

# SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS-HERALD.

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## CUBA'S GREATEST NEED

### General Wilson Reports That Cuba Is Very Much in Need of Improved Roads.

### Gives a Large Amount of Statistical Information Regarding the Provinces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The war department made public today the abstract of a report from General James H. Wilson, commanding the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. General Wilson gives a large amount of statistical information regarding the provinces and their products which will be of great interest to Americans interested in doing business in the island.

General Wilson says the social conditions have been much ameliorated since the American occupation, but that there are still a large number of destitute people cared for and there is a great need for roads. These will facilitate communication between the towns and allow the freer movement of staple products, such as sugar and tobacco, which is now almost intercepted by the lack of anything except the poorest sort of pack trails. He says that railroad building will be cheaper than making wider roads, and recommends one to connect Sancti Spiritus and Placetas. This road, he says, could be built for \$10,000 a mile for forty miles. He says that there are other roads which are very much needed, and there is also need of a bridge over the river Danuji, one of the largest rivers in the island, which is navigable between Rodas and the bay of Cienfuegos.

He says by far the most important product in Santa Clara is sugar, of which the province furnished in 1898 42 per cent of the total exports from the island. The province of Santa Clara and Matanzas together furnished in 1898 91 per cent of the total sugar production of Cuba. The war left in operation forty-one sugar centrals and twenty-one others not in operation but in working order. About eighty-seven were destroyed. The crop of tobacco in Matanzas this year amounted to 85,000 bales.

General Wilson says the revival of agriculture has progressed rapidly in spite of discouraging circumstances. The people are greatly in need of draft animals, while pigs, sheep and fowls have entirely disappeared. The native mules and horses at present are the best adapted to local use, owing to the very bad condition of the roads, but when this is improved, he says, the American horses will be in demand. Coffee culture has been almost abandoned for a number of years. Considerable interest is now being taken in its revival. The value of sugar land ranges from \$3 to \$50 an acre, but the foreign investor will be at a disadvantage, as compared with the native, in the examination of titles until responsible companies are established to look up deeds and grants.

### Belmont Is Not For Bryan.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Perry Belmont arrived in London this evening from Paris, not having been in England since July, nor having seen a reporter while in Europe.

What purported to be an interview with him, sent from London to the United States September 6, was the result of an imposition on the part of some one, who, from what appeared to have been interested motives, represented himself to a reporter at Euston station, London, as being Mr. Belmont, and expressed views with regard to American politics, as cable.

Mr. Belmont this evening authorized the statement that he has had no occasion to change his views expressed to the Associated Press on June 17, on the eve of his sailing for Europe, and that he consistently holds to his already published opinions in regard to the financial doctrines of William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago platform, which he will continue to oppose. Mr. Bryan's views in regard to the currency are such that Mr. Belmont could not support him.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will sail for the United States next Wednesday on the White Star steamer Teutonic.

### May Call Special Sessions.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17.—It is said that one of the probable results of the anti-trust conference of governors and attorneys general in St. Louis will be the convening of several state legislatures in special session for the purpose of dealing with the trust problem. The convention, it is said, will outline legislation that shall be found desirable and that governors in harmony with the movement will immediately after the adjournment of the convention summon their state legislatures together to enact uniform laws in the different states, following the lines laid down by the conference.

It is almost certain that should the St. Louis conference recommend this line of action Governor Jones will convene the Arkansas legislature some time within the next thirty days.

For Sale—A well matched driving team; young and sound. Inquire of J. L. Young, Murray.

## SAYERS IS ON HAND EARLY.

### Originator of Anti-Trust Conference Between Governors in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Governor Joseph D. Sayers of Texas, the originator of the anti-trust conference between governors and attorneys general, which is to open here Wednesday, arrived in the city today. At noon Attorney General Smith of Texas and Governor Jones and Attorney General Davis of Arkansas arrived. Governor Stephens and Attorney General Crow of Missouri came in tonight.

Governor Sayers has prepared no program for the conference and says the meeting will be entirely informal, the delegates themselves deciding the manner of proceedings after they come together. He asserts, however, that the conference will be distinctly inimical to trusts. The only question in his mind is whether a trust should be regulated or abolished. This, he thinks, is the question that will be dwelt upon chiefly in the discussions. Ways and means of regulation or abolition form another subject of discussion.

