

RAILWAY DIVISION END.

What is What Plattsmouth Can and Must Be.

HUBBELL IN A NEW ROLE.

Judge Field and the Bridge Decision—The Hubbell Affair—Tighe Talks—Some Affairs in and Around Town.

Railroad Division.

In talking about the question of B. & M. making Plattsmouth a division end President Windham of the board of trade said: "I do not know what must or can be done to secure it, but I am in favor of making the effort and believe all other members of the board of trade and council committees are also. The effort to establish anything at the junction has proved a failure. People are unless compelled to will not go in a swamp. Plattsmouth is the place for the end of the division and it seems probable that we can now have a show to talk business."

Mr. Windham promised to give the matter immediate attention. A committee will be sent to Omaha and after a conference with the officials a report will be made. This is a matter of a great deal of importance to this town and this movement on the part of citizens should be made promptly. THE HERALD has positive evidence that the company is willing to meet the city more than half way and we know that the people of the town are willing to do the right thing. Here is a chance for Messrs. Windham and Murphy to do some practical work.

That Hubbell Again.

Judge Archer complains that Hubbell is allowed to go into the jail and advise with prisoners, and this matter is not soon adjusted. There is going to be some real excitement in official circles. It seems that Hubbell is now an advisory counsel to city prisoners and that he tells them all to plead guilty and fight everything to a finish.

This is a matter that demands immediate attention and investigation. Here is a degraded person who, with his wife, has pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a house of ill-fame, and have paid one fine for it. They are insulting, open and brazen in their work. They are centrally located. It is time to call a halt. How long are the people of this town to tolerate such business? There is a way to make them clear out of town. Will the present city attorney make the move or will the citizens be compelled to take the matter into their own hands?

Hubbell and his women must go.

Hubbell's Doings.

Deputy Sheriff John Tighe says in language which is much more forcible than elegant that Judge Archer's charge that Hubbell is allowed privileges at the jail, is untrue. "The one time," says Deputy Tighe, "when Hubbell was in the jail he came like any other person would do who wanted to see a prisoner. He wanted to give something to a man who was bound for the pen. He may have taken advantage of that opportunity to say something about Judge Archer to the prisoners. For the past few weeks, however, I have carried the keys and William has been out in the country. Hubbell has not been in the jail in that time. Anything he has said to the prisoners has been from the outside. Archer's talk about morality comes with bad grace from him. His career is notorious and he has tried in a number of instances to secure the liberty of shady people who were in jail. The facts about this whole matter is that Archer doesn't like my brother, the sheriff, and is using his official position to discredit him in the eyes of the public. The people are pretty well acquainted with both men and we are willing to rest upon the public's judgment. We are willing to be criticized when we do wrong and when the facts are against us. This is not true in the present case, and Archer knows it. The sheriff's office is not supporting Hubbell or making any excuse for his doings."

Calamity at Union.

A special message to THE HERALD from Union at 3:30 says that Calamity Brown of California, who was recently at Plattsmouth, had arrived at Union and was taking advantage of the crowd there to deliver his alliance speech before the old settlers. The band was ordered out and an effort made to drown out the orator's voice, but the band came out second best in the noise-making contest and Brown is showing his pictures and howling his prediction of disaster and the crowd is amused. The mistake was made in trying to stop the wild man from California. He harms no party by his harangue and his impoliteness

in forcing himself upon the people at such an assemblage is sure to prove disadvantageous to the party he talks for.

That Bridge Case.

In support of THE HERALD'S criticism upon the report made by The Elmwood Echo of Judge Field's explanation of his ruling in regard to the celebrated bridge case, we have the assurance of the judge that The Echo's report was incorrect in that it failed to state that Judge Field simply quoted Chief Justice Reese, who wrote the opinion of the supreme court in that case, and who said in that opinion: "If the theory advanced by counsel for defendant in error, that the bridge 'in question constitutes a part of the roadbed, is true, it seems to the writer that the same portion of the road would be within the provisions of the law regulating the fare for passengers, which is fixed by section 1 of article 9 of chapter 72 of the Compiled Statutes at 3 cents per mile, and also under the jurisdiction of the board of railroad commissioners, and that not only would defendant in error be subject to the law and jurisdiction named, but that the charges testified to by the witness would be clearly in violation of law, for we know of no exception of such bridges being made in either case." 25 Neb. 351.

