

HOW THE TARIFF IS WORKING.

We remember that the chief officers of the Illinois Steel company (a concern second only to the Carnegie works) were giving to the public the most gloomy and pessimistic predictions of the inevitable effect of the new tariff upon their interests so long as it should be a law. But now the new tariff being only in existence ten months, and having at least two years of life remaining—the wages of that company's 7,000 workmen have recently been increased and its great mills, in several cities, are full of work. Certain well known manufacturers of spool cotton thread in New Jersey gave to the public one year ago a statement that the proposed reduction of the duty from 7 cents to 5 cents per dozen spools would exert a most depressing influence upon their business. The minds of employees were prepared for a reduction in wages, and it was even suggested that it might be necessary to take the business back to England and Scotland. One of our contemporaries has recently made an inquiry as to the condition of this thread industry, and it reports that since the beginning of the present year the mills have been working to their full capacity, with the maximum force employed. There was a reduction of wages during the period of depression, although the working force was cut down for a time, and it is stated that business is more lively than it was in 1893. Everybody was told last summer that the copper mining industry would be ruined by the removal of the duty on copper, but the mines continued to pay their large dividends, and wages were recently increased in the largest of them, and the prices of copper stocks have been rising for some time on the exchange in Boston. The owners of the iron ore mines in the Lake Superior district, and many republican journals, asserted that this mining industry would be ruined by the reduction of the duty on ore from 75 to 40 cents per ton. But there has been a noticeable revival of activity in that mining district. Wages have been increased. The latest reports say that the ore shipments during May and June have broken all records and that the ore output for 1895 "will unquestionably be the largest yet made."

What Fixes the Price of Gold Bullion.

EDITOR JOURNAL: For the benefit of some that do not understand why gold bullion commands the price it does, and for the benefit of others who dispute the cause of its stable price. I will quote from England's coinage law of 1870. I would like to have every person examine for himself to see whether these are facts or not, and to help such as feel disposed to inform themselves. I will say, look in volume 16 page 485, of Encyclopedia Britannica and you will find the law construed by B. W. Chandler Roberts, and R. A. Hill, both of the Royal mint London. They say that: "Gold bullion for coinage is supplied to the mint almost entirely by the bank of England, the bank being bound by law to purchase at the rate of £3, 17s 9d per ounce any gold bullion of the legal standard, which the public may bring for sale. Private individuals are permitted to bring bullion to the mint, and to receive back the full amount (at £3 17s 10½d an ounce) converted into coin, free of any charge for loss or manufacture;" but, as they are subject to some delay in the coming of the bullion at £3 17s 10½d an ounce more generally prefer to take £3 17s 9d an ounce and do as they please with it. Ask yourself the question, now, does this law create an unlimited demand for gold bullion, or not? Be your own judge and jury in the matter—not for England alone but for the world over. For myself I have no doubt on the subject. H. B.

SENATOR DAVID TURPIE, of Indiana, permanent chairman of the Memphis silver convention, said: "Ratio and parity are two words much used in this discussion, and have experienced similar fortunes. When it is proposed by us to restore silver to full coinage, parity is spoken of as an invincible objection. How has parity been maintained from 1792 to 1895? By law. In the same manner we shall establish and maintain the same parity. For this parity by law we shall have a voucher, that of more than a century's maintenance. Parity and ratio are handsome names. Elegant synonyms for that hostility to silver which its enemies would prefer to disguise. In the vernacular of the single gold standard, as it is spoken today, parity means no more silver; a ratio means nothing but gold. They have put silver under duress. We would make it free as before."

Democratic Committee Meeting. The democratic county central committee is called to meet at the police judge's office in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on July 20, 1895, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of calling county convention and such other business as may come before it. M. ARCHER, Chairman. CHAS. GRIMES, Sec'y.

GOLDEN APPLES.

