The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTTS BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

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B. & M. Time Table.

GOING WEST.

No. 1	9:06 a m
No. 3	6:01 p m
No. 5	7:01 a m
No. 7 (Schuyler)	7:00 p m
No. 9 (K. C. to Omaha)	6:06 p m

GOING EAST.

No. 2	3:49 p m
No. 4	10:24 a m
No. 6	7:19 p m
No. 8 (Arr. Schuyler)	10:00 a m
No. 10 (K. C.)	9:54 a m

All trains run daily by way of Omaha, except Nos. 7 and 8 which run to and from Schuyler daily except Sunday.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

ARRIVE AT POSTOFFICE.

No. 5	From the East	7:30 a. m.
No. 3	" "	6:15 p. m.
No. 9	" " South (K. C.)	6:15 p. m.
No. 10	" " West	10:00 a. m.
No. 4	" " "	10:35 a. m.
No. 6	" " "	7:30 p. m.

DEPART FROM POSTOFFICE.

No. 5	Going West	6:40 a. m.
No. 3	" "	5:35 p. m.
No. 7	" " (Schuyler)	6:25 p. m.
No. 10	" East (K. C.)	9:25 a. m.
No. 4	" "	10:00 a. m.
No. 6	" "	6:50 p. m.

Mail should be deposited fifteen minutes before the above time to insure dispatch.

THE last week of this month the death penalty by electricity will be executed on Kemmler now held under sentence, in Auburn State Prison New York. This will be the first case of the kind ever executed in the world.

THE loss of life at Johnstown and neighboring cities has been variously estimated, but calculations which, it is to be feared, are only too accurate, now place the total between 12,000 and 15,000. In other words, the loss is almost as graet as that of the Union army in killed and wounded at Gettysburg, and more than four times as great as the actual death in Union regiments at that battle.

THE second annual distribution of profits at John Wannamaker's establishment was made on the 17th ultimo to employes who have been seven years or longer in service. This fund for the year ending April 15, 1889, amounts to $44,182 and was distributed among nearly foure hundred employes. In addition to this there is monthly distributions of profits, which during the last year amounted to $58,263. This was divided among all the employes irrespective of length of service. Last year $109,439 was distributed in this way.

THE PROTECTION OF THE SEAL

The people of the United States have the same interest in protecting the seal in Behring sea which they had, or ought to have had, in preserving the buffalo and antelope. These latter animals, especially the buffalo, were once numerous on the western plains. Horace Greeley, in his overland journey to the Pacific coast thirty years ago, one day saw a herd which covered many square miles of land, and which, according to an apparently trustworthy estimate made by him, contained about 1,000,000 animals. Fifteen or twenty years ago trains on railroads in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska were not infrequently delayed half an hour or more by droves of buffaloes crossing the tracks, and at a period even more recent they were pl ntiful enough to be seen occasionally by passengers on trains o a few of the railroads, and some of them were so near that they were shot from the car windows. Now, however, the buffalo is virtually extinct in this country.

The fate which overtock the buffalo would certainly overtake the seal in the Alaskan islands if the strong arm of the government had not interv ned in its protection. Numerous and extensive sealing grounds were once found in the central and southern parts of the Pacific ocean, but many of them have been destroyed, and now the animal is practically unknown in dozens of localities where once it could have been found by millions. The same spirit of recklessness and wanton cruelty which blotted the buffalo from the earth followed the seal to its destruction. Immense colonies of them have been swept away as completely and as effectually as if they had never existed, and islands which, even as late as a dozen years ago, were made gay and animated by seal life in its various manifestations are now silent and desolate. At present the most extensive and valuable sealing grounds left are those off the coast of Alaska.

It being shown by a pathetic and costly experience that the only way to protect the seal from destruction was by a stringent law, rigidly and vigorously enforced, the United States has converted the sealing fields of Alaska into a government reservation. None of the animals are to be taken except in the season set apart for that purpose, none are to be taken at any time save by the company which has secured a lease from the government, and the number which that company is permitted to capture is plainly set down in its charter and cannot be exceeded. United States vessels are at the sealing grounds to see that the law is not infringed. In arresting violaters of the law no favoriteism is shown, Americans, Canadian, British and the offenders of all other nationalities being put on the same ground and subject to the same penalties. The real issue in the Behring sea controversy is the protection of the seal and the preservation of an important article of commerce, and not only the United States but the entire world is interested in the carrying out of this task by our authorities.—Globe Democrat.

