

The News-Herald

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF CASS COUNTY

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TELEPHONES

Plattsmouth No. 85 Nebraska No. 85

JULY 12, 1909.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for Register of Deeds of Cass county, subject to the pleasure of the voters at the coming primaries. In asking for this nomination I desire to call attention to the fact that my services in the office of county surveyor, while being largely of a "thank you" nature, the remuneration being insufficient for the support of a family, have eminently fitted me for the duties of the office to which I aspire, and in case I should receive the nomination I shall use my best endeavors to be elected, and will give to the office my best attention.

E. E. HILTON.

NO POWER, no respect.

AFTER clouds there is a clear sun.

NO MAN can lose what he never had.

WILLFUL waste brings woeful want.

EVERY vice fights against nature.

ALL things are easy that are done willingly.

THERE is no art that can make a fool wise.

NO ONE is so wise that he cannot become wiser.

AT LEAST one tin horn gambler has been reformed through the efforts of this paper, or rather, he says he has quit gambling.

SEVERAL people are beginning to wonder if the County Attorney would know a slot-machine gambling device if he saw it. Will "Cass County's Pride—Journal" prosecute gambling? Such has been in open and notorious operation for several weeks. It is up to the County Attorney to do his duty.

SENATOR Cummins of Iowa paid a nice tribute to the work of Senator Burkett the other day on the floor of the Senate when he referred to Burkett's Amendment to reduce the tariff on barb wire. He said:

"I know that the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Burkett) has rendered to the farmers of this country a conspicuous service, and one which will be appreciated by them, in already securing the reduction from about \$50 to \$15 a ton."

LET THE GOOD WORK CONTINUE.

The effort of Mayor J. P. Sattler to have the weeds cut is most commendable. Every citizen should co-operate with the Mayor in this matter. Have you got the ambition, then act at once. If you will not do these little things, then you are surely a fit subject for the undertaker, there can be but little hope of your doing much good in the world.

The money and labor being spent so liberally by the most progressive cities to beautify themselves means something more than a growing estheticism. It is prompted also by a recognition of the utilitarian advantages. Of course a beautiful city presupposes a clean city, and cleanliness is a measure of economy in several ways. It means, too, that beauty of environment has a moral or social value, since men grow better as they become contented. It means, further, an appreciation of the fact that the pride of its inhabitants is among the biggest of a city's assets, and that by beautifying it shows a self confidence which inspires the stranger.

It is because this beautifying movement has these larger and deeper meanings that it may be spoken of as one of the most encouraging marks of our time.

Keep at it Mr. Mayor, we are with you on this matter and will give you all the assistance we can.

THE PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION

If the standpatters in the Senate understood the protective principle and did not tacitly assume that a high tariff is its own justification, regardless of the extortion legalized by needless duties, the debate on the act now in the making would be much more enlightening than it has been and much freer from grotesque fallacies and inconsistencies. As it is the high protectionist is often betrayed into using free trade arguments, to the joy of the opponents of the very principle of protection; the free trader seizes upon protection arguments where they help him in a concrete case, and one doesn't know at the beginning of a speech what its upshot will be.

In opposing free hides, for example some standpatters "vehemently" declared that it would be dangerous to deprive the farmer of the hide duty because he would then insist on buying in the cheapest market. The manufacturer must not ask for raw materials because what is raw to him is finished to the farmer, and the latter must have the same benefits from protection as the former.

What would the standpatters say to a workman who objected to selling his labor in the open market while buying practically all his necessities and comforts in a highly protected market? Why, they would say that his view is very narrow, that protection raises his wages and steadies his employment, and that the protective policy must be judged by its national, general and permanent results.

Whether hides or leather of shoes or anything else needs protection or not—and what degree of protection it needs, if any—are questions that cannot be answered by glittering talk about open and closed markets or by sweeping classifications of commodities into raw and finished ones. The right to a protective duty must be determined, in every instance, in the light of facts—facts as to the chances of foreign underselling, facts as to labor cost, facts as to standards of living, facts as to the balance of national profit or national loss. Do the farmers need the duty hides? Do they derive more benefit from it than they would from cheaper leather and cheaper boots and shoes? These are the pertinent questions.