(Written for THE JOURNAL.) The golden apples hang just out of reach. While those we grasp are only tasteless dust. Yet do we never heed the tale they teach: They're only ashes all, beneath the crust. We look upon our neighbor's richer dress And envy him, perchance, his happier lot; We cannot see the weary cares that press, The tears that rise beneath his eyelids hot. He has not poverty, we have not gold. Yet we, maybe, are far more richly blest: We may be young, perhaps, while he is old. He may be racked with pain, while we may rest. Each has his sorrow, reck not otherwise: Deep hid beneath the pleasing outer shell, Within the chamber of the heart it lies: Each knows his own and guards his secret well. The golden apples hang just out of reach. While those we grasp are only tasteless dust. Yet do we never heed the tale they teach: They're only ashes all, beneath the crust. —ISABEL RICHIEY.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND PERTINENT.

A severe hail-storm visited Tecumseh Tuesday, doing considerable damage. The corn and other vegetation was nearly ruined, while the fruit was knocked off the trees. It hailed for fifty minutes and three inches of rain fell. The storm belt was only about two miles and a half in width and extended about two miles north and south.

Among the democrats the names of Wm. Taylor jr. and Wm. Wheeler are spoken of as likely candidates for sheriff.

The weather is warm and dog days are near at hand, therefore every one should keep a sharp eye on their dogs and when they act a little queer it is better to kill them than to run the risk of having some one bitten, even though they may not be suffering from the rabies. One human life is worth all of the dogs in the world.

A "tall man with a blonde mustache" is going about central Illinois claiming to be John the Baptist. He is doubtless an impostor. He doesn't answer the authorized description of John the Baptist in any particular. In political circles there is considerable talk of making Chas. C. Parmele the democratic candidate for county treasurer, and he is said to be very popular throughout the county.

The new woman at Bryn Mawr college is responsible for the latest and best joke about the Delaware peach crop. "In Delaware," they say at Bryn Mawr, "the people eat what peaches they can and can what peaches they can't." The new woman who is capable of that kind of thing, will unmake her way.

According to the assessment returns for Lancaster county, only one man in that county owns a bicycle, while some three thousand people ride wheels in Lincoln alone. The riders claim they are not legally the owners of the bicycles until they are paid for, and they all say they are paying for them on the installment plan.

The reported increase in the force at the Plattsmouth car shops is in perfect accord with divers reports of better business prospects throughout the state.—Omaha Bee.

David Weaver of Cairo, Ritchie county, W. Va., on whose land a big 240-barrel-a-day oil well was struck one day last week, died the next day of heart disease resulting from excitement over his stroke of good fortune.

"I'm fernist bloomers," as the husband said, when he tossed his wife's houseplants into the street.—Ex.

List of Letters Remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, July 17, 1895:

Arnold, L. L. Blizsek, Frank  
Hawkins, S. F. Lynch, Rev  
Smith, Birt Weeks, C. W.  
Peste, Gottfried.

Persons calling for any of the above letters or parcels will please say "advertised." W. K. FOX, P. M.

Special Notice.

The 24th annual camp meeting of the state Holiness association will be held at Bennett, Neb., Aug. 16-20. Rev. G. W. Wilson of Des Moines, Ia., and Rev. P. F. Bresee, D. D., of Los Angeles, both members of the National Holiness association, will conduct the meeting. Reduced rates on all railroads. For further particulars write to the secretary, H. G. Wilcox, Beatrice, Neb.

Prominent Druggists of Blair, Neb., Write Magnet Chemical Co.

Dear Sirs:—The goods which we bought through your salesman are sold; the MAGNET PILE KILLER especially sells good and gives excellent satisfaction. We have re-ordered through our jobbers several times. Respectfully yours, PALMER & TAYLOR.

For sale by Gering & Co.

J. M. Young brought in last Monday and posted in front of THE JOURNAL office a hill of corn from his father's field near Rock Bluffs, the stalks in which averaged 11 feet 3 inches, and the tallest stalk was silked with two ears.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Dr. Marshall, Graduate DENTIST, Fitzgerald block.

B. Seybert of Murray was in town Saturday.

J. M. Carper of Weeping Water was a court house visitor Monday.

Louie Boedeker, the Louisville stock dealer, was in town Tuesday on business.

Harvey Holloway went to Nehawka and Weeping Water Monday on his wheel.

Mrs. W. H. Dearing and sister departed Saturday afternoon for a visit at Wabash.

Miss Nellie Spencer departed for Ashland Monday morning to attend the teacher's institute.

Geo. Amick, a prosperous farmer of this vicinity departed last Tuesday on a business trip to Lincoln.