Judge Field did say, if the theory upon which he decided the case was followed to its logical conclusion the bridge ought to be a free bridge, but he did not assert that a decision of the case as arrived at by the lower court would have made the bridge free, or that the state of Nebraska possessed the power to control that matter. Hence we conclude that Judge Field was fully warranted in saying, if his view of the law was correct, then the bridge should be an open highway free of extra charge or tolls to the Nebraska producer.

The Echo's report was correct, in as far as it went, and Judge Field does not find fault with it, only it did not fully state all he said, and was liable to the construction seized upon by the democratic newspapers of the district, and for that reason alone THE HERALD criticized the report.

THE HERALD'S position is that Judge Field's view of the law was an honest one; that it was a new question and that under the authority produced upon the trial he was warranted in taking the view of the law he did take. All courts err at times and we would be placed in a pretty position in this country if every time a trial court erred in the law it was to be condemned as corrupt.

Judge Field is all right and the bridge case won't hurt him in Cass county.

That Advertising Train.

The Lincoln board of trade is making a big effort to raise a fund to aid Lancaster county in having a proper representation on the Nebraska Advertising Train. The county commissioners there have been called upon for an appropriation and will probably grant a liberal one.

Cass county can well afford to give something, too. This county ought to be represented on the train. The Cass commissioners will be supported in making a fair appropriation for this matter. The cost to individuals would be so small that it would never be felt.

Taxes and Patronage.

The News office is becoming quite a substantial institution and the aggregate amount of taxes paid by the members of the office foots up to a very respectable figure. This is a very important fact, and should be duly considered in the distribution of public patronage.—The Evening Political Pirate.

The proprietor of THE HERALD pays more taxes than the combined forces of The Evening News and The Journal. Come again.

The Hon. Orlando Tefft of Avoca, regarding the nomination of Jesse B. Strode for judge said: "I was glad to note from the selection of J. B. Strode that when Cass county sent a man up to Lincoln he was promptly nominated. I want to say that when they shall have elected Mr. Strode they will have a judge of whom they may always be proud. Judge Field has made a decidedly favorable impression down in Cass county, and while that county has been considered doubtful, I believe Judge Field will carry it by a good majority. I don't believe that the people will ever vote to entrust the reins of state government to Van Wyck, who is always saying that if the people will elect him he will give them something, he does not say what."

The Cass county democratic convention will be full of eloquence. Bryan and Gering are both to be there, and a whole lot of first class fighters, also. The crushed minority are not going to die without a struggle.

PEOPLE AND AFFAIRS.

An examination of the records discloses the astonishing fact that The Evening News pays the large sum of \$684 taxes every year.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give an ice cream social in the church Tuesday evening Aug. 23rd. All are cordially invited.

Ed Fitzgerald enjoyed an accident this morning. He was on his way to the M. P. depot with a carriage load of passengers. About half way out the avenue the axle broke and the passengers had to swim ashore.

Hendee, the hardware man, was in Omaha all last week and will be there this week, packing and shipping his new purchases to Plattsmouth. It will take an entire train of ten cars to bring the goods here and an extra building—the old Elison store—is being fitted to receive them.

The course of THE HERALD in protesting against allowing Black Flag Pirates to remain members of the republican club is universally commended. There is no room in republican bodies for disorganizers and traitors. Weed 'em out.

J. B. Strode of Lincoln will hereafter be known as Judge Strode.

The state league meeting of the republican clubs of the state at Grand Island has been postponed to the 27th.

Engineer Groom when he arrived at the water works house Tuesday morning discovered that the coal house was on fire. The fire had made no headway of consequence and was at once extinguished without trouble. A small hole burned in the floor was the only damage done. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire.

The girls got away with the boys at the base ball grounds Saturday. There was no good ball playing on either side and only the novelty of the females on the ball field called any one to witness the game. The score was 13 to 9 in favor of the "ladies." All the men and boys claim to have received their money's worth and the treasurer of the female team seemed satisfied when he left town with his beauties.

ANOTHER PILLAR GONE.

A dispatch from Chicago says another man who has disappeared from the sight of friends and the police as thoroughly as if an earthquake had swallowed him is John P. Ryan, treasurer of the Catholic Young Men's Benevolent association. He has been away a week and all efforts to locate him have failed. It is claimed that Ryan is a defaulter to the amount of \$3,000. He was employed as the Chicago agent for John A. McShane of Omaha. Mr. McShane owns the building known as the Exchange at Pacific avenue and Van Buren street. Ryan came to Chicago six months ago from Tacoma, Washington, and entered into the service of Mr. McShane as collector of rents and general business manager. He had authority to collect bills and pay debts, and kept a bank account for that purpose. At his own solicitation Ryan was appointed treasurer of the Catholic Young Men's Benevolent association. His monthly collection of dues was received five days after Ryan's disappearance. Ryan has a wife and two children. McShane offers \$500 for the arrest of Ryan.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The republican central committee of Cass county is hereby called to meet at Weeping Water, Aug. 27 at 1 o'clock p. m. Business of importance will come before the meeting and a full attendance is desired.

