

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

SECOND YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1889.

NUMBER 232

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A married or single man, woman or child, can see to it that his bread is made of the best material, and is absolutely pure. It is sold in all stores.

GIVE SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE No. 110, O. O. F., Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

PLATTSMOUTH ENCAMPMENT No. 110, O. O. F., Meets every alternate Friday in each month in the Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are invited to attend.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 8, A. O. U. W., Meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at their hall. All transient brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 3, A. O. U. W., Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Mason's Hall. Transient brothers are invited to meet with us.

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EQUALIZATION BOARD

Work Done by the Commissioners While in Session as Such this Week.

BRIDGE BIDS AWARDED FOR 1889

Real Estate Raised 30 and Personal Property 40 Per Cent. in the Fourth Ward.

Other Proceedings of the Board.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., June 11.—Board met full board present, when the following business was transacted in regular form.

The bids for building an iron bridge over the Weeping Water creek near Union were opened and the contract awarded to C. E. H. Campbell, of Council Bluffs for 1889, for a 76 foot bridge and 14 foot roadway as per notice.

The bids for painting the county poor house were opened and contract awarded to John N. Schwartz at \$115.00. Bond required.

Time was extended on school land lease to January 1st, 1890, on the following property, to wit:

E₄ lot 26-11-11.
N₄ lot 36-11-11.
W₄ lot 36-11-11.

The following equalizations were then made of property in Cass county:

The real estate in Liberty precinct was raised 20 per cent.

The real estate in South Bend precinct was raised 10 per cent.

The real estate in Louisville precinct was lowered 10 per cent.

The real estate in Salt Creek precinct was lowered 10 per cent.

The real estate in Center precinct was lowered 10 per cent.

The real estate in 4th ward Plattsmouth city was raised 32 1/2 per cent.

Merchandise in 4th ward, Plattsmouth city was raised 40 per cent.

Horses in Rock Bluffs precinct was raised 40 per cent.

The following assessments were made by commissioners, the same having been omitted by assessors.

Lot 1, in sw ₄ lot 13-12-13 at	\$ 200
E ₄ lot 3, 4 & 5 blk 17, Plattsmouth city at	600
S ₄ lot 3, 4 and 5 blk 17, Plattsmouth city at	350
E ₄ sw ₄ 9-11-14 at	130
Bank of Elmwood at	1009
First Nat'l bank, Platt. raised	3259
First Nat'l bank, W W raised	4336
Nebraska Telephone Co, assessed at	2044

The following reductions in assessments were made upon complaints being properly made by the owners thereof:

Personal property of C H Parmelee reduced	\$ 5000
Personal property of John Black reduced	1009
SW ₄ sec 31-11-13 reduced	100
N ₄ sec 15-12-13 reduced	100
E ₄ lots 11, 12 bk 3 Platt. reduced	200
Lot 1, 2, 3, 4 bk 38 " " "	300
" 6 bk 55 " " "	50
" 4 bk 57 " " "	25
" 6 bk 57 " " "	25
" 1 bk 2 Wabash " " "	100
SW ₄ 30-11-12, reduced	139
E ₄ lot 6 bk 64, Weeping Water	50
Lots 12, 13 bk 31 Platt. reduced	200
N 22 1/2 lot 4 bk 33 " " "	200
" 5 bk 33 " " "	800
E ₄ lot 1 bk 34 " " "	1500
W ₄ lot 1 bk 35 " " "	325
Lot 2 bk 35 " " "	200
W ₄ lot 3 bk 35 " " "	400
Lot 5 bk 35 " " "	200
E ₄ 20 ft lot 6 bk 35 " " "	100
Plots 1, 2, 3 bk 54 " " "	225
Pt sec 31-10-11 WW prect	160
Lots 10, 11, 12, bk 88 Platt. red'd	200
" 4 bk 64 W W city reduced	125
" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, bk 2 Fleming & Rice's add to W W city	75
Lot 13, 14, 15, 16, bk 4 Orchard Hill add to Plattsmouth reduced	70
Lots 33, 37, 38 in sec 12-13	575

The following is the total valuation of Cass county for the year 1889 as found by board of equalization

Four million seven hundred sixty-one thousand eight hundred eighty four dollars (\$4,761,884.)

The following levies were made for the year 1889.

General fund 7 mills on the dollar.

Bridge " 2 " " "

Road " 3 " " "

B. & M. bond 4 " " "

The board then adjourned as a board of equalization and to meet July 1st, 1889.

BRID CRITCHFIELD, County Clerk.

Commissioners. A. B. DICKSON, LOUIS FOLTZ, A. B. TODD.

Special Sale of fine FRENCH FLOWERS at Mrs. Johnson's. Regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.00 to \$1.35. Also special sale in infants' Lace Bonnets. Call and secure a bargain.