Many farmers were in town Saturday having laid their corn by, and are now making ready for harvest.

Jacob Tritsch, the ex-county commissioner, was in town Tuesday. He is spoken of for county treasurer.

Mrs. Street is having her millinery parlors papered and cleaned, greatly improving the appearance thereof.

County Treasurer L. C. Eickhoff was in town Friday morning, and went up to Omaha in the afternoon.

Doc. Hunter, mayor of Callom, and Councilmen McCool and Brooks of that city spent Sunday in Plattsmouth.

Attorney A. L. Timblin of Weeping Water was attending district court yesterday. He says he is not seeking any office.

George Horn of Cedar Creek was in town Saturday. He says the cribs and elevators there are hungry for the coming big crop.

District court convened yesterday and has been busy all day with the suit of the Plattsmouth Water company vs. A. B. Smith.

Messrs. Ed. Schulhof, Arthur Big-nell, H. K. Fogarty, Rob't. Schaper and Ed. Kroehler of Havelock visited in the city Monday.

Miss Minnie Sharp of Louisville, who has been visiting with Mrs. Way-bright and other friends for a week, returned home Saturday afternoon.

Fine large cooking plums were selling on the street Tuesday for \$1.25 per bushel. The price will probably be lower yet, as the plum crop is very bountiful this year.

Mrs. Frank Young and children of Durango, Colo., accompanied by the former's father, S. W. Barnett, of Weeping Water, are in the city visiting with Mrs. Street.

John J. Stine of Union was in Monday paying his taxes and took the trouble to renew his subscription to THE WEEKLY JOURNAL. He is one of the early settlers of Nebraska.

E. S. Barnett, the rotund and jolly justice of the peace from Weeping Water, was here Tuesday airing his chances for the nomination on the republican ticket for county judge.

Wm. Eikenbary of Union, who was in town the other day, says crops are advanced a week more down that way than in this part of the county, and the small grain harvest is at its height.

Hawrick, the Sixth street second hand dealer, is growing some cotton plants on the south side of his building. Their growth will be watched with interest—especially as the bolles come to maturity.

Misses Maud and Lilly Coray, two of Cass county's teachers, departed Friday morning for a fortnight's visit among friends in Missouri, taking their lit le niece with them to see her grandparents.

Chas. Schopp, living a mile or two south of town, brought in a branch off one of his apricot trees last Tuesday that was literally loaded down with ripe fruit. He says he has twenty trees, all full of fruit.

Richard Nast, a well known farmer of Nehawka precinct, was in town Friday. He says that crops out his way are excellent and the farmers will commence about next week to harvest their wheat and oats.

A five mile race has been arranged between Lee Allison and his team of bronchos and a bicycle rider on the fair grounds track at Shenandoah on the 24th inst. That foolish Iowa biker needs to have his eye teeth cut and Lee is the man to do it to a turn.

J. W. Kinsler has just completed an extensive job of plastering for Wm. Hagel, a wealthy German farmer of Mt. Pleasant precinct. Koehnke & Frhm, the carpenters, recently built Mr. Hagel a large, new house and Wesley secured the contract for plastering it.

Wiley Black and P. E. Ruffner are picking, packing in barrels and shipping apples of the Duchess variety from the orchard of J. P. Falter this week. They last week put up 25 barrels from an orchard near Murray. They pay 75 cents a barrel for the fruit on the tree.

J. C. Petersen brought in a stalk of corn from his field near the head of Chicago avenue last Friday, July 12,

that was tasseled and silked out, measuring eleven feet and six inches in height. It is of the white dent variety. The growth is very large for that date. Can anybody beat it?

Subscribe for the WEEKLY JOURNAL—\$1 per year, if paid in advance.

HOW BEADS ARE MADE.

One of the Oldest and Most Interesting of the Minor Arts.

Chinese are the oldest beadmakers in the world. They have made beads so long that even their historians do not mention a time when the industry was not ancient. And the Chinese today do the work just as their forefathers did, and the styles are exactly the same.