ORLANDO TEFFT, Chairman. A. L. TIMBLIN, Secretary.

TO FISHERMEN.

The annual distribution of young black bass, crappies and German carp will commence this season on the 15th day of September and end December 15th. We have a very large crop of carp this year and will be able to give all applicants a liberal supply. All persons in the state desiring a supply of fish for their ponds and streams should send in their applications as early as possible, so that we can fill all orders from the first delivery. Whenever it is possible the fish will be delivered to the applicant from the fish car at his nearest railroad station, free of charge, whenever fish are shipped by express the applicant will be expected to pay express charges, and return the empty can to the fish commission, charges prepaid. Address all applications to M. E. O'Brien, superintendent fish commission, South Bend, Neb., and the same will have prompt attention.

WAR AGAINST FLAMES.

Ancient Awkwardness Contrasted With Modern Skill.

BIG FIRES OF HISTORY.

Out of So Many Heroes Captain King of Pittsburg is Taken as a Type—Rome, Moscow, Boston, Portland, Chicago.



IRE is a good servant, as the old proverb goes, but it is in serious truth an awful bad master. How had no one realized still he has made a study of it, but it is beyond controversy that even in the comparatively short time that records have been kept the losses by fire by far exceed the present material wealth of the world. If any reader doubts this let him consider only those fires which are recorded in history by reason of their magnitude: The great fire of London, which consumed 10,000 private houses, besides churches and other public buildings; the destruction of Moscow in September, 1812, to say nothing of the many fires there before and since; the many conflagrations of Constantinople; the great fires in New York, Pittsburg and other places some fifty years ago; the fires in Boston, Portland and San Francisco; and lastly, the great fire, the "base fire" of all the fires, as firemen say, the Chicago fire of October, 1871. The lowest estimate puts the loss by that fire at \$200,000,000. Add Boston, Portland and other places of note and it appears that in the decade of 1855-75 the United States alone lost by fire over \$600,000,000.

And this takes no account of the appalling loss of life, as at Peshtigo, Wis., where at least 500 were burned or smothered. And within a fortnight, including that disaster, it is estimated that in Wisconsin and Michigan alone about 2,000 lives were lost in the great fires which swept the pineries and low prairies. Chicago congratulated herself that but 100 lives were lost in her great fire, but who can believe it? Who knows how many feeble old women and lonely old men, how many of those queer city hermits and broken down, half-paralyzed people crept to their secluded lodgings and woke only to find themselves surrounded by flames? Who knows how many careless clerks or janitors, how many intoxicated men, sank into a dead sleep and never waked?

Two things strike us with amazement when we study the case: One is that there was no systematic method of fighting fire until quite recently; the other that there is now so much heroism and skill displayed. One can scarcely read of a little fire in a country village but he reads also of the efficiency of the volunteer firemen and the heroism some man displayed in saving women and children. Heroism is so common that it is in danger of becoming cheap. The great fire in Rome in the time of Nero is doubly notable, because in the account of it we first find the Christians mentioned in profane history. The author of "Salathiel" has added to the interest in it by that wonderful description of his hero's escape from it, beginning, "Rome was an ocean of flames; height and depth were covered with red surges, which rolled before the blast like an endless tide."

There is no hint, however, that any great risks were taken to save life, and Tacitus says nothing of any organization like a modern fire department. The people simply took to their heels and let the city burn. How great the contrast now! Even far off Japan has a very able fire department in every city, and what it lacks in effectiveness it makes up in supplying fun to the spectators. A recent writer for Temba-har describes it thus: "A man in Victoria street, Westminster, who sees the reflection of a fire, say in the city, may go to bed with a certain sense of security, but because two or three miles separate the Japanese spectator from the burning houses he can be by no means sure that in the course of an hour or so he may not have to rush out of his house with as many of his Lares and Penates as he can gather together."