SOME SOLID FACTS.

COLLECTED ON THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE BOND QUESTION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE AND ADDDESSED TO THE VOTERS'

PLATTSMOTH, NEB., May 15, 1889.

The county commissioners of Cass county having called an election to vote for or against issuing $80,000 twenty-year court house bonds, we desire to lay the actual facts before every property owner and voter in the county, relying upon their intelligent consideration of the same in casting their vote at the coming election, June 8th, 1889.

The total bonded indebtedness of the county is $100,000. These are the railroad bonds, and the interest has been paid as it accrued. The principal is due $20,000 in June of each of the years of 1890-91-92-93-94. Cash in the sinking fund to pay these bonds is now $50,000, and sufficient cash in the other funds to pay all current expenses. So the real indebtedness of the county is only $50,000 at the present time.

Total valuation county, 1888, $4,743,779.
Valuation of Plattsmouth City and Precinct, ... $1,287,191.
Eighty thousand dollars at 5 per cent will cost annually, ... $4,000.
Nine-tenths of one mill on the total valuation will raise ..... $4,267.
More than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds.

The average valuation on eighty acres of land in the county as shown by the records is about $450, so that the owner of eighty acres would have to pay a court house tax of about 40 cents, or less, each year. These figures are based on the 1888 assessment. The valuation will be greater in 1889, by possibly $300,000, and will increase largely each succeeding year.

We believe that a new court house should be built, not only for the sake of building the same in our city but for the protection of the records of the county clerk, county treasurer, county register, county judge and the clerk of the district court, in all of which records almost every farmer and land owner in the county is vitally interested.

PLATTSMOUTH BOARD OF TRADE.

R. B. WINDHAM, President. WM. NEVILLE, Vice President. A. B. TODD Vice President. FRED HERRMANN, Secretary. F. GUTHMANN, Treasurer. J. PEPPERBURG, F. CARRUTH, W. S. WISE, J. V. WECKBACH, J. G. RICHEY, B. ELSON, S. WAUGH, F. D. LEHNHOFF, F. GORDER.

The Retort Courteous.

Prompt and effective was the action of a thin, keen eyed woman whom I saw in the millinery department of a big store. Spinster was written all over her face, and a defiance of age was noticeable in the material and cut of her wardrobe. She informed a saleswoman her Easter bonnet must be bought then and there. She was too tired of shopping to go a step further. The willing but inconsiderate clerk took down a bonnet of sober character, with the remark: "This, I think, will please you; it is very suitable for a middle aged lady." The spinster quietly requested her to put the bonnet on her own head, which the unsuspecting woman, herself of an uncertain age, promptly did. Then, looking her full in the face, the irate and ancient maiden sweetly said: "It fits you perfectly, perfectly. You were right: it is just the bonnet for a middle aged person." The saleswoman bit her lip and removed the bonnet in speechless chagrin. She knew her want of tact had cost her a customer. The Easter bonnet was sought for elsewhere.—New York Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Time to Stop.

Several large retail stores in this city have put a stop to the practice of sending home goods to customers for inspection, as they find that such articles are frequently used and then returned with the statement that they do not answer the purpose. A lady well known in fashionable circles recently ordered from one of the foremost houses two dozen fairy lamps sent to her residence for approval. Three days afterwards she gave a dinner party. Among the guests was a member of the firm in question. The fairy lamps were used with pleasant effect on the table, sparkling among the flowers and greens or shining in shady nooks about the dining room. Imagine the merchant's surprise the day after the dinner to hear that the lamps had all come back to the store with a polite note stating that the lady did not like them. It is a positive fact that she had not even the grace to remove the stumps of the burned candles or wash off the grease dripped upon the lamps.—Philadelphia Letter.

Why the Schoolma'am Thrashed Him.

The following is a sample of a Friday afternoon composition which Adam Biglier wrote while a boy at school. We may add that Adam Biglier was soundly thrashed for it: "A schoolma'am is a verb, because she denotes action when you throw paper wads at the girls. Switch is a conjunction, and is used to connect the verb schoolma'am to the noun boy. This is a compound sentence, of which boy is the subject and switch the object. First person, plural number, hellish case. A schoolma'am is different from a boy; a boy wears pants and a schoolma'am wears her hair all banged on the forehead. She puts paint on her face and has some big feller come and take her home. Ma says a schoolma'am never gets to be older than 18 until she gets married. It takes two schoolma'ams all day to cook dinner."—Preston Times.