After the Chinese no people are so expert as the Venetians. At present there are more than 1,000 workmen in the island of Murano alone who are engaged in beadmaking. The few manufacturers in other parts of the world have all learned the secret of the craft in Venice. For beadmaking there must be a rope walk connected with the glass factory. A rope walk is a narrow, straight gallery 150 feet long and so situated that the middle is not far from the furnaces in which the glass is melted. The first process is the making of ordinary tubes like those used in almost every drug store. Two brawny workmen with bare, brown arms seize a huge wedge of the "metal," as the molten glass is called, between their blowpipes, and after it has been blown hollow they gradually stretch it out into a long, swinging rope.

When it has been reduced to the proper size for the beads about to be made, it is laid away to cool, after which a workman comes along and in a wonderfully deft manner chips it into fragments of uniform size. Often for small beads these are not much larger than a grain of wheat, but so carefully is the work done that the little cylinders are rarely cracked or spoiled.

The pieces are now picked up by boys and placed in a tub with sand and ashes and stirred up carefully. In this way the holes in the embryo beads are stuffed full, thus preventing the danger of the sides flattening together when heat is applied. They are next placed in a skillet—just such a one as the housewife uses in frying eggs—and stirred over a very hot fire until the ragged edges where the pieces were broken from the tube are rounded, giving the bead a globular form.

As soon as they are cool the ashes and sand are shaken out of them in a sieve, and then they are separated according to size by other sieves. They are taken next to a long table around which a whole flock of boys and girls are sitting. If the glass is colored, as it often is, the piles of beads on the table suggest a rainbow, with every hue, from jet black, through red, green, yellow and blue, up to white.

Each child has a needle and thread, and by long practice the beads are placed on strings with almost inconceivable swiftness. And the children keep an exact count, too, so that the manufacturer knows just how many beads he is sending out. The threads are tied into bundles and shipped to almost every port where a vessel touches.—Chicago Record.

BRYANT'S MARRIAGE.

It Was an Ideal Union Between the Poet and His Wife.

Allusion has already been made to William Cullen Bryant's marriage. None could have been happier, no union more nearly an ideal one. Miss Fanny Fairchild was a young lady whose parents had lived on the Seokon, a stream tributary to the Green river, not far from Great Barrington. Early left an orphan, she made her home alternately with her married sisters in that place, and there it was that Bryant met her. Charming in person, sweet in disposition, lovely in character, she drew him to her through his sympathy with her orphanage, his admiration of her beauty and his appreciation of her worth. For 45 years she was the stay and blessing of his life. What that marriage was to him they knew best who knew him best. Reserved on the subject to the world at large, he allowed only those who were nearest him to know the wonderful depth and tenderness of his affection. Their sympathy was perfect, their dependence mutual.

He said at her death: "I never wrote a poem that I did not repeat it to her and take her judgment upon it. I found its success with the public to be precisely in proportion to the impression it made upon her." A dear friend of them both has said: "The union between Mr. and Mrs. Bryant was a poem of the tenderest rhythm. Any of us who remember Mr. Bryant's voice when he said 'Frances' will join in his hope that she kept the same beloved name in heaven. I remember alluding to those exquisite lines, 'The Future Life,' to Mrs. Bryant, and her replying, 'Oh, my dear, I am always sorry for any one who sees me after reading those lines; they must be so disappointed.' Beatrice and Laura have not received such tributes from their poets, for Mrs. Bryant's husband was her poet and lover at 70 as at 17.—Arthur Lawrence in Century.

What Ailed Him.

A gentleman of Berwyn, Pa., who is employed with an electrical light company, has two boys aged 8 and 5 years respectively. The older one, through frequent conversations with his father, is familiar with electrical terms, appliances and probabilities.

Little 8-year-old one cold morning was fumbling with a half frozen wasp that had lodged on the window sill. The wasp thawed out, and recovered much of his usual animation, a fact proved by a succession of yells on the part of the boy.

"What's the matter with Dawson?" cried the father as he rushed from an adjoining room.

"I 'spect he touched a live wire," replied the brother, with a scarcely perceptible grin.—Youth's Companion.

