

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

SECOND YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

NUMBER 125

ROYAL



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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. 31, I. O. 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 8 o'clock in hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. F. P. Brown, Master; workman; G. B. R. Foster, Foreman; F. H. Steinkamp, Overseer; W. H. Miller, Financier; G. F. Houseworth, Recorder; F. J. Morgan, Secretary; Wm. Crehan, Gate; Wm. Endertz, Inside Watch; L. Olsen, Outside Watch.

CLASS CAMP NO. 32, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Meets every alternate Monday evening at 8 o'clock in P. M. Hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; H. S. Nelson, Worthy Advisor; S. C. Wilde, Banker; W. A. Boeck, Clerk.

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

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 8, A. O. U. W.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month in the hall. All transient brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

WM. HAYS, Secretary.

VERBASSE CHAPTER NO. 8, R. U. A. M.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock. Transient brothers are invited to meet with us. F. E. White, E. C. Wm. Hays, Secy.

CLASS COUNCIL NO. 102, ROYAL VINCENUM—Meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock in hall. N. G. Glenn, Regent. P. C. Minor, Secretary.

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Prices Defy Competition.

CONSUL SEWALL TALKS.

His Views of the Renewal of the Samoan Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Sewall, late consul general at Samoa, in an interview yesterday in regard to the proposed Samoan conference at Berlin, said:

"If the conference is to be renewed at all, it should be renewed under conditions as favorable to us as those which attended its initiation. The status ante conferendum should be first restored, and Malletta should be returned from exile. It should meet here, where it was interrupted, and where our representative would be free from the peculiar influences now at work in Berlin. But were the suggestions of Bayard in his letter to the German minister made the conditions precedent to the re-assembling of the conference, we might even then enter upon a conference with something of our nation's dignity saved. Bayard suggests a truce in Samoa—he does not insist upon it. The position maintained in the conference by Bayard, has not, I believe, been criticised. That the independence of the islands should be maintained and equality and rights of commerce and navigation secured for the subjects of the then treaty powers, was agreed upon. Our rights are not enlarged by this, but only confirmed. But having secured this recognition of our rights, Bayard rested. Bayard did not resent the action of Germany, accompanied as it was by ruinous trade and outrages upon our citizens and flag as bad as those who have recently stirred the country. It is because he has suffered a violation of those rights which he was first clearly to assert, and because thus our prestige had been irretrievably weakened in the Pacific, that Bayard is criticised. Had Bayard, through the president, called the attention of congress and the country to this German action, the same sentiment which is now aroused would long since have averted the distressing condition of affairs that now confronts us in Samoa and renders difficult, but at the same time necessary, further negotiations. Nobody desires war which is not necessary. Nobody proposes annexation."

A HARD FIGHT.

The Story of the Battle in Samoa Told by a Hawaiian Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 11.—A paper published in Hawaii has been received here containing an account of the recent battle between the natives and Germans at Samoa, sent to the paper by its correspondent in Apia. The correspondent is a Hawaiian named Hiram Kauniallale. He states that the natives, hearing that an attack was to be made by the Germans, at once prepared to meet it. The Germans, they learned, intended to capture King Matalaafa and carry him off. As the Germans approached the shore in their boats, the natives hailed them. The shouts were answered by shots from the revolver of a chief from Savoy, named Ina Washit, and immediately the battle began. The fight lasted from 6 a. m. until 9 a. m., when it ceased. Several bodies were seen strewn along the shore. Matalaafa's men had seven killed and thirty-one wounded during the principal battle. After the battle eight Samoans were seen sitting around a fire by the Germans, and ash had been thrown amongst them, killing seven; making the total number of natives killed fourteen. Of the Germans twenty-one were killed, and of these six had their heads cut off. The number of wounded was forty-eight. Tamasese did not appear during the fight, the path by which he was expected having been obstructed. The Germans subsequently set fire to the native's houses. The account is dated Jan. 1, and further says that the German war vessels intended going to Tutuila at which place the United States coaling station is located, to shell the houses, after which they would proceed to Savoy and burn it. The correspondent asserts that if the British force at Samoa would act in unison with the United States, the war would soon cease. Matalaafa sent a number of his soldiers to maintain the peace on the lands owned by the Germans at Tutuila and prevent the natives from stealing any of the Germans' property. The people at Tutuila are principally engaged at present in building forts.

