasurer, - - JAMES PATTERSON, JR.
Attorney, - - - - BYRON CLARK
Engineer, - - - - A MADOLE
Police Judge, - - - S CLIFFORD
Marshall, - - - W H MALICK
Councilmen, 1st ward, { J V WECKBACH / A SALISBURY
" 2nd " { D M JONES / DR. A SHIPMAN
" 3rd " { M B MURPHY / S W DUTTON
" 4th " { CON O'CONNOR / P McCALLEN, PRES
Board Pub. Works { J W JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN / FRED GORDER / D H HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer, - - D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer, - - THOS. POLLOCK
Clerk, - - BIRD CRITCHFIELD
Deputy Clerk, - - EXA CRITCHFIELD
Recorder of Deeds - - W. H. POOL
Deputy Recorder - JOHN M. LEYDA
Clerk of District Court, W. C. SHOWALTER
Sheriff, - - - J. C. EIKENBARY
Surveyor, - - - - A. MADOLE
Attorney, - - - - ALLEN BESSON
Supt. of Pub Schools, - MAYNARD SPINK
County Judge, - - - C. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A. B. TODD, Ch'm., - - Plattsmouth
LOUIS FORTZ, - Weeping Water
A. B. DICKSON, - - Kimwood

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

PLASS LODGE No. 146, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday evening of each week. All resident 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; F. P. Brown, Foreman; G. B. Kemster, Overseer; R. A. Taite, Financier; G. F. Housworth, Recorder; M. Maybright, Receiver; D. B Smith, Past M. W.; I. N. Bowen, Guide; P. J Kunz, Inside Watch.

PLASS 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. Niles, Worthy Adviser; S. C. Wilde, Banker; W. A. Boeck, 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.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month at their hall. All transient brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.
J. G. RICHEY, W. M.
WM. 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.
F. E. WHITE, H. P
WM. HAYS, Secretary.

MT. ZION COMMANDARY, NO. 5, K. T. Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month at Mason's hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.
WM. HAYS, Sec. F. E. WHITE, E. C.

PLASS COUNCIL NO 1021, ROYAL ARCANUM meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at Arcanum Hall.
E. N. GLENN, Regent.
P. C. MINOR, Secretary.

PLATTSMOUTH BOARD OF TRADE

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1st Vice President ..... A. B. Todd
2nd Vice President ..... Wm Neville
Secretary ..... F. Herrmann
Treasurer ..... F. R. Guthman

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G. S. TWISS ..... Senior Vice "
J. A. BATES ..... Junior "
GEO. MILES ..... Adjutant.
HENRY STRIGHT ..... Q. M.
MALON DIXON ..... Officer of the Day.
CHARLES FORD ..... " " Guard
ANDERSON FRY ..... Sergt Major.
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L. C. CURTIS ..... Post Chaplain
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THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

The Strikers Quiet, But Sympathizers With Them Ugly.

A Collision With the Police in Which Even Women's Heads are Belted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The two great street car systems of the west and north sides are now tied up. The strike on the west side began this morning, as soon as the last night car was run into the barns. For a time last night it seemed as if this new complication could be avoided and the original strike settled amicably, but negotiations, which were conducted in Mayor Roach's office, failed, because the company and men could not agree on the subject of wages. It is stated this morning that the executive committee of the employes of the south side organization has tendered the north and west side strikers financial assistance, if necessary. In anticipation of a long struggle and to guard against a possible outbreak the police force is to be greatly increased. About 350 applications for places on the force are on file in the superintendent's office, and word has been sent to all of these men to report for duty today. A large force of patrolmen will be distributed over the west side to look after the railroad company's property.

All through the morning hours the sidewalks were crowded with people on foot going in both directions, which, taken together, contains nearly three-fourths of the city's population. Extemporized vehicles of all sorts, devoted to the carrying of passengers, were totally inadequate to the work, of course, and must continue to be so while the strike lasts. It is announced that no attempt will be made to run cars in the west division today. Information from all the territory covered by the strike is to the effect that the strikers are perfectly under control and that no outbreak at any point is anticipated.

