

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

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THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is published every Thursday morning. Office, corner of Vine and Fifth streets.

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BOND election Monday. Vote.

The prohibition state convention will be held in Lincoln, August 16 and 17.

If you would see the city grow, vote for improvement. That means the paving and sewerage bonds.

Don't forget to vote on the bond question Monday, and vote for the continued growth and prosperity of the city.

On Friday of last week the first number of the Greenwood Leader made its appearance. It is bright and newsy and we welcome it most cordially.

One of the things we need is a hospital, and the B. & M. should put it up to care for the many who are injured by it. A badly hurt man cannot be properly cared for in a hotel or boarding house.

Gov. Hill of New York, is again being boomed for the democratic nomination for president, and that, too, just at the moment Cleveland is taking his junketing tour through New York State.

The Wahoo Wasp is after Thurston for his attack on the Nebraska press in his Crete speech. Thurston will find fooling with the business end of a mule is quiet amusement as compared with casting gratuitous insults at the entire press of the state.

About the Platte river wagon bridge, we want that and the people want it, whatever it may cost us, be it five or be it ten thousand dollars. There can hardly be any division of sentiment regarding it, and we earnestly hope the board of county commissioners will speedily find a way to build it.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to an article on "Florence and Some Notable Florentines" from the pen of Rev. G. G. Grassmuck of this city. It is written in a pleasant style and is a most interesting description of some features of the famous city and some of those who gave it its fame.

QUEEN VICTORIA wants the British people to pay the bills for the entertainment of her royal jubilee visitors. As the sum foots up a good many thousand pounds it is likely that if the government don't pay them for her, the recollection of the hole they made in her jubilee profits will lessen her enjoyment of other recollections of the occasion.

On next Monday we will vote on the paving and sewerage bond question. For the good of the city let every one come out and cast a vote for the bonds. Do not be content to stay at home because you know it will carry, but go cast your vote and let the size of the vote show something of the size of the determination to keep the city growing.

THE BEATRICE Express comes out with a "To whom it may concern" notice that they will henceforth charge three cents a line for all notices of church socials, festivals and the like. The editor thinks it but just that they be paid for as it costs money to publish his paper and he is expected to and does contribute as liberally as any other when he attends.

It will be well to carefully consider both sides of the proposition submitted by Mr. Ballou and associates at the Monday night meeting, before deciding whether it is best to accept or to reject it. If it will bring us any new advantages we cannot afford to let it pass, for we must be willing to put our hands down in our pockets and help such enterprises as will help us. But there was a decided feeling which manifested itself Monday night that the proposition was asking too much for the amount of benefit it insured. This feeling was of such strength and character that it will force its way to the front and must be considered, and the men who entertain it must be shown more clearly the advantages the building of the proposed road and factory will bring to the city before they will support the idea of the bond issue proposed. For ourselves, while asserting our sympathy with every move and enterprise that promises to aid in the building up of Plattsmouth, we must frankly confess we are undecided over the proposition as submitted. We would much prefer it were "backed by some railroad" for that would, in a measure, give promise of future benefits. If it were a vote to issue bonds for Mercer's motor line we would be down on that side of the fence very quick, for we believe that will, when built, help the city very materially. But the proposition to pay \$20,000 for a three mile switch staggers us, just a little, at first.

Hoffman The Train Wrecker.

Some of the newspapers of this district seem to be exercised over the impending execution of the train wrecker Hoffman at Nebraska City on Friday of this week—Hoffman will hang unless the Governor interferes or the agency that set Quin Bohannon at liberty steps in and opens the prison doors—Judge Chapman who pronounced the death sentence upon Hoffman informs us that, in his opinion, there is very little probability of Gov. Thayer interfering in this case unless some reason exists which was not known when he, the Judge, talked with Hoffman's attorneys but a few days ago.

The main ground of objection urged by Hoffman's friends and relatives, against the infliction of the death penalty in this case is that Bell who was equally guilty has escaped the gallows and was granted a lighter punishment.

Admitting the full force of this statement would it warrant executive interference or establish the principle that because one criminal escapes the full penalty of his crime all his associates should be likewise dealt with.