THE TINKLING BELLS.

THE IMPORTANT DETAILS IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

How the Metal Is Prepared and Poured. To Polish Up the Bell for the Big Front Door—Death of the Old Time Cow Bell Being Told.

The use of small bells for so many different purposes has caused a great increase in the number of establishments devoted exclusively to their manufacture. In these factories, with complete and modernized machinery, thousands of dollars are annually expended in experimenting and otherwise advancing the art of improving the tone for the use and pleasure of mankind.

The bell of today is a great improvement upon that made centuries ago. Even then, crude as was its manufacture, it served well its purpose, for in its past history it is found playing an important part in religious worship, in social joys and sorrows and in historic events.

The development has been slow in form there has been but little change, yet in manufacture, tone and appliances a great improvement has been made.

Old fashioned bells were made by hand, and were fashioned out of brass, pewter, silver or gold. The art of casting was then unknown. In these latter days the mode of manufacture is completely changed. Bells are no longer wrought out by hand, but are cast in molds.

NOT SO SIMPLE AS IT LOOKS. In times past it took one man several days, and perhaps weeks, to make a bell. With the facilities of the present hundreds are made in one day, saving much time and labor.

To meet the increasing demand for small bells in various forms, large plants have been built, which give employment to hundreds of men and women. It is said that the greater portion of these hands have been born into and brought up in the business, a very helpful circumstance, as both the eyes and ears must be trained and attuned to readily detect any flaw and to note the correct tone.

As simple as a bell appears to one who carelessly looks at it, much care must be exercised in its construction. A careless workman is not allowed in a bell factory. The success of the bell, from the very beginning, depends upon the careful attention given it by each of the operators through whose hands it passes.

Every bell manufacturer, whether he casts large or small bells, has his own pet formula for their composition. In making the metal, commonly called bell metal, nearly every factory has its reverberatory furnace, its smelting furnaces and its molding rooms. The usual mode of making small bells is by casting a lot of them at a time in iron boxes called flasks.

In a reverberatory furnace is thrown waste brass gathered from brass manufacturers, all kinds of copper, steel, spelter, brass, tin composition, bits of iron, chips of composition from locomotives, engines, and washings from the skimmings of brass foundries, which are all melted together. This mixture produces what is called ingot metal. This again is melted and filtered while hot through a strainer in a cupola furnace. It is then put into a pot lined with blue clay and placed over a hot fire, which refines the metal, burning out entirely all the baser portions and leaving little but copper.

After this the molten mass is taken from the fire, and is given passage of tin added, the fire, and it is thence the well known bell metal of copper and tin ever discovered.

The patterns from which the bells of various shapes, sizes and thickness are made are of wood, and duplicate patterns are afterwards made of brass or soft metal. The duplicates are sent to the molder, who makes his mold in two portions, one for every half of the bell, which has previously been "sounded" by the addition of vinegar, molasses and water. From four to sixty bells, according to size, can be cast in each flask.

When the flasks are all ready, and have been placed on the bench, red hot metal is poured into the holes at the top from a large ladle which had previously been resting on the charcoal fire. This having been done, the flasks and contents are allowed to cool.

BELLS OF MANY KINDS. The bells on coming from the mold are rough and unsightly. There are two ways of getting rid of this roughness and producing a polished surface. The first is applied to the coarser grades, which include common sleigh bells which have been made of the poorest materials. The usual mode is to throw about three bushels of these bells, of all sizes, into a slowly revolving wooden cylinder containing a good supply of scrap leather. Here they revolve one against the other for eight hours. At the end of that time they are taken out, smoothed and bright, with a high polish. The second method is to polish the finer grades, which includes gongs and hand bells that are made out of new metal exclusively, upon a lathe that makes 3,000 revolutions per minute.

After they have all received their polish they are taken to the finishing room, where the tongues, handles, springs, clappers, fastenings and other contrivances are all put in place by especially adapted machinery. In some manufacturers the bells are plated with gold, nickel or silver in a separate room by the usual process.

Bells are also made of steel and glass. Those made of steel do not compare favorably in tone with those made of bell metal. Yet a great many are made of cast steel in the form of gongs, and are brazed over and used for office bells. Those made of glass are used for special purposes. They give an extremely pure sound, but are so brittle that they cannot long stand the constant use of the hammer.

The tone of the bells used for musical purposes depends upon the size and shape and is adjusted by the tylophone tuning fork or upon a lathe. Small thick bells are high toned, while the large thin bells are low toned; but the real and actual tone of the bell depends upon size and thickness, as well as upon the metal used.

But very few sheep and cow bells are now manufactured. The old fashioned four-inch-diameter globe sleigh bell has gone entirely out of use, and in its stead are used those from three-quarters of an inch to two inches in diameter.