London Without End.

London never fails to impress the tourist with its peculiar place among the cities of the world. There are many presenting far finer groups of buildings; its main thoroughfares, such as Regent street and Oxford street, are not to be compared with those in Paris or Philadelphia; but there is a solidity in its pavement, a steady progress in its vehicles, a sense of continuity in the endless succession of its streets, an air of unpretending confidence in its crowds, an unabashed, monotonous ugliness in its lines of suburban villas which is unique. London is the place where incidents and gatherings which would move many a metropolis "to its center" are wholly unnoticed except by such as happen to come across them. Even the most popular events, which may attract some hundred thousand people, do not make a sign or ripple in the surface of the great brick and mortar sea which surrounds the city proper.

He must be a very big man, indeed, who can draw direct personal notice in London. Metropolitan news is conveyed not by conversation or verbal rumor, but by journals. The "talk of the clubs" (exalted by some "society" papers) is an infinitesimally small fraction of that which engages the metropolis. There is really no "talk of the town" as distinct from that of the nation. It is sheer size which distinguishes London. Not long ago I stood by the castle in Edinburgh and noticed that I could discern men at work in the fields all around me. There were indications of separate outside life. It is so, moreover, in the large transatlantic cities. Down the straight streets of New York you can catch glimpses of white sails on the Hudson or East river, but when you look at London from any square or open space within its borders, there appears no proof that it has any borders at all, or that it ends anywhere. It might cover the whole earth for all you can see.—The Cornhill Magazine.

Wolverines Are Ugly Customers

Few Washington people know what a wolverine is. They know that Michigan is called the Wolverine state and that Michigan people are called Wolverines. But they have little or no idea why the state was so named or what the nickname means.

The state is named after an animal that used to infest, and still frequents, the dense woods in the northern part of the state, as well as in the woods of northern Wisconsin and Canada. This animal is the wolverine, or, as the varieties of him found in northern European countries are called, the glutton. They are savage beasts, these wolverines are, and they play sad havoc with the cattle of the Michigan farmers. They are like a cross between a wolf and bear. The tail and the temper resemble those of a wolf, but in strength and size and savageness they much resemble a bear.

They are less clumsy than bears, though, and they can climb trees. Many a hunter has walked under a tree up in Michigan without looking for a wolverine in the tree first, and the wolverine dropped down on him from one of the lower limbs, and before the next morning had eaten him up, buckskin breeches and all, even to the heels of his hunting boots. They are ugly looking beasts, the only pretty thing about them being their bushy tail, a foot or so long. Their claws are longer and sharper than bears', and their teeth just as sharp.

Altogether the animal is a very unpleasant sort of one to see outside of a cage. They are so savage and so wary and suspicious that it is almost impossible to catch them alive, and so they don't have them in circuses and zoological gardens, and most people don't know what they are. They are so savage that hunters don't care to hunt them, and so the wolverine has things about his own way where he lives.—Washington Critic.

Oscar Wilde and Joe.

I asked Pryor about the buncoing of Oscar Wilde by Hungry Joe. Said he: "I saw Wilde give Joe the check over at the Brunswick, but Joe got away before I could interfere. I came at once to the Second National bank and told the cashier not to pay Wilde's check if presented, but send for me. It wasn't twenty minutes until I was sent for, and there was Hungry Joe himself with the check. Of course he gave up. Inspector Byrnes took all the credit of the affair nevertheless, and I never got any credit in the matter at all. Hungry Joe got $4,000 in cash and checks out of the president of a large bank in Montreal, who was a guest at the Fifth Avenue hotel, but when I told him the banker was our guest Joe gave up like a little man. He came pretty near getting $150 out of Gen. John A. Logan once. The general was in one of the rooms on the ground floor on the Twenty-third street side of the house, where the ladies' entrance is located.

"The boy at the door came and told me that the general had gone into his room accompanied by a bunco man. I went around and knocked at the door. Hungry Joe was just going away, but I barred the door and asked the general if he had given the fellow any money. The general was inclined to get nettled at my question, and blurted out that the young man was the son of the president of the bank in Chicago where the general's account was kept. I said: 'Why, general, the man is a thief, a common thief.' He would scarcely believe me. But presently Hungry Joe took $50 out of his pocket, which he got from Logan, handing it back said I was 'on to him and the general might as well have his eyes opened.' The general had given him $50 and was going to give him $100 the next day. This story of Logan has never been told before."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Same Thing.

