

# The Plattsmouth Herald.

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THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891.

MR. HARRISON "acknowledged the corn" when he assured Nebraska that he had an undisguised preference for the corn belt.

WHILE the weather no where has been excessively dry this spring yet the forest fires in the pines have been the most destructive ever known, footing up losses of many millions.

THE Sheedy case is in full blast at Lincoln. McFarland's confession was admitted by Judge Field as competent testimony yesterday which may be considered first blood for the prosecution.

H. D. ESTABROOK of Omaha, attorney for James E. Boyd in the governor contest case, arrived in Washington yesterday to file the necessary appeal papers. It is thought the case will not be heard until October, as the court will adjourn in a few days.

NEBRASKA CITY'S importance has been dwarfed by Harrison visiting Omaha and not mentioning the city. The press however consoles its readers with the assurance that Harrison would have been with them only important business at Washington completed him to forego the unmitigated pleasure of a social call.

THE state fish hatchery at South Bend now has 2,000,000 walleyed-pike ready for free distribution. These are about the only fish they will have for distribution until next fall, when they will have a supply of black bass and German carp. Those who have suitable water for the pike, which is an exceedingly fine fish, will do well to stock up at once.

WHAT is this Denver Commercial Congress that meets in that city May 19th? To a man this distance away it appears to be a cheap advertising scheme for the city of Denver largely at the expense of a thoughtless community. Kansas City had a commercial congress only a month ago and if there has been any benefits derived therefrom we are unable to hear of it.

THE Chicago & North-western has discharged all of its union switchmen over the entire system, and the work for the present is being largely done by train men. The general manager says that they are not opposed to unions, but that the switchmen organization had become such a troublesome element that something had to be done, and that it was necessary to see whether the owners were able to manage their own property or not.

THE New York Tribune commends the decision of the supreme court in the Thayer-Boyd quo warranto case as based on common sense, saying that in this country there is no short cut or round about twist to citizenship and that there ought not to be. An alien should qualify himself as the law directs.

It scents the idea that congress intended to amend the naturalization laws in the enabling act admitting Nebraska to the Union. It says what is admitted by everybody in this state, that "it is not pretended that Mr. Boyd has acted toward the people of Nebraska in bad faith but claims that he was negligent in a matter where vigilance was essential."

KANSAS is handed the cake by common consent. She has a convict in her penitentiary who successfully raised a bank draft from \$1 to \$20,000 and got it cashed and then forged his own pardon from the federal authorities on letter heads printed by his procurance, similar to the official paper, and the pardon was received as genuine.

Had not this sharp practice overdone the matter he would have escaped with his liberty and the money. But he accompanied the pardon with a forged order for release, which was a superfluous flourish and was so extraordinary that the warden of the penitentiary wrote to Washington for an explanation. The answer exposed the ingenious plot. The convict was a colored man who had considerable talent as a clerk and was employed by the warden in that capacity. —State Journal.

A FOUR year old colt was sold at the late Senator Hearst's California sale of thoroughbreds to Foxhall Keene of New York for \$3,500.

THE Presidents wonderful tour across the continent was brought to a close yesterday by his arrival promptly on time at the city of Washington, where the slow going down eastern people tried to eclipse the west in the enthusiasm of a royal welcome.

A GANG of White Caps on Wolf Creek, near Knoxville, Tenn., recently went to the house of John Ballew to discipline him for causing their arrest for whipping a woman. This time Ballew did not appeal to the authorities but got out his "shootin' irons," killing one White Cap and fatally wounding seven. This sort of thing is liable to discourage the "regulation" idea in that neighborhood.

THE American bark Antioch arrived in port the other day 106 days out from Singapore, with an assorted cargo of India goods. To the captain's surprise if not to his consternation, the customs officers announce after examining his manifest and cargo that there wasn't any duty for him to pay. This is the first case of the kind on record, according to the officials.

THE McKinley act passed while the skipper was on the high seas and he had no notion of his good luck until his arrival. However, the customs officials went sweltering around the "fo'castle" and it is rumored that they made a haul of cigars and India shawls from the sailors they domiciled. These were of course not on the ship's bill of health.—Ex.

ENGINEER MENOCAL of the Nicaragua canal enterprise, is in New York. He has been in Greytown and on the canal ten months. He complains that canned food grows horribly monotonous, but looks for relief when the railroad taps interior. Of President Warner Miller he says: "Senator Miller went through an amount of fatiguing exploration while he was with us that was marvelous for so large and heavy a man. The Greytown people said to me, when we started out on foot, that they did not see what I could do with him if he broke down, as he was too big to carry in the forests. But I told them he was not the kind of a man to break down, and I was right about it. He tramped over thirty-five miles on foot without showing any more signs of fatigue than any of the rest of us who were used to it.