A Plucky Woman.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Last night Mr. Kent landlord of the Gloucester hotel at Swansea closed his house at the usual hour, and with his wife retired for the night, locking all the doors, including that of their bedroom. At an early hour this morning Mrs. Kent awoke and heard a sound made by the striking of a match. Rousing herself, she saw a negro in the

act of lighting a candle. She awoke her husband, who sprang from the bed and grappled with the intruder. Mrs. Kent reached under the pillow and grasped her husband's revolver, but the candle not having been lighted, it was too dark for her to shoot at the struggling pair without endangering Mr. Kent's life. With rare coolness the lady struck a match, lighted the candle, and again taking up the revolver fired, striking the negro in the thigh. The latter fell and crawled under the bed, howling and cursing. Mrs. Kent then ran to the door and unlocked it. The negro, seeing her act, came out from beneath the bed and, seizing a looking glass threw it at the woman. It missed her, but struck the candle and extinguished it. In the darkness the negro escaped, and when the candle was relighted Mrs. Kent discovered that her husband had been horribly slashed about the throat and stomach with a razor. An alarm was raised, and with the assistance of those who came in Kent was put to bed. He was able to give a description of the murderer, but died soon after the effort. By this time alarm in the neighborhood was general, and thousands of men set out in pursuit of the murderer. At noon a colored seaman named Tom Allen was discovered at the dry dock with several wounds about his person, and his clothes covered with blood. He was arrested and confessed his crime. His motive, he said, was robbery. He had concealed himself in the bedroom before the house was closed, and had inflicted the wounds upon Kent only in order to make good his escape.

OUR SANITARY LAWS.

It is Not That We Are Without Them, But They Are Not Enforced.

As population increases in density the need for the enactment, supervision and enforcement of laws pertaining to communicable diseases increases. The general sanitary condition of the United States, in respect to density of population, is very different to-day from what it was one hundred or even fifty years ago. A single city with its surroundings now contains nearly as many souls as did the whole United States a century back.

Far greater alertness on the part of legislatures, city governments, courts and officials is consequently now required than was ever required before, and so far as appears, the need will continue to grow with our advance in settlement. Our average national death rate has so far been comparatively low, but many of the large cities of England, notably London, Liverpool and Manchester, surpass us in their management of sanitary matters, and, if the immunity is to continue, we must take additional steps to secure it. The trouble is not so much that we do not possess a sufficient number of laws as that we are lax in enforcing those we have. It appears for example that the yellow fever, the outbreak of which has been so disastrous in Florida, was introduced there from Cuba through the agency of smuggled goods; and yet there exists a law against smuggling. If it had been effectually enforced, there would have been no epidemic. The intention of this law, it is true, is not sanitary. But when we find statutes the object of which is to secure money allowed to fall into abeyance, we may be, a priori, sure the enforcement of the sanitary laws will be so much the more neglected.

It must be the aim of the city, state and national legislators that municipalities obtain the laws they require for the prevention, restriction and abolition of disease, wholly uninfluenced by political, partisan or mercenary considerations. The control of legislation by corporations, monopolies and money kings should cease. And in the enforcement of sanitary statutes, greater impartiality is demanded. The man of wealth and influence should be, indeed, in all respects, "equal to the eye of the law" with the poorest, and it should be put beyond the power of any of those financial dictators with whom our age and country have been afflicted to push their grasping schemes, as they so often do at present, to the detriment of the lives or health of their fellow men.—Boston Herald.

A Brave Little Sailor.

On a weather worn bark that is moored to a dock in South Washington to-night there is a little chap with a remarkable history. He is 7 years old, his name is Garfield Slocum, and he is the son of Capt. Slocum, who has just arrived here in a small boat from a 7,000 mile sail from South America. Garfield was born in 1881 in Hong Kong, China, and was named in honor of President Garfield by Col. Mosby, consul at that point. The boy has traveled not less than 275,000 miles, including two voyages around the world, and has touched his foot upon the soil of the three Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa and any quantity of islands, and been clear around Australia. His last trip on the Libertad, a boat thirty-five feet long, carrying only four tons, was 7,000 miles long, a sea voyage unparalleled for a vessel of the size. His father, mother and elder brother were his companions. At times they were 2,000 miles from land, and the frail little craft met dangerous storms, but came through safely. Garfield is a good sailor and has never shown any fear of the sea.

to take to the water, after the manner of the Chinese, having passed the point and landed on the beach two weeks ago. This little creature, however, did not strike him very favorably, and the first night he boarded the launch boat, when he knelt on his mother's knee to say his prayers, he looked around a moment and doubtfully remarked: "Mamma, this boat isn't big enough to pray in."—Washington Cor Chicago News.

Wrestling With a Bear.

A couple of hunters from the Catskill, followed a bear trail for three days near Hamblin, a charming little nook, entirely shut in by great mountain peaks, the hunters came suddenly upon their prey. There was an old bear and three good sized cubs. They all ran for their lives at sight of the hunters, but Levi Small rushed headlong in pursuit of one of the cubs that had made a senseless detour, and slipping on a bit of treacherous ice, he went tobogganing down the side of the mountain. The cub was tripped up by one of small's cow-hide boots, and the shaggy youngster took a funny tumble along with the hunter. Seeing her offspring in danger, the old bear rushed to the scene, but the companion of Small fired a shot with such good effect that brain fell in her tracks. Another ball finished the game, and then attention was directed to the impromptu tobogganer, who was having a rough and tumble fight with the cub. It was quickly dispatched and the other cubs were taken alive.—Philadelphia Times.