The Situation Later.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—So far as the strikers themselves are concerned, their promises, made at the beginning of the strike, to abstain from violence seems to have been carried out; but the bitterness of feeling toward the management of the lines appears to increase as time passes, and the contagion gives evidence of spreading to outside elements in the population and not under the strikers' control. Yesterday the crowds which congregated along the lines where the cars were being run on the north side contented themselves with hooting at the new men. This was renewed today, and the demonstrations increased, in the afternoon culminating in the placing of obstructions on the track and collissions with the police. At Garfield avenue and Larrabee street the first obstruction was placed by a number of boys, who laid a large plank across the track and fastened it securely with iron spikes. When six Farfield avenue cars came from their down town trip they were stopped, the police got out of the patrol wagon but did not offer to remove the obstruction. The strikers immediately surrounded the cars, and as a result of their solicitations three of the new men joined their ranks. The success of this action led others to follow this example, and a riot resulted at the corner of Garfield avenue and Orchard streets. The streets were jammed with a howling mob and tracks covered with obstructions. The employes of the road endeavored to remove the debris, but it was replaced as fast as taken away. Finally the mob became so large and demonstrative that the sergeant in command of the police ordered a charge. The officers, aggravated somewhat at the stubbornness of the people, responded with a will. They made a rush and used their clubs freely. Men and boys were hit and even the women were not spared, one woman, who was particularly demonstrative, being severely wounded by a club blow on the head.

A disturbance more serious than those on the north side marked the ending of the trip on Madison street this evening. As the cars were approaching Western avenue on the return a crowd surged around them in such a compact mass that it was impossible for the horses to move. A plattoon of police forced a way for the leading car, but the following was brought to a sudden stop by a wooden wedge inserted in the switch by some person in the crowd. In a moment after its stop the vicinity was pandemonium. Stones and sticks were hurled at the car and the air rang with curses. A flying brick caught Assistant Supt. Nagel who was driving the car, in the stomach. He and the conductor drew revolvers but the police disarmed them. Nagel left the car and was attacked by a drunken Northwestern switchman, who had to be severely beaten to be subdued. Others were scarcely less determined, and but for the fact that all appeared to be unarmed the fray would hardly have been finished without loss of life.

HARD ON THE MINISTER.

His Poor Pay for Special Services—A Few Hints.

Those old questions concerning paying the minister for such special services as confirmations, baptisms, weddings and funeral services are again up for agitation and discussion. People are to be found who think not only that a minister ought to work for almost nothing and find himself, but that he ought to include all these special services in the work he does for his regular salary. It is hard on the ordinary minister. As to the few ministers who receive princely salaries, their fees are large in proportion. People who expect special services of them generally do the fair thing as to compensation.

Such special services as ought to be performed in church when the congregation is assembled are usually considered part of a minister's regular duty. Should a minister be called to a private house to baptize a baby there is an evident propriety in making him a present of some kind in return for his kindness and as a compensation for his trouble. It may be in cash, or it may be some acceptable article for table use or for household decoration. People who give books to ministers generally make the mistake of selecting some book which the minister does not want. Some good people who recently gave their pastor a copy of the Bible did not stop to think that he already had in his library about fifteen copies in various styles and languages.

In wedding fees it may safely be said that the man who gives none is a mean fellow, not worthy to have a good wife. He who pays only a dollar or two is not much better, unless his abject poverty is the cause of the smallness of the fee. Why a minister should be expected to attend and conduct a funeral without charge is hard to guess. It is quite as hard work, both for mind and body, as to preach a sermon. More attacks of clerical bronchitis and pneumonia have been suffered by going to funerals than from any other cause. The person who stands bareheaded on the cold ground or damp boards beside an open grave is apt to be reading his own death warrant while he pronounces the words of the funeral service. In a word, the minister ought to be as squarely dealt with as any other man of any profession or calling who renders service of any kind.