The trouble with the Senate is that it legislates in the dark, without reliable data or the machinery for obtaining them. It grants to greed what should only go to need, and mistake appetite in many cases for right. It substitutes catch phrases and unassimilated half truths for scientific tests.

HOW FLIES CARRY DISEASE.

The common house fly is a carrier of disease. Typhoid fever, diarrhoea, dysentery and tuberculosis are carried by flies.

The house fly is particularly filthy, because it has its birth place and lays its eggs almost exclusively in refuse.

Flies feed on food and also on the worst kind of filth. They go from one to the other. It is easy to understand how they carry disease germs to our food in this manner.

Our domestic animals, the dog and cat, are kept in their proper place. The house fly is tolerated everywhere, crawls over our hands and faces, gets into the milk, walks over all our food, often soiling and contaminating everything that comes in contact with its filthy feet and tongue.—A bulletin issued by the board of health of Orange, N. J.

Typhoid fever is certainly disseminated by flies. Flies pollute food and drinks by means of the filth which they convey from refuse. They breed almost exclusively in filth. They certainly disseminate cholera; and cases of tetanus seem to have been originated through their agency. There is only one way to combat them—by destroying them and their breeding places.—From a paper by John B. Huber, M. D., of the Fordham Medical school, New York.

COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

It is no surprise to hear that the committee of five senators which has been investigating commission government of cities in Texas has come home enthusiastic for that method of government. The system has worked well wherever it has been tried. By the mere fact that it abandons the division

of cities into wards it eliminates a certain source of permanent evil in all cities large enough to have slum districts and a mixed population territorially distributed. It is the nearest approach in large American cities to that introduction of honest public spirit into the municipal government which is enjoyed by nearly all French, German and English cities.—Record-Herald.

"KUNNEL" Bates, the Boss of the democratic party has named D. C. Morgan for county clerk on the democratic ticket, and his ring are now proceeding to keep out other good democrats from becoming candidates. The Bates-Grimes-Ruffner-Fox-Ramsey ring and Morgan the ring candidate do not intend to allow any other entries for that office. The Boss and ring have also slated G. P. Meisinger for county commissioner, and no other candidate need apply there. Last fall the "Kunnel" and his ring left O. W. Laughlin to go down to defeat because Laughlin did not belong to the ring. The year before poor Box was unmercifully skinned because he too was not a ring man. Yes, "Kunnel" the people remember your nepotism last winter, when you could get a job for your daughter in the legislature, but the other fellow's daughter could stay at home. Yes, "Kunnel" the dear people are now aware that you are the political "Boss" of the democratic Bates-Grimes-Ruffner-Fox-Ramsey ring. Yes, the "Boss" and "ring" are it. Good and worthy democrats can walk up and vote for the "Boss" and "ring" ticket. So the country democrats must consult the ring or stay out.

HOW TO KEEP PUPILS IN SCHOOL.

So much of the educational discussion is necessarily vague and abstract that a fact pointing to a constructive or reconstructive moral is particularly valuable at this time. Such a fact, according to the assistant superintendent of the Chicago schools, is the remarkable increase in the number of our high school graduates as compared with any previous year.

The course of study in this part of system, explains Mr. Megan, has been much more attractive this year than ever before, "and as a consequence the proportion of boys and girls who have remained in school has been so much larger" than usual "as to be noticeable," this being "particularly true of the high schools teaching manual arts and domestic science."

The dropping out of boys and girls from the higher grades and the high schools is one of the troubles which educators have anxiously studied in the last few years. Of the theories advanced to account for the tendency the most probable has seemed the one which laid stress on the dry, theoretical, unattractive character of the studies in the upper parts of the public school system. "The curse of the college" was the phrase employed by one eminent educator to characterize the lack of practical utility and the apparent lifelessness of the studies.