This is the logical effect of those who object to Hoffman's punishment because Bell was not also sentenced to death.

Unless it can be shown that Bell was in fact, the guilty party and that Hoffman is suffering for Bell's crime, we can see no force in the argument that Hoffman should be pardoned or his sentence commuted simply because Bell escaped the full penalty of the law. If these parties were equally guilty there is no force in the protest of the Syracuse Journal that the state cannot afford to punish one man however guilty he may be, because one or all of his companions in crime are allowed to escape or are meted out a lighter punishment.

Again the Syracuse Journal may protest until doomsday against the practice (which is as old as the common law) of granting informers immunity from punishment, in consideration of their making confessions and exposing crime. We believe such evidence ought to be received. "When rogues fall out honest men get their dues."

The fact is, there has not been an important conviction, in conspiracy cases, in this country for a long period, which has not been secured largely through this very class of testimony. The "boodle trials" just now in progress in Chicago and New York, are pretty good authority for this practice; the "whisky prosecutions" during Grants administration, the Tweed trials, all point to the efficacy of the application of this principle by our courts.

Again the Syracuse Journal ought to know that Hoffman's conviction was not secured, alone, on Bell's confession, but that Hoffman, himself, confessed as well as Bell; the difference being that he, Hoffman, made Bell the principal.

The officers charged with the duty of administering our criminal law must be permitted to exercise their judgment and discretion in accepting the statements and evidence of accomplices in crime. We would have a pretty meek of it, if we allowed the newspapers to manage the courts or the lawyers to run the newspapers. There was one thing about the Hoffman-Bell trial which has escaped the notice of many of those who have been loudest in complaining of the unreasonable delays in the administration of our criminal law and that is the speedy and direct manner in which the "train wreckers" were brought to trial and disposed of.

Another Flag Episode.

The New York Tribune of July 10th had a special from Lynn, Mass., which we found in the telegraph columns of the Omaha Bee and think of interest sufficient to be worthy of reproduction. If the secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia was drunk when he made his speech he probably expressed his real sentiments, and they show to what a depth of degradation some of the southern fire-eaters think it possible for the loyal people of the states to sink. We have failed to notice the comments of the democratic press on this southern speech, and are a little curious to know if it would be "stirring up sectional hate and discord" to express a sentiment of disapproval, not to say condemnation of it.

Here is the message referred to: General Landes Post of the Grand Army, which has been at Gettysburg and in the south for eight days, returned home today. The organization was hospitably entertained by the R. E. Lee camp of confederate veterans of Richmond, being in that city from Monday night until Wednesday morning. They mingled with Pickett's men at Gettysburg and saw or heard no repulsive talk concerning the late unpleasantness until they reached Richmond. On Tuesday evening a banquet on a large scale was held at Sanger hall in that city. Probably 400 people attended, including nearly all the representative men of Richmond, save the governor, who was in New York, and the mayor of the city, who was confined to his home by illness. The speeches were all of satisfactory tenor until H. W. Flournoy, secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia, was called upon. His remarks concerning the war and its results were so objectionable to many that they left the hall. He defended the confederate action in the struggle in such a manner as to make himself repulsive to the northern visitors.

He wanted the American flag "amended" to the extent of placing the rebel stars and bars in a prominent position thereon. It was the most unconstructed speech imaginable, and the excuse offered by the few members of the R. E. Lee camp, objecting to the expressed sentiment, was that "the man must be inflamed with wine." The editor of the Richmond Times, who followed, made a more radical speech regarding the changing of the flag than did the secretary of state, claiming that complete unity and good feeling would never result until the old rebel flag became a portion of the stars and stripes. The latter speaker read his speech from manuscript, so that it could not be said his was a hasty remark brought on by an indulgence in liquor. He dwelt on the "new flag" business at much length and thought it only fair that such amendments as were suggested should be immediately made. The Lynn members looked at the Richmond papers next morning and found that the references to the flags being "amended" had been cut out of the speeches.

CONDENSATIONS.

THURSDAY.