The art and science of handing the preacher his money would seem a very simple thing. Yet there are many church officials who lack understanding as to the most speedy and graceful method of doing it. As to the regular pastor, it is to be supposed that the treasurer promptly hands him a check on pay day. But it is in regard to the minister who happens to be the "supply" for a Sunday or two that embarrassment sometimes exists. Sometimes the treasurer happens to be absent, especially in summer. His mind has been so full of preparation for his own vacation that he has gone away without thinking of leaving the necessary cash for the minister's fee. The minister feels bashful about asking for it. With a blank look on his face, and with possibly a heartfelt vacancy in his collapsible pocketbook, he sadly departs, hoping that somebody will think of the matter and send him the price of his day's labor. In a week or two it comes by mail; perhaps with an apology; perhaps as a matter of course.

There are cases in which the treasurer comes to the supplying minister after the service, and just when some of the chief people of the church are shaking hands with him and telling him how greatly they were pleased with the sermon. With a show of official importance, and with a descending smile on the preacher, the treasurer hands over the fee in sight of all who are present. The idea conveyed by this proceeding is, "I'm treasurer, you're preacher; you've been preaching for money. Here, take your pay and go."

The most graceful way of settling with a "supply" is for the treasurer or some other gentleman connected with the church to shake hands with the minister in a quiet and unostentatious way, and while doing so to leave in the minister's palm the exact sum, either in gold or in notes of the largest denomination the sum will allow. A bank check is quite as acceptable and as proper. The practice of handing the minister a lot of ragged currency and some small change is rude and boorish. Yet the preacher for the day would rather receive small change or ragged bills than be indefinitely "hung up" for his fee by the treasurer or committeeman, who politely say as he departs: "You will hear from us, sir."—New York Press.

What Might Happen in India.

There is a secrecy among Orientals which is rarely equaled among Europeans. They live so entirely apart and their manners and customs are so totally opposite to those of the white masters of India that a political movement may be on foot and have permeated the masses before we are thoroughly aware of its importance. Thus any outbreak would be sudden and unexpected. Although life and property under British rule is safeguarded beyond all precedent in Oriental history, the race animosity exists, and we are simply obeyed because India is not strong enough to resist. The dark skinned masses will never love their white conquerors. This is a fact which should be ever present to the eyes of our administrators. We rule because we are supposed to possess the power to enforce obedience; we are obeyed because of the disintegrating force of caste prejudices, which prevent concerted action among the Indian races. Were the 250,000,000 unanimous, their united action would turn us out. And still we sleep unsuspiciously upon the slope of the volcano without anxiety or care.

Upon a dark midnight twenty roofs might suddenly burst into flame at widely spread intervals in the cantonments of Jubbulpur. A score of natives with bottles of petroleum to throw upon the thatch might simultaneously ignite the principal bungalows of the station, and a general attack might be made during the confusion. The "alarm" would sound in barracks, and officers would be compelled to hurry to their posts, without a place of refuge for their wives and children. The railway station would be attacked and the rolling stock carried off at the moment of the outbreak; the cantonments would be invested by the rebels, without protection of any kind for the defenders, and without the possibility of retreat. This is not only a possibility, but a very obvious contingency, and yet we live in a fool's paradise without care or thought of the morrow. All military stations throughout India should not only be fortified, but the railway stations should be under the immediate protection of the fort to insure the safety of the rolling stock and access to the line. I have heard officers of distinction admit this necessity, but they have offered objection to such a movement at present, "lest the natives should be rendered suspicious by a sudden defensive action upon our part."—Sir Samuel Baker in Fortnightly Review.

Boys Dressed Like Girls.

A little Philadelphia miss, who has been traveling in northern Europe during the summer with her mother, was much amused at the way that prevails in Holland of dressing boys and girls under 8 years of age exactly alike in full dark skirts and bright bodices. The only way to tell them apart is that the girls wear plain caps, while the boys' caps are colored. Both wear the hair short, with bangs, so that the face offers no hint as to the sex of the child.—Philadelphia Times.

Tendency to Increased Luxury.

The tendency of the time is to increased luxury. There will be more pretty little adjuncts to the dressing case this year than ever. Toilet sets have been growing richer and richer every year. Last year ivory backs to brushes, and ivory combs were considered the proper things. This year everything runs to oxidized silver for combs and brush and mirror backs. I suppose after awhile gold will be the proper caper.—J. A. W. Fernow in Globe

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