The gong bell seems to be taking the place of the old long necked tongue bell. Being almost flat, with sharp lammers, it can be stowed away with safety in almost any place. Hence its use for call and door bells, for fire

and clock notices, for musical and sleigh chimes, toys, etc. The smallest gong made for actual use is three-quarters of an inch in diameter and the largest is twenty-four inches.—Boston Herald.

Letter Day Shopping. First Lady (to groom of the big dry goods store Wednesday afternoon)—Why, my dear, this isn't the theatre.

Second Lady—I know it. I need a spoon of thread and I will just run in here and buy it. Then we can go on to the theatre and drop in again when the play is over. They will probably have the spoon wrapped up and the change ready by that time.—New York Weekly.

Photographers' Cats. Doubtless the most interesting cats, those which present the best opportunities for study, are the property of photographers.

Ray D. Chapman, of this city, had two cats which he taught to lie in bed and be covered like the human being. Rockwood, of Union square, in this city, posed a kitten in a shoe, a picture which has attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and he has posed others successfully.

Alman, at No. 142 Fifth avenue, has posed many cats. One posed for him while he painted his portraits, and a noble pose it gave, with serious, pathetic eyes, in which is the look of grief.

The many pictures of the cat belonging to Mrs. J. B. Lewis, No. 1216 Broadway, and which adorn a panel at the entrance of her studio, have attracted universal attention.

Of these I think "Puss in Gloves" is the most artistic. She lies in a bed of clover in a basket adorned with ribbons and roses, and the expression of her face is beautiful. I have also a pose by a Catholic priest entitled "In Disposed," which is a marvel of comic, laziness and luxury.—New York Star.

Gallery Criticisms. During Mr. Irving's performance the other evening one of the gallery girls called out: "That's not in 'Macbeth.'" The rally would have upset the house but for the splendor of the acting. It reminds one of that utterance from the same celestial place on the first night of the only dramatic piece that Miss Brandon has ever written, which did upset the house and spoil the piece. A scene was introduced in which a child was kidnapped from its mother, and at the end, when all were made happy, the restoration of the child was taken for granted. It was the fault of a novelist and passed unnoticed for quite a minute after the fall of the curtain.

The "Macbeth" scene was over the balcony and solemnly inquired: "What about that kid?" The piece was swamped in an extinguishable burst of laughter.—London Letter.

Hard on the Nerves. A dog down in Pennsylvania swallowed the baby's rattle the other day. It hasn't affected the dog seriously, but it's awful worrying on the people of the house. Every time the dog moves it sounds as though a rattlesnake was after you, and the result is that about two-thirds of the time everybody in the house is either climbing up on a chair or jumping down from one.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A Big Gun. The French war department is rejecting in the possession of a gun which is thirty-five feet long and weighs forty-three tons. It carries a projectile weighing 800 pounds, and with 425 pounds of powder that shot is carried ten miles and three-quarters. In other words, under ordinary circumstances the range of vision will fall at a point entirely beyond the range of vision.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Tanning by Electricity. Leather is now tanned by electricity. The process consists in subjecting the hides in contact with ordinary tanning materials (with) out acids to the action of a current of electricity on a revolving drum. The saving is very great—two to four days instead of three to nine months—while the cost is reduced to four cents instead of eight.—New York Telegram.

A Queer Case. Mrs. J. B. Everett sent to the office of the Boston Globe a curiosity in the shape of a rooster. It consisted of a full blown rooster, with three separate and distinct heads growing out of the center of the large rooster. It was certainly a strange freak of nature.

A Human Monster. Mrs. Motherly—Is it not a delightful thing to feel that you are a good man's help-mate?

Mrs. Youngwife—No, it isn't, so long as that aggravating husband of mine calls me his "help-mate."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Dickens on Our Office Seekers. In 1859, during a visit, never to be forgotten, paid to Charles Dickens at God's Hill Farm, he remarked, in conversation, referring among other things to office holding and office seeking in this country, said: "On the occasion of my visits to America, my first visit especially, I saw, when at Washington, that the members of both houses of congress regarded the offices of the government as their special and individual property. Men craved over each other like ants, buffeting one another, fighting, wrangling, scrambling for places—all engaged in a common assault upon the rights of the citizen, who seemed, by undoubted right, to take control of the public places and dispense the government's substance.

"The brutality and selfishness which marked the rule of the office mongers was more disgusting and offensive to decent men than the sway of any bloated aristocracy that ever cursed a nation. It was calculated to corrupt the people of America, and not the system which they tried the patience of the people on this side of the water and call for a lash of scorpions, but a system that will take places from the grasp of trilateralists and put them within the reach of all decent men who need not surrender their manhood to gain public employment."—R. R. McMahon in North American Review.

THE BAZAR.