Attorney General Smith of Texas furnishes the following as a list of attorneys general who have promised, unconditionally, to attend the conference:

David H. Campbell of Colorado, Edward C. Crow of Missouri, Jeff Davis of Arkansas, W. L. Taylor of Indiana, C. B. Nolan of Montana, S. W. Bennett (special counsel) and Attorney General Monnett, the noted anti-trust fighter of Ohio.

Those who will come if they can are: D. R. N. Blackburn of Oregon, Fiery L. Ford of California, A. A. Giddard of Kansas, G. W. Pickle of Tennessee, J. A. Van Orsdel of Wyoming, A. C. Bishop of Utah, W. B. Lamar of Florida, J. M. Terrell of Georgia, A. J. Montague of Virginia, Milton Remley of Iowa, M. J. Cunningham of Louisiana, Edgar P. Rucker of West Virginia, Zeb V. Walsor of North Carolina, the attorney general of Washington, E. C. Aiken of Illinois, V. B. Douglass of Minnesota and Horace M. Olen of Michigan. The attorneys general of Massachusetts and New Mexico declined the invitation.

## TOM REED RETURNS THANKS.

### Expresses His Gratitude For Honors Conferred Upon Him.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—The Press will print tomorrow morning the following:

"To the Republicans of the First Maine District: While I am naturally reluctant to obtrude myself upon public attention, even here at home, I am sure no one would expect me to leave the First Maine district after so long a service without some words expressing to you my appreciation of your friendship and my gratitude for your generous treatment. Words alone are inadequate and I must appeal to your memories. During three and twenty years of political life, not always peaceful, you have never questioned a single public act of mine. Other men have had to look after their districts. My district has looked after me. This, in the place where I was born, where you know my shortcomings as well as I do myself, gives me a right to be proud of my relations with you.

"No honors are ever quite like those which come from home. It would not be just for me to withhold my thanks from those democrats who have so often given me their votes. This friendship I can acknowledge with all propriety even in a letter to republicans, for both they and you know that I have never trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or even flown a doubtful flag.

"Office, as a ribbon to stick in your coat, is worth nobody's consideration. Office as opportunity is worth all consideration. That opportunity you have given me untrammelled in the fullest and simple measure and I return you sincere thanks. If I have deserved any praise it belongs of right to you.

"Whatever may happen I am sure that the First Maine district will always be true to the principles of liberty, self government and the rights of man.

—THOMAS B. REED.

### No Report From Watson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Admiral Watson has not yet reported to the navy department upon the reported bombardment of the fort in Subig bay by the Charleston yesterday. General Otis recently was informed by cable that he would have the fullest cooperation of the navy in any movement and it is thought at the navy department that in execution of this promise General Watson is initiating the new campaign.

Subig bay is the site of a projected naval station. The Spaniards discovered that it afforded advantages for such purpose over Manila bay and especially over Cavite. They spent nearly \$1,000,000 upon the place before the war and it was one of the plans of Admiral Montojo, the Spanish naval commander, to make his stand against Dewey at Subig instead of at Cavite.

Wanted—Salesmen for lubricating oils and greases, paints, varnishes and specialties. Complete line; very liberal terms. The Detroit Refining Co., Detroit, Mich.

## A DECLINE IN STOCKS.

### London Money Market Reflects Apprehension Concerning War In Transvaal.

### Advices Say Kruger's Reply Is Taken to Indicate a Firm, Unyielding Position.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Transvaal situation remains practically unchanged. The general apprehension in regard to the outcome was reflected by the decline in consols and stocks on the stock exchange, where, although all stocks continued depressed, there was not the slightest excitement.

The text of President Kruger's reply was issued by the secretary of state for the colonies Mr. Chamberlain, this afternoon, but it adds nothing of importance to the summary cabled to the Associated Press last evening. The language in many places is taken to indicate a firm, unyielding position. The reply, however, concludes: "If her majesty's government is willing and feels able to make this decision—a joint commission as at first proposed by Mr. Chamberlain—it would put an end to the present state of tension. Race hatred would decrease and die out and the prosperity and welfare of the South African republic would be developed and furthered and fraternal ties between the different nationalities would increase."

The second edition of the Times contains a dispatch from Johannesburg which says: "There is, I am informed, some early crop in contemplation. The quantities of compressed foreign forwarded in the direction of the Natal border indicate some move on the part of the troops in that quarter. The government is buying horses freely today."