Meanwhile the hook and ladder corps was hard at work, and if we smiled with content at the puny efforts of the "engines," we could not withhold our hearty applause at the indomitable pluck, the energy and the activity of the poor little fellows who manipulated the hooks and ladders. Salamanderlike they seemed to revel in work where the flames were fiercest and the danger greatest. Here one was swinging time he stood on a burning roof in weather so cold that the spray froze upon him till he was cased in ice, and during the floods of 1888 he was repeatedly submerged in the river while closing a gas main. The firemen think he bears a charmed life. He is but forty-four and as active as ever.

Pittsburg also boasted the famous dog Jack, who won such fame some thirty years ago. The boys of Niagara company stole him from a farm wagon because he was such a clumsy and pathetically homely mixture of bull and hound that they thought him good material for fun and practical jokes. The dog seemed to realize that he had found his right place at last, and by a single act he made himself a beloved hero. While all the firemen were out, an excited citizen came rushing into the engine house yelling "Fire!" Nobody was present but dog Jack. But he knew what was wanted. It did not take him two seconds to rush into the cupola, seize the bell rope in his teeth and pull. When the firemen dashed curiously in a few moments later they beheld a man rushing frantically about the room while dog Jack tugged away at the bell rope.

Too much could not be done for dog Jack after that. He was fed on the choicest foods, and a handsome silver collar worth fifty dollars was bought for him. In but a single day dog Jack had arisen from a despised, lazy cur to the most important member of the company.

The dog is conceded to be the most intelligent of all domestic animals, but the horse is a good second, and it is remarkable how rapidly the horses learn the ways of a fire company. If they are not as anxious to do well as the men, they certainly make a good pretense of it. The fire bell is to them like the trumpet to an old warrior—they smell the battle afar off. Every city has its favorite stories of famous fire horses.

Among the noted volunteer firemen of recent times may be counted King Lambert of Italy and Richard Croker, boss of Tammany, but the old system has passed away and a description of it would fill ten columns like this, not to mention the fights between rival companies. In the New York of 1840-60 a row was of more interest to some companies than a fire, and while it was a point of honor to avoid an encounter in going to a fire or fighting it, they quite made it up in returning. Nowadays the firemen, especially in smaller cities and large towns, are the gentlemen of the place, and in the new west one has to travel a long way to find a city, large or small, that is not proud of its fire department.

In conclusion a few dry statistics may serve as dessert. The buildings destroyed in Chicago in 1871 were 17,430, and in London in 1896 13,300. The great fire of Boston, 1872, destroyed \$2,000,000, burned over sixty-five acres and consumed or ruined 75 buildings. In 1870 Constantinople had a conflagration of \$24,000,000 and 800 buildings. In 1831 San Francisco lost 2,500 buildings, valued at \$17,000,000. In 1847 Hamburg had a fire which consumed 1,747 of the finest buildings in the city. In Moscow 30,800 buildings were destroyed, valued at \$150,000,000, and in Rome (64 A. D.) 10 of the fourteen city districts were destroyed and at least 400,000 people made homeless.

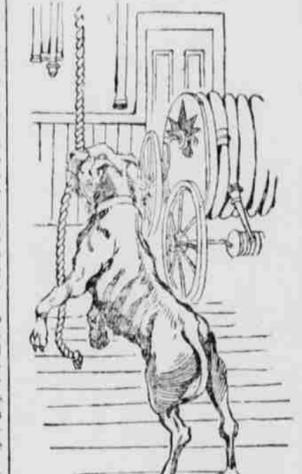
or row, and splitting the carcass drag it along the fire line and over the flames, which are thus extinguished.

This is done by attaching long wire ropes to two limbs of the carcass, to each of which is hitched a horse on which is an experienced rider. One of these horsemen rides on either side of the line of fire, and by skillful reining they draw the body of the dead animal directly over the flames. Sometimes a fresh limb, weighted down with pieces of iron fastened to it, is used instead of the carcass of an animal. By this method a line of fire twenty miles in length may be extinguished in one night. Men on foot usually follow after the horsemen and put out any fire that may remain after they have passed. This description applies especially to Dakota, where the tall grass gets very dry in autumn.

Every progressive city is proud of its fire department, and every department of any age has its heroes, also. Its pride among houses and often among dogs. In the human class very few have equaled the record of Captain George W. King, of engine company No. 4, Pittsburg. He won his first honors at a conflagration on Southfield street, in the year 1848, at which seven young women lost their lives. The boy fireman, King, was the first to enter the building and attempt the rescue of the unfortunate inmates. He succeeded in carrying three of them out, but they were suffocated by the smoke before the street was reached.