If here in Chicago manual training and other industrial "courses" with domestic science for girls, have perceptibly checked the dropping-out process, the educational world has been supplied with a very important hint and a basis of reality for an interesting theory. Study is not play, but certainly the curriculum can be made more "vital," more responsive to the needs of the pupils, as they or their parents feel them, not only without loss, but with positive gain to discipline and moral culture. Attractive studies are not necessarily ornamental and comparatively useless studies; they may involve hard work, application and adaptation to the efficient and strenuous life.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Keeping the Soil Fresh

The first thought on buying a farm, is how can its value be increased? This, naturally, will mean more profit. While making the soil richer is the solution, it is not so easily done, when the entire farm is considered, while constantly cropping and selling produce from it.

In a great many instances the farmer engaging on new land endeavors to make it more productive, and in his efforts lessens the soil fertility. For a long time the farm may be steadily growing poorer and yet annually pro-

ducing bigger crops. All the manure applied has its value returned in one or more crops, and these rob the soil of some kind of fertility that the manure itself does not supply to them. Wherever potash and phosphate have become so exhausted that grain crops cannot be grown without an application of these minerals to each crop it is an indication that the soil is becoming poorer. The farmer manures for the crop rather than for the land, and is satisfied if in each crop the money value of the fertilizer used is returned, with a reasonable profit.

But there are other methods than making land rich to increase its value. Sometimes better cultivation alone will accomplish this though always with this better cultivation comes more rapid soil exhaustion. In order to secure his living, the farmer must exhaust fertility. Fertility is the raw material that nature supplies, and the farmer turns it into as many forms as he chooses, and of kinds that will most likely give him a profit. Here, then, is a call for energy and skill, and if these are properly applied, the farmer receives his reward and the farm becomes more valuable. Every farmer should endeavor to find new and profitable crops, so that he may secure a much greater income from his land.

Success is more apt to come to the farmer incidentally than from the direct product of his land. The first step necessary, he soon realizes, is to stock the place with animals that are needed in working it or to consume such products that are otherwise unmarketable. The stock increases, and the farmer finds income from the sale of its surplus. After a while, by better feeding and better breeding superior strains are produced, which sell at better prices, for the reason that they will make so much better use of all that they consume.

Should the land not produce sufficient for the stock, or probably can be put to better uses, it will pay to buy the grain and produce only corn fodder and some clover for coarse feed—and this improvement of the stock is often found to be an easier way of making money than improving the land. However, much to the surprise of the farmer, he often finds that after a few years of improved stock growing his land has grown so rich that it can be put to uses that at first were not expected.

It has been truthfully said that there are thousands of farmers whose land is poor, and try the best they may, they can not get manure enough to make it rich. If they increase crops by more

through cultivation they find that, while temporarily their profits are larger, it is at the expense of greater soil exhaustion, that must be compensated for afterward. If they keep largely of young animals such stock doubles in numbers very quickly, and if it be properly bred it will double in value in the same time.

It has often been said that some men work hard all their lives, and, after, all have nothing to show for it, while others, who take things more easily, find wealth coming to them from unexpected sources. It is easy to guess, if these different classes are farmers, that the man who works hardest and has least is the man who is consciously trying to make land rich, while all the time doing his best to get the largest crops from it; while the man who makes money easily has had the good sense to secure the best possible stock, and by its increase make both himself and his farm rich.—Exchange.

John and Ernest Black, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Black, who have been visiting in the city with the families of E. R. Todd and P. E. Ruffner, for several weeks departed for their home at Los Angeles, Calif., Saturday morning. John and Ernest are both bright and dependable young men and hold responsible positions in their home town. The boys enjoyed their vacation immensely and greatly appreciated the hospitality and good will of their many friends in Plattsmouth and vicinity.