### Proving the Negativities.

The evening papers all indicate the seriousness of the crisis, but the St. James Gazette says: "It need not be imagined that anything will be done on our side in a hurry. The cabinet has first to consider and secondly to formulate fresh proposals. Therefore these commentators on the crisis who assume that fighting will immediately commence are obviously all time previous. Of course, it is quite possible that the Boers may begin hostilities, in which case our troops will have to defend British territory. But unless the Boers take the offensive the negotiations will be prolonged until the reinforcements now on their way to South Africa reach their destination."

### Severing Commentary.

Olivier Sorsiner (Mrs. Cronwright) contributes an eloquent cable letter on the situation to the Manchester Guardian. She says: "Let England clearly understand what war in South Africa means. The largest empire the world has ever seen will hurl its full force against a small state and about 30,000 men, including hundreds of sixteen and old men of sixty, without a standing army or organized commissariat. The entire little people will have to resolve itself into an army of their wives and daughters who will prepare the bread and meat the farmers will put in their saddlebags when they go to meet the enemy. Today the women of the Transvaal are demanding guns that they may take their part in the last stand. We may crush the little people with the aid of Australians and Canadians, since the British alone seem unable to crush them. We may take their land and lower the little flag of his independence, so dear to the Boer, but we shall have placed a stain upon our own that centuries will not wash out. Only the international speculator who, though persistent misrepresentation and by means of the press, has wrought this evil, will gain and fill his already overladen pockets with South African gold."

### Indians Head For Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 17.—News has reached Governor Thomas that a band of Utah Indians has left their reservation in Utah without permission, to hunt in Colorado, in violation of the state laws. It is feared that the Utahs will be joined by the Ourays and Uncompahgnes and that the latter will seek to be avenged on the settlers for the killing of three of their tribe in a battle with game wardens two years ago.

The governor has appealed to the authorities at Washington for a detail of United States troops to afford protection.

### Big Strike In New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—As the result of receiving no satisfaction from contractors and builders in this city, through a circular sent them by the joint carpenters' organizations, demanding wages of \$4 per day and a Saturday half holiday, 10,000 carpenters laid down their tools and quit work. A letter has been received from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, congratulating the men on the stand they had taken and offering them the assistance of his organization if necessary.

## Ready For Its Trial Trip.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The new battleship Kearsarge, which arrived yesterday from Newport News, left the man-of-war anchorage at Tompkinsville early today and proceeded to the navy yard.

Preparations had been begun there to put the warship into dry dock as soon as possible. It has not been out of the water since its launching a year ago and its underbody is probably very foul. It will be scraped and painted and will start Wednesday of Thursday for Boston, where the official trial board will go aboard. An effort will be made to bring the battleship back in time to participate in the Dewey celebration.