In the year 1870 he was in the three-day fight with the Standard Oil fire on the Sharpshooter bridge. At the riot fires of 1871 he was on duty for three consecutive days without rest. While St. Philomena's church was burning one of the malicious rioters cut the hose with a dagger. King saw the net and promptly knocked him down, taking the man's weapon from him. In 1889 there was a big fire at the corner of Garrison alley and Liberty street. King was working on the steep roof, when some of the firemen accidentally turned a stream of water on him. The force of the blow caused him to lose his balance, and like a log he started to roll down the roof toward destruction. The spectators below closed their eyes and waited in horror for the man to be dashed to death on the pavement. But King's time had not come. Just as he was plunging over the edge he caught the rain spout and, clutching it with both hands, held on for dear life. A rope was passed down to him and, grasping it, he was safely drawn up onto the roof.

Again and again Captain King has been apparently wrapped in flames and yet come out with slight damage. At one



THE DOG AT THE ROPE.

time he stood on a burning roof in weather so cold that the spray froze upon him till he was cased in ice, and during the floods of 1888 he was repeatedly submerged in the river while closing a gas main. The firemen think he bears a charmed life. He is but forty-four and as active as ever.

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TERRIBLE ITCHING

Used Everything Five Months. In Three Weeks not a Scar or Pimple. Cured by Cuticura.

When my baby was three months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub it, matter would come from the points. In a short time I spread over the top of his head, then scales soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could bear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the "Chicago Weekly." We purchased CUTICURA REMEDIES and commenced their use. In three weeks' time there was not a scar or pimple, not even a scar, on head or face. He is thirteen months old now and has no signs of the disease. His scalp is healthy and he has a beautiful head of hair. (See portrait herewith.)



Mrs. OSCAR JAMES, Woodstock, Kan.

My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted with skin eruptions on his lips. Bad sores came on other parts. All remedies failed until I procured CUTICURA. Cured a year and no return of disease. Mrs. A. M. WALKER, Carlsville, Ga.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new blood Purifier, internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair, have cured thousands of cases where the suffering was almost beyond endurance, bare lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible. What other remedies have made such marvelous cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. Soap, 25c. Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the FOSTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.

Special for \$1.00 to Cure Skin Diseases, 75c. 60 pages, illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.



John A. Davies was in Lincoln Monday and had a long interview with Judge Field. In conversation with THE HERALD this morning Mr. Davies said: "The democrats who are counting upon Judge Field being afraid of Bryan are very much off color in their calculations. The judge is anxious to get at Bryan and will give all the joint debating he wants. Field is willing to make it an exclusively joint canvass and to speak in every school house in the district."

I had a severe attack of catarrh and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in the head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh, take Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth \$1.00 to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. Newman.

Gutmann's Opening. The opening of Sam Gutman's new wholesale and retail liquor house was an event in Plattsmouth. An elegant lunch was served and the big room in the Waterman block was crowded from early in the evening to closing time. Everyone praised the quality of the beer, liquor and cigars, and Sam's future is assured in this town.

The Fair has removed to Lehnhoff's old stand in Fitzgerald block where we will be pleased to see all our old customers. E. F. ESCHER & CO. Dressmaking. Mrs. F. W. Beaumister will today again open her dress-making parlors in the Neville block, Sixth street. She is now ready for work and will be pleased to have all her old customers and any new ones call.

Sam Gutman has the sole agency for Pabst's beer in Plattsmouth. The Joint Debate. A meeting of the chairmen of the two committees, in conjunction with the candidates for congress, took place day before yesterday at Lincoln and arrangements were made for joint discussions in several counties of the district. Judge Field insisted on it as his right that he should have the opening and the closing at the first meeting at Lincoln, because he was the challenged party. Without admitting the point the arrangement was completed on that basis. The campaign will open at Lincoln September 13 and Judge Field will open the debate.

Following this will be meetings on the dates mentioned below. Mr. Bryan opening first, and each speaker speaking first at the meeting thereafter, in the following order: September 15 at Tecumseh, Bryan. September 18 at Pawnee City, Field. September 20 at Falls City, Bryan. September 22 at Auburn, Field. September 24 at Nebraska City, Bryan. September 27 at Syracuse, Field. September 29 at Weeping Water, Bryan. October 1st Plattsmouth, Field.

Always have your prescriptions filled at Gering & Co's. EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. T. H. FOLLOCK, Agent. You should see that elegant line of wall paper at Gering & Co's.