The Glass Trust HAS ADVANCED THE PRICE OF GLASS 25% BUT WE ARE SELLING WINDOW GLASS AT THE SAME OLD PRICES. WOODMAN'S RAW LINED OIL at 62c a gallon. WOODMAN'S BOILED LINED OIL at 65c a gallon. WEST VIRGINIA BLACK OIL, for FARM Machinery, at 19c a gallon. GASOLINE at 15c per gallon. WE SELL ONLY THE VERY BEST. YOURS GERING & CO., PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

BIRDS LIKE TO TRAVEL.

The Reason They Annually Leave Northern Climes and Fly South.

Why do the birds flit southward each autumn and return again with every spring? No one knows, but science, in the person of Professor Wang, the eminent Austrian ornithologist, has just disclosed that the usual flippant answer to this question, "Because they like to travel," is not far out of the way, after all.

In a lecture that Professor Wang recently delivered at Vienna he gave some extremely interesting details regarding the migrations of birds, all of which migrations resemble one another in two respects: They follow the most direct line southward, and are made with almost incredible rapidity. Numerous observations have been made at Helgoland, which is the principal halting place of birds of passage from northern countries, and of Egypt, which is the winter home of many, and these observations have established some facts hitherto unknown. The bluebirds traverse the 400 nautical miles which separate Egypt from Helgoland in a single night, which is at the rate of more than 40 geographical miles per hour. The swallow's speed is over 2½ miles per minute, or nearly three times that of the fastest railway train. Even the younger birds, 6 or 8 weeks old, accompany the others in their journey.

Professor Wang asks himself what is the impulse which causes the birds, after the brooding and molting season is over, to quit our northern climate. He does not think it is fear of cold—for many species quite as delicate as those which migrate southward easily withstand the rigors of the winter—but that they have an irresistible humor for traveling. This is his idea of the fact, but he can give no explanation.

The Work of the Heart.

One of the most remarkable things about the heart is the amount of work it does. Considering the organ as a pump whose task is to deliver a known quantity of blood against a known "head," it is easy to show that in 24 hours a man's heart does about 124 foot tons of work. "In other words," says a contemporary, "if the whole force expended by the heart in 24 hours were gathered into one huge stroke, such a power would lift 124 tons one foot from the ground. A similar calculation has been made respecting the amount of work expended by the muscles involved in breathing. In 24 hours these muscles do about 21 foot tons of work."

A Mob.

A mob is usually a creature of very mysterious existence, particularly in a large city. Where it comes from or whether it goes few men can tell. Assembling and dispersing with equal suddenness, it is as difficult to follow to its various sources as the sea itself, nor does the parallel stop here, for the ocean is not more fickle and uncertain, more terrible when aroused, more unreasonable or more cruel.—Dickens.

Light on a Dark Subject.

Rivers—Supposing it to be true that Luther did throw an ink bottle at satan, why do you think he did it?

Banks—I presume he wanted to see if he couldn't make him blacker than he was painted.—Chicago Tribune.

For the Campaign. The Omaha Weekly Bee December 31, 1895 FOR 25 CENTS. Send orders at once to The Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.

New York Bakery CHOICE LINE OF FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES, ALWAYS ON HAND. FINE CIGARS AND CONFECTIONERY. C. SAHL, Prop. 314 Main street, Plattsmouth, Neb.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. EAST BOUND. No. 2, daily 5:16 p. m. No. 4, daily 10:29 p. m. No. 16, from Schuyler except Sunday 11:55 a. m. No. 12, daily except Sunday 8:25 p. m. No. 9, to Schuyler, except Sunday 2:50 p. m. No. 11, daily 4:50 p. m. No. 91, daily except Sunday 7:15 a. m. No. 29, freight to Louisville 2:30 p. m. WEST BOUND. No. 3, daily 3:43 p. m. No. 5, daily 9:15 a. m. No. 7, fast mail, daily 9:12 p. m. No. 9, to Schuyler, except Sunday 2:50 p. m. No. 11, daily 4:50 p. m. No. 91, daily except Sunday 7:15 a. m. No. 29, freight to Louisville 2:30 p. m. GOING NORTH. Leaves. Passenger, No. 1, 4:50 a. m. No. 198, 5:03 p. m. Freight, No. 127 (daily except Sunday) 5:55 p. m. GOING SOUTH. Passenger, No. 3, 10:43 p. m. No. 194, 11:52 a. m. Freight, No. 126 (daily except Sunday) 10:05 a. m.

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