## MYSTERIOUS HAY FEVER.

### Peculiar Disease That Is Becoming More and More Prevalent.

Medical literature can give us no definite data as to when this peculiar affection was first regarded as a distinct and separate disease. Unmistakable cases were reported in the eighteenth century, and since that time the disease has been becoming steadily more and more prevalent. The fact that there is a hay fever association in this country, which has records of over 200,000 cases, will show how extremely common the affection is in the United States. Indeed, this country and England are its principal seats. The inhabitants of Germany, France and other countries of continental Europe affording comparatively few cases. It might be stated here as a rather curious fact that hay fever is but infrequently encountered in among immigrants (Jacob) and French, even in the regions where native English and Americans are particularly prone to attacks. Since its earliest discovery the cause or causes of hay fever have been enveloped in doubt. Every conceivable reason, from the biased sunlight of heaven to peculiar odors or animals or flowers, has been eagerly accepted and as quickly rejected. It was only when the gloom of mysticism and empiricism began to give way to the light of scientific analysis and scientific study that some order came out of chaos. It was early recognized that the disease occurred in several successive generations, so that heredity was looked upon as a factor of some importance. Its annual appearance in many sufferers not only on the same day, but at a certain hour, has been noted by many observers; indeed, the victims themselves often predicted accurately the hour of their first sneeze. Cases are numerous of the influence of the smelling of a rose in the production of the disease, and all are probably familiar with the case of Mackerell, in which an attack was precipitated by his giving his pony an artificial rose to smell. Mere intelligent observation of a picture representing some farming scene has been a sufficient cause to bring on an attack. Similar and many other instances of a peculiar nature have proven beyond the question of a doubt the neurotic character of the disease. Among other predisposing causes might be mentioned the male sex and the white race, attacks being of exceedingly rarity among negroes. Age does not exert much influence, all ages being susceptible; usually, however, the victim has been subject to several annual attacks before the middle period of life. The symptoms on the part of the respiratory tract led to early explorations of the nasal cavity for possible cause. The observers were not disappointed; almost invariably the subjects of hay fever have had some pathologic condition existing in the nose; ulcer, polyp, hypertrophy or congestion of the turbinates, deviation of the septum, remains of adenoids in the naso-pharynx, chronic nasopharyngitis, have all been noted by various writers. It might well be stated as an objection that the nose-and-throat man who cannot find at least one of the above conditions in every case that presents itself should give up the specialty, as that possibly pathologic nose does not play the important part it was formerly thought to. Among other predisposing causes the one that has gained the most support of recent years was that advanced by Bishop at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in 1893. In his own words, "an excess of uric acid in the blood causes hay fever." He showed that many patients afflicted with hay fever have an excess of uric acid in the blood during the morning; further, that these were the ones that were attacked during the early morning hours. He thought the paroxysm of hay fever analogous to an attack of epilepsy superinduced by the irritation of some pathologic meningeal process, tumor, adhesion, or hypertrophied bone, and that an attack, itself caused by a setting free of uric acid, on account of the pathologic condition of the nose was determined to that area. Bishop claims that his theory does not at all interfere with the neurotic theory, but on the other hand, seems to clear up some points previously obscure, as for instance, the onset in the morning. He thought that with the correction of the possible pathologic nasal condition present, the attacks were switched off, as it were, from involving the nose, but that the excess of uric acid in the blood would be certain to cause symptoms of uricacidemia elsewhere in the body. Naturally, then, he directed attention both to the cure of any nasal disease present and to the prevention of an abnormal quantity of uric acid in the system.

The exciting cause of the disease is undoubtedly the pollen of plants, as proved over thirty years by the laborious work of Blackley.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

### For Sale or Rent—Store room and dwelling combined, 34x58 feet, known as the T. V. Davis store, in Murray. Inquire of J. W. Edmunds, Plattsmouth, Neb.

## Comes From Dr. D. B. Cargile.

WASHITA, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters have cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows that thousands have proved, that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils, and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co. druggists, guaranteed.

### How Big Does the Moon Look?

There is an old, old controversy respecting the apparent size of the moon. To one person the moon looks to be about a foot across. To another it looks about as big as a cart-wheel, while a third party will declare that it looks no bigger than a silver dollar. No two see it alike. As large as a silver dollar, as large as a dinner plate, as large as a cart-wheel—these comparisons are all good, provided it is stated at what distance from the eye the several objects of comparison are conceived to be. A silver dollar at a distance of fourteen feet, a dinner plate at ninety feet, a cartwheel at 500 feet, the moon at a distance of 240,000 miles, all subtend an angle of about half a degree, and have, therefore, the same apparent size while so vastly different. There is a singular optical illusion in regard to the moon's apparent size—and also that of the sun—which may be noticed while we are on this subject—namely, that when rising the moon always looks larger than when it has attained to a considerable altitude in the heavens. The explanation seems to be that when either the sun or the moon is near the horizon we can compare it directly with large objects, such as trees and houses, which, of course, look small in the distance, and the impression of size is heightened; but when it stands in mid-heavens there is no object with which it may be compared. Actually, the apparent size of the moon is less when it is near the horizon than when it is near the zenith, for when it is in this latter position our distance from it is about 4,000 miles—the earth's semi-diameter—less than when it is just rising above the horizon.

### How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CUNNINGHAM & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. CUNNINGHAM for the past ten years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDRING, KISSAN & MARSH, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### Movement to Erect a Statue Failed.

The movement to erect a statue in memory of Cromwell at Huntington, England, where he was born, has ignominiously failed. The mayor of the borough, Lord Sandon, recently informed the town council that of the subscriptions which had been received only two reached two figures. These were the subscription of Lord Ripon and himself. Independently of these two sums, the total was under fifty pounds. Only five dollars had been raised in America. There was not one subscriber in the borough of Huntington, and only two or three from the county. About twenty or thirty small sums had been received in England and America, and, as the local committee had done all it could, it was now time, after four months, to close the matter. He suggested that the best thing would be to return the money to the subscribers, and this course was decided upon.