The pope is slightly ill, but continues to work hard.

Harvey the defrauding treasury clerk has been indicted.

The Iowa State prohibition convention meets today in Des Moines, Iowa.

Queen Victoria will probably ask parliament to vote \$20,000 to pay the expenses of entertaining her royal jubilee guests.

Gov. Martin of Kansas is out in a card denying in detail the statements made that the suppression of saloons in Kansas has injured the state.

The Clinton Centennial was attended by big crowds. Only one G. A. R. post took part in the procession. President Cleveland was well received.

A convention met at Huron Dakota to consider the subject of division and admission of the territory. They expect no opposition from the north part.

At a meeting of the International Arbitration Association in London steps were taken toward the formation of an Anglo-American Arbitration Association.

The Sultan persists in his refusal to sign the convention with England in reference to Egypt in its present form, though urged to do so by both Germany and Italy.

Joseph C. Kennedy a prominent attorney and citizen of Washington D. C. was murdered apparently in cold blood by one John Daily a white laborer. Kennedy was about seventy-five years old.

There was a great Boulanger demonstration in Paris the night of July 13. Thousands marched through the streets at midnight singing popular songs and shouting "Vive Boulanger, il revivra la demission". Troubles on the 14th was feared.

FRIDAY.

Kalakua says he will not sign the new constitution under duress.

The British House of Lords passed the Irish Crimes bill to its second reading.

Frederick Krupp the great steel gun maker died July 14th. He was born in 1812.

Thurman of Ohio has written a letter requesting that he be not nominated by the Democrats for governor of Ohio on account of his poor health.

Queen Victoria laid the foundation stone of the Women's Memorial statue to the prince consort. Seven thousand persons, chiefly women, were present.

The Secretary of the treasury grants the request of the Canadian Pacific railroad to ship goods in bond from Pacific ports to Port Moody the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific.

The German press protest against the treatment German residents in France receive. One paper publishes a number of verses reminding France that the German hand rests on the sword.

Jake Sharp the great New York boodler is sentenced to "be confined for four years at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$5,000." Judge Potter of the supreme court granted a stay of execution till Monday.

President Grevy accompanied by the members of the ministry reviewed the French troops at the celebration in honor of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. He was greeted with cries of "Vive Grevy."

The National Educational Association convention in Chicago has selected as officers: President, Aaron Gov. Colorado; Secretary, J. A. Hines Canada, Kansas; Treasurer, Edward C. Hewitt, Illinois; First Vice President, William E. Seldom, Massachusetts. The next convention will be held in San Francisco, if suitable arrangements can be made.

The people of Kansas do not want Prof. Wiley chemist of the agricultural bureau to conduct the experiments in the manufacture of sorghum sugar, as they think he is not favorably disposed to the idea. Ex-Gov. Glick and other citizens of Kansas are now in Washington to protest against his being assigned that duty. The government has appropriated \$50,000 to continue experiments.

SATURDAY.

Prince Ferdinand, the newly elected ruler of Bulgaria, has received the deputation sent to officially notify him of his election to the Bulgarian throne.

President Cleveland has been suffering from a slight attack of Cholera Morbus at Forrest Park, New York. He was able to attend a reception in the evening.

A. H. Swan and others are sued in the United States Court in Chicago by the Swan Land and Cattle Company of Edinburg, for \$80,000. The sum is claimed as damages for alleged false representations of the inventories of cattle sold the

company by Swan and others. The company claim the cattle were represented to number 89,167 head, while there were not more than 60,000 head.

A terrible accident occurred at the junction of the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railways at St. Thomas, Canada. An excursion train on the Grand Trunk ran into a freight train on the Michigan Central. The freight train was made up of a number of oil cars which took fire. The flames spread with great rapidity. Numbers of persons were confined in the wreck of the passenger and burned to death. The accident occurred at 7 p. m. and at 8:30 nine bodies burned to a crisp were taken out. The total fatality is not yet known.

SUNDAY.

Seven socialists have been arrested in Berlin.

The number of persons killed and injured in the St. Thomas, Canada, railway wreck, is now placed at fully one hundred.