Mrs. Bernard G. Wurl and little son Carl were Omaha visitors Saturday. They were accompanied by Miss Marie Hofarth of Plainview, Neb., a niece of Mrs. Wurl, who has been visiting with Plattsmouth relatives for a few weeks. Miss Dora Horn of Omaha returned with them in the evening to visit over Sunday with her mother and sisters.

It is reported that Foreman Richards of the freight repairing department of the local shops has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 15th of this month. C. M. Parker, who has been connected with the department for a number of years, will probably succeed to the position. He is said to be a thoroughly capable man.

The ladies belonging to the Cedar Creek Degree of Honor lodge will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Will Seybert at Cullum all day Thursday, July 15. Many agreeable surprises are in store for those who attend. Bring your friends and enjoy a day of rest and amusement in the country.

Henry Donat departed Friday morning for a trip in the northwest, where he will spend several weeks. Mr. Donat recently moved his family into the Patterson house formerly occupied by Fred Murphy. The owner, Miss Mae Patterson, has made expensive repairs to the dwelling and with the additional work done by Mr. Donat on the premises this is one of the most desirable rental properties in the city.

Solicitors Wanted.

The NEWS-HERALD is in a position to use a couple of good solicitors either all or part of the time. We have a good proposition—one you can make some money with. Please write immediately, or call at the office.

Diamonds. Investigate prices at Crabb's.

Notice To Creditors.

State of Nebraska, ss. In County Court Cass County.

In the matter of the estate of Addison H. Jackson deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet the Administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Cass County, Nebraska, at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said County, on the 20th day of July, 1909, and on the 31st day of January, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance.

Six months are allowed for the creditors of said deceased to present their claims and one year for the Administrator to settle said estate, from the 30th day of July, 1909.

Witness my hand and seal of said County Court, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 1st day of July, 1909.

ALLEN J. BEESON,
County Judge.

23-8 [SEAL]

Legal Notice.

The defendants Mary McGowan, Harriet L. Carper, — Carper, (first name unknown), William Rolla, Joshua Strode, Sarah A. Strode, Lombard Investment Company, Harry E. Money, Sanford D. Ladd, and Frank Hagerman, Receivers Lombard Investment Company non-resident defendants and the unknown heirs of Kiley Jones, Tennessee Rolla, nee Jones, Wiley O. Jones, Imbell Ruby, nee Jones, and George S. Ruby, deceased, will take notice that on the 9th day of July, 1909, John C. Knabe, the plaintiff filed his petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against the above named defendants, the object and prayer of which is to cancel a certain mortgage given by Oswald Eisner, and wife, to the Lombard Investment Company, dated March 8, 1888, and to quiet the title in the plaintiff to the following described real estate situated in Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit:

The West one-half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the south twenty-five (25) acres of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter (1/4) of the east fifteen (15) acres of the northwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4), the south six (6) acres of the remainder of the northwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) the west 17.63 acres in lot three (3) in the northeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4), the south six (6) acres of the remainder of the northwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) all in section Thirty-two Township Eleven (11) Range Thirtieth (30) containing 126.25 acres, and that each of said defendants and those claiming under or through them, be forever barred from having or claiming any interest in said real estate, and for equitable relief.

You are required to answer or plead to said petition on or before the 23rd day of August, 1909. Dated at Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, the 9th day of July 1909.

JOHN C. KNABE, Plaintiff.

E. G. DOVEY & SON

Queen Quality Oxfords ^{and} Pumps

Hot Weather calls for Cool Clothing and Cool Footwear. We are showing a nice line of Pumps and Oxfords at reasonable prices for first quality goods.



New Tan Pumps at.....	\$3 00
New Tan Pumps Col. tie.....	3 00
Premier Blucher Oxfords pat.....	3 00
Castilian Blucher Oxfords pat.....	3 00
Grecian Blucher Oxfords tan.....	3 00
6th Avenue Blucher Oxfords pat.....	3 50
Piccadilly Button Oxfords.....	3 00

All the above are high grade and usually sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Black and Tan Blucher Oxfords, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.

E. G. DOVEY & SON