### Novel Roof Gardens.

On any hot summer night in New York city a population of several hundred thousand men, women and children are to be found, with considerable part of their household belongings, crowded together on the roofs of their tenement houses. The tenement roof garden, as it has been called, offers for most of these people their only chance of relief from the dark, overheated rooms below. Looking down upon these roofs from some skyscraper or other high altitude the lighted town suggests a city of the far east. Even cook stoves and tables are brought up from below, and scanty dinners are prepared under the broad sky.

"They are simply perfect," writes Robert Moore, of La Fayette, Ind., of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the "famous little pills" for constipation and all liver ailments, never gripe. F. G. Fricke & Co.

### Another Cape Cod Canal.

Another Cape Cod canal scheme is reported as well under way, it being stated that the recently chartered Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal company has sold \$6,000,000 of bonds "to a New York syndicate." The canal will be 300 feet wide, 25 feet deep and eight miles long. It is said that plans and specifications for the canal are nearly ready for bidders.

When you want to smoke a 10-cent cigar try Otto Wurl's "Silver Wreath"—union made—you can find it on the market.

## A Drink for the Soldiers.

One of the most frequent causes of suffering among soldiers who march under a hot sun is intense thirst. Few sensations are more distressing than the parched and burning feeling that attends this condition of things. Experiments and tests of various sorts show that cold tea is one of the very best beverages for thirsty soldiers. The infusion should not be strong—just enough to be bright and refreshing. It is, of course, made with sterilized water, and if supplied to the army in moderation would do more to keep up a standard of temperance than almost anything that could be furnished. Soldiers are told they must not drink water when passing through the enemy's country, or where there is danger of contamination. Naturally, they resort to spirituous liquors, than which nothing is more demoralizing. A small quantity of tea satisfies and refreshes, and is also, to some extent, a stimulant. It is, in addition, what housekeepers call "tasty," and leaves a pleasant feeling in the mouth and throat. Army officers almost always look with concern upon anything that interferes with a plentiful supply of excellent drinking water. In camp and in places where depots of supplies are easily reached, cold tea can be furnished in quantity, especially if there is an opportunity for distilling or boiling water. The former is preferable if the supply is exceedingly bad. If it is only tolerable, boiling always very well. Persons who are in the habit of using it acquire a decided taste for boiled water, greatly preferring it to that which is uncooked.

### The Appetite of a Goat.

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that assures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c, at F. G. Fricke & Co's drug store.

### He Arrived on the Fourth.

City Editor—How does that English novelist who arrived today like the country? Reporter—Delighted with it, he thinks the fireworks and flags were meant for him.—Philadelphia Record.

### New Zealand Farmers Now Send Frozen Cream to London, where it is churned for butter.

## Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size, smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, itching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y. F. G. Fricke & Co., druggists.

### Demand for Bismarck's Memoirs.

The book which all publishers would like to secure is the memoirs of Bismarck. Many publishers have sent their representatives to Germany in quest of this book, but no one seems to know very much about it. Is there manuscript for such a book? The London Daily News' correspondent states that the house of Gotta at Leipzig has had the manuscript under lock and seal awaiting Bismarck's death. J. V. P. writes to the New York Tribune that the Gotta firm does not have the manuscript and expresses doubts as to its existence.

### A Tailor-Made Suit for \$20.

The only way to get a suit of clothes that will fit you properly is to have it made by a competent Tailor. We will make you a suit that we will guarantee to fit, from good cloth, nice finish and up-to-date throughout, for \$20. There is no use of sending away from home or wearing ready-made clothes when you can get a suit at such a bargain.

(We solicit a share of your patronage....)

Hudecek & McElroy  
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THE FINEST.  
Ice Cream Soda Water 50  
CHOCOLATE AND VANILLA  
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Beat the World  
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Paint for Every Body  
And for everything under the sun. Every home has need of paint. Each kind of THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS  
is specially suited to some home use—either outside or inside. It's knowing the right kind of paint, and putting it on the right place that makes painting a success. Tell us what you want to paint, and we'll tell you the right kind to use.  
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