The Satellite of Neptune.

M. Tisserand has presented a report to the Paris Academy of Sciences concerning some remarkable observations of the satellite of the planet Neptune, which was discovered in 1847. The angle which the plane of the orbit of this satellite made at that date with the ecliptic was about 30 degs., but this angle has now increased by at least 6 degs. The satellite moves round its principal in an opposite direction to that usually followed by other satellites, so that a question might be raised whether in the course of time this variation in the inclination of the plane of its orbit might not end in its movement around its principal becoming normal. M. Tisserand showed that this variation of inclination was due to the oblate or flattened condition of Neptune at its poles, and that it will complete its limit within a period of 500 years, at the end of which time it will again be as it was in 1847.—Scientific American.

A Tom Ochiltree Story.

A man in Texas was accused of stealing a horse. It is scarcely necessary to say that immediately there was a lynching bee. At the conclusion of the entertainment the participants found that they had hanged the wrong man, and the high minded citizens who had managed the affair were filled with remorse. They determined that the dead man's memory was entitled to vindication, and therefore a committee was appointed to wait upon the widow. They found her weeping. The chairman, with an awkward wave of his slouch hat, said, in a somewhat embarrassed manner: "Marm, we hanged your husband, but he was the wrong man. Marm, the joke is on us."—Philadelphia Times.

A Dog's Earnings.

Old Nero, the mammoth bull dog belonging to A. J. McDonald, of this place, is earning \$10 a month in McPhee & Nichol's logging camp. He totes dinners to the men and does his work as well as a cook with a pony could do it. He knows when it is time to be around, and nothing can keep him from being at camp, ready to be leaded down, at 11 o'clock. Nero is a monster, and the camp can rest at night in perfect safety from any kind of a foe. He can whip all corners in the shape of dogs, and he would tackle a bear with all the confidence in the world.—Rhinelander (Wis.) New North.

A Kentucky Hermit.

A curious hermit has been discovered in Russell county, Ky. He lived in a rude hut of the most primitive construction. He is very tall, and about 60 years of age. His clothing consisted of a few ragged around his person with strings, and his feet were naked and badly frost-bitten. All that he would tell about himself was that he was "Jim Billy." He had often been seen by hunters, but always eluded pursuit. He was secured and taken to the county seat, where he will be cared for.—New York World.

Keep the Congregation Awake.

The first duty of a preacher is to keep the congregation awake. Instruct the sexton to let in plenty of fresh air. Without air, without life. Break out a few of those stained glass windows and admit the sunshine! Darkness always provokes a yawn.—Clergyman in St. Louis Republic.

Henry Golding, colored, who lives near Leary, Ga., claims to be 121 years old. He says that he was 9 years old at the commencement of the revolutionary war. He belonged at the time to George Humphreys, of Richmond, Va. Humphreys sold him to George Heard, of Augusta, who had owned him ten years when the "stars fell."

In Switzerland cars are run up to a hotel 2,300 feet above the lake level by rope traction, the drum being worked by electric motors which are driven by dynamos two and a half miles distant, where there is sufficient water power to turn turbine wheels.

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THE POPULAR

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Has left for the East to buy the Finest, Largest and Cheapest Stock of

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of STAPLE DRY GOODS sold at Cost. Special Sale commencing on Monday, February 4, and will continue until April 15th, all of which I will keep you posted, from day to day, what new goods are offered and opened, and especially about the Low Prices. I am

Offering My Entire Dry Goods Stock

at Cost. My Winter Goods, such as Blankets, Flannels and Cantons, will be sold regardless of First Cost. Flannels from 12 1/2c per yard to 33c, furn or price 20 to 60c. Blankets in proportion. It is getting to be about the time of the year when you need or buy these goods for spring, and we save you money on every yard you purchase from us.

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

Fine Dress-Ginghams at 8 1/2c, other brands of Gingham and Remnants at 5, 6 and 7 cents per yard, and 20 yards of Best Stoddard Brands Calico for \$1.00; other Brands at 3 1/2c per yard; Hope Muslins 7 1/2 cents per yard, Lawnsdale 8 1/2c, Fruits 9 1/2c, Wancessatto 10 1/2c. Half and unbleached brands equally low. Off brands, half and unbleached Muslins at the same rates. Shirts, good Styles at 7c; best styles 10c per yard. Indigo Blue Muslin and Red Seal B. 11c, and common widths 7c a yard.

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