The pastor was a little abstracted while giving out the notices from the pulpit, and did not observe the smile that passed around the congregation like a magic hat, as it were, when in speaking of the concert for the benefit of the poor fund he called it "A Charity Bawl." Everybody smiled except the quartet.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

84. Bruhl Jos.
85. Bank of Cass county.
65. Beeson, A. res.
20. " " office.
2. Bennett, L. D. store.
45. " " res.
4. Bonner stables.
71. Brown, W. L. office.
88. " " res.
87. Ballou, O. H. res.
71. " " office.
8. B. & M. tel. office.
30. B. & M. round house.
18. Blake, John saloon.
69. Bach, A. grocery.
51. Campbell, D. A. res.
61. Chapman, S. M. res.
22. City hotel.
13. Clark, T. coal office,
25. Clerk district court.
68. Connor, J. A. res.
5. County Clerks office.
20. Covell, Polk & Beeson, office.
74. Cox, J. R, res.
82. Craig, J. M. res.
70. Critchfield, Bird res.
31. Cummins & Son, lumber yard.
19. " J. C. farm.
57 Cook, Dr. office.
17. Clark, A. grocery store.
55. Clark, Byron office.
101. Cummins, Dr. Ed., office.
25. District court office.
66. Dovey & Son, store.
73. Dovey, Mrs. George res.
102. Dr. Marshall, res.
104. Dr. Cook, room.
80. Emmons, J. H. Dr. office and res.
24. First National bank.
91. Fricke, F. G. & Co., drug store.
78. Gleason, John res.
22. Goos hotel
28. Gering, H. drug store.
81. " res.
35. Hadley, dray and express.
38. HERALD office.
44. Holmes, C. M., res.
99. Hatt & Co., meat market.
64. Hemple & Troop. store.
96. Hall, Dr. J. H., office.
97. " " res.
44. Holmes, C. M., livery stable.
96. Hall & Craig, agricultural imp.
108. H. C. Schmidt, Surveyor.
105. H. A. Waterman & Son, lumber.
4. Jones, W. D., stable.
40. Journal office.
89. Johnson Bros., hardware store.
67. Johnson, Mrs. J. F., millinery.
67. Johnson, J. F., res.
69. Klein, Joseph, res.
14. Kraus, P., fruit and confectionery
50. Livingston, Dr. T. P., office.
49. Livingston, res.
50. Livingston, Dr. R. R., office.
83. Manager Waterman Opera House.
53. McCourt, F., store.
72. McMaken, H. C., res.
3. Murphy, M. B., store.
26. Murphy, M. B., res.
72. McMaken, ice office.
60. Minor, J. L., res.
52. McVey, saloon.
15. Moore, L.A., res. and floral garden
77. Neville, Wm., res.
54. Olliver & Ramges. meat market
100. Olliver & Ramge slaughter house. Pub. Tel. Station.
39. Palmer . H. E. res
21. Petersen Bros., meatmarket.
56. Petersen, R., res.
27. Polk, M. D., res.
110. Poor Farm.
93. Patterson, J. M., res.
75. Riddle house.
107. Richey Bros., lumber.
16. Ritchie, Harry.
64. Schildknecht, Dr. office.
11. Shipman, Dr. A. office.
12. " " res.
25. Showalter, W, C. office.
42. Siggins, Dr. E. L. res.
28. " " office.
103. Soennichsen & Schirk, grocery.
106. Sel Kinkade papering and p'ting.
76. Streight, O. M. stable,
57. Smith, O. P. drug store.
16. Skinner & Ritchie, abstract and loan office.
40. Sherman, C. W. office.
10. Todd, Ammi res.
64. Troop & Hemple, store.
90. Thomas, J. W. Summit Garden.
32. Water Works, office.
37. Water works, pump house.
29. Waugh, S. res.
23. Weber, Wm. saloon.
36. Weckbach & Co., store.
33. Weckbach, J. V., res.
8. Western Union Telegraph office.
47. White, F. E., res.
6. Windham, R. B., res.
7. Windham & Davies, law office.
43. Wise, Will, res.
34. Withers, Dr. A. T., res.
102. Wm. Turner, res.
83. Young, J. P., store.

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