The Paris Figaro says that Captain Jervis will in October attempt to make a balloon voyage across the Atlantic.

Russia has replied to a circular note issued by the Porte, that while there is no personal objection against Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria, Russia declines to accept the decision of the Sorbonne.

General Boulanger has written a letter to Deputy Laur, thanking him for expressions of attachment and sympathy, which, he says, are becoming rare. He says he will do his duty despite the deflection and hatred of former friends, and that his one aim is to proclaim to Frenchmen that they can and must raise their heads and assume the only attitude becoming to a great people.

An accident happened to President Cleveland's train while returning from Clayton to Alder Creek, N. Y. The train was brought to a stop before the President's party became aware that there was any accident. The engineer had his hand on the whistle to blow for a stile crossing when the connecting bar to the forward driver on the right hand side of the engine broke, and the huge piece of steel revolved with terrible velocity, tearing out one side of the cab and ripping up the ties and ground as the engine rushed along. A huge fracture was made in the boiler and the steam escaped in volumes. The engineer was found dead beside the cab. He had saved the fireman's life by forcing him up on top. No other casualties. The party were returning from a trip to the Thousand Isles in the St. Lawrence.

MONDAY.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt in Sicily and along the Italian coast Sunday morning.

Gov. Hill's friends are again pushing him to the front as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

An earthquake was felt at Cario, Egypt. All the mosques in the city were badly shaken. One man was killed and several injured.

Frank Ives, aged 18, sitting in a third story window of a business block in Des Moines was over come by the heat or lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking his neck.

Two hundred tons of old iron being the remains of the famous rebel iron-clad Virginia have been received at the Old Dominion iron and nail works at Richmond, Va. where it will be made into nails.

Cincinnati up to midnight Sunday reports forty-two cases of persons overcome by the heat. Eighteen cases were fatal. Philadelphia reports fourteen fatal cases; St. Louis eleven and Pittsburgh six. Other cases are reported all over the country.

In Chicago over 100 persons were stricken with the heat Saturday, of which thirty were fatal. Sunday the number stricken were almost equally large and the deaths for the two days are fixed at sixty-two. The heat is greater than has been known for thirty years.

TUESDAY.

The Democratic State convention is assembling at Cleveland, Ohio.

A large reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland at Cazenovia, N. Y.

The hot spell still continues throughout the east and numerous prostrations from the heat are reported.

Kearney is gaily decorated in honor of the firemen's tournament. A good number of teams have already arrived.

The question as to whether Prince Ferdinand will be allowed by the powers to assume the rulership of Bulgaria is still unsettled.

Baltimore was visited by a severe storm almost a hurricane. It did great damage. At the Emory grove camp meeting a tree was blown down which killed two persons.

The U. S. steamer Droa has seized two schooners, one American and one British, for sealing in Alaska waters within the limits prescribed by the U. S. government. The British captain protested vigorously and threatened to seek redress through the British government.

Don't Experiment. You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always begins, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat ailing and Chest affections. Tri all bottles free at F. G. Fricke & Co.'s drug store. (6)

The news that Arizona has been visited by the heaviest rainstorm known in her history is indicative of climatic change which will certainly gladden the hearts of the agriculturists of that region of parched and unresponsive soil. It will also enable the territory to establish a system of fish culture without making an appropriation, as a member of the legislature proposed a few years ago, to provide each fish with a canteen in which to carry water.—Globe Democrat.

Mr. POWDERLY's idea with regard to the restriction of immigration amounts simply to saying that in this as in other matters affecting the general welfare, that form of charity which begins at home should have the preference. There is nothing in our laws or our scheme of government that requires us to furnish homes and employment for the poor and idle of all the earth; but it is both our right and our duty to protect our own laborers against those of foreign countries by establishing certain reasonable limits and conditions as to the number of the latter who shall be permitted to settle here and to share in the advantages of our institutions and the results of our energy and progress. It is not easy to say where the line should be drawn, of course. That is a question that demands close and careful attention. But the fact that a limit should be fixed somewhere, and that very soon, is not to be denied.—Globe Dem.

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