WHAT WOULD A YANKEE TARDO? While it was, no doubt, a discourteous act on the part of the commander of the steamer Itata to steam out of the harbor at San Diego while under seizure of our government, we are inclined to believe that the people of the United States would entertain an exceedingly poor opinion of the enterprise of Chilean naval officers if any other course had been followed. Transpose the conditions, and consider what would be expected of a United States naval officer if, when a war was going on in this country, and his vessel was loaded with supplies which his countrymen desired, and a foreign government, ordering him not to leave its port, put but one official on board to hold the vessel in arrest? If, under these circumstances, a United States commanding officer did not take advantage of his opportunities, he would be generally condemned by his fellow-countrymen, and would be dismissed from the service, if, indeed, a much harder punishment was not meted out to him.—Boston Herald.

THE Nebraska Insurance Co. of Omaha has been wound up by the appointment of W. G. Albright as receiver. W. G. Madden of Des Moines purchased a third interest in the company recently and was elected its vice-president. The institution was supposed to be making money, as it had a paid up capital of \$100,000. The only explanation afforded at this time is the one offered by Mr. Madden, which is as follows:

"Auditor Benton has not given us a fair deal. On January 1 he inspected the affairs of the company and certified that it had complied with all the requirements of the law; that it had its \$100,000 of securities on deposit and was in good condition. Shortly after I bought into the company he made another trip to Omaha, and upon his return home we were notified that our securities were not sufficient, though they had in no wise depreciated since January.  
"We paid but little attention to this. A few days later one of our friends informed us that Benton intended making the company trouble. I took no stock in the report, as I could see no way by which we could be injured.  
"A few days ago a man came from Benton's office to take charge of the books and accounts at \$10 per day. I then discovered that he had it in for us, and I at once made application and had a receiver appointed.

## THE CORN STATES.

President Harrison may not have surprised his friends, but he certainly has bewildered his political enemies with the facility, felicity, and practical sense of the speeches he has made in his tour of the country. That his utterances have been carefully and critically examined with a view to converting some sentiment or phrase into political ammunition may be taken for granted, though no one has succeeded in convicting him out of his own mouth. His little speeches, each dissimilar from all the others, have been peculiarly apposite and timely, and have indicated a knowledge of the conditions and characteristics of places and communities at once flattering to the people interested and complimentary to the President. Nothing tries the quality and character of a man more unsparingly than the making of three or four offhand speeches every day that shall satisfy expectation without repeating the good things said elsewhere. President Harrison has proved himself already man, a full man, and one of great mental resources, so that the croakers and gibbers who sharpened their pencils to make merry over his "junketing trip" have been forced to admire the fertility and power of the man.  
One of the longest of his speeches was that made in Omaha Wednesday in which he sounded the praises of the corn growing states. Having seen all the beauty and the luxuriance of our semi-tropical sections south and west, examined the industrial centers, and surveyed the mining regions, understanding and delighting in the marvelous resources and enterprises and pursuits that employ to happiness and prosperity the intelligence and brawn of our people, he returned to the land of the cornstalk with increased affection and believing that "the states that raise corn are the greatest states in the world."

This was the first declaration made by President Harrison upon which the quidnuncs may leap with triumphant brays. This declaration, however, is the recognition of a fact that is incontrovertible, corn being a more important staple than wheat itself in the providence and economy of nature. The corn growing states are in reality the most powerful in the Union, the conditions that make a good corn-raising soil being precisely those that make the best general agricultural and man developing localities. The latitudes where corn flourishes are most favorable to the substantial prosperity of a strong, self-reliant, active, and aggressive people. The most populous, the richest, and the most representative states of our Union are the corn states. There is sound science in President Harrison's eulogy of the corn states, and when it is appreciated more attention will be given to building up a home market for all the products of these states.—Inter Ocean.

## PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

In view of the probable dissolution of Parliament a glance at parties in England will be interesting.  
The Parliament of 1868 was elected on issues relating to the settlement of the Irish church question, and the session of 1869 and 1870 were devoted almost exclusively to Ireland. In that Parliament the Liberals had a majority of 115. The Parliament passed the Irish church and Irish land acts. In trying to pass a bill on the question of education Mr. Gladstone was defeated and Mr. Disraeli invited to take office. He dissolved Parliament in 1874 and was re-elected again, going out of office on the Irish question in 1880. The House of Commons returned in 1880 consisted of 338 Liberals, 239 Conservatives, and 60 Home Rulers. In 1881 Mr. Gladstone, containing his remedial legislation, passed another land act the Ireland, and having made the Irish policy a material part of the government measures, he appealed to the country in 1885. He demanded a decisive majority, or one, to use his own words, which would make him independent of both Tories and Parnellites combined. He returned to power with a reduced following, the numbers being Liberals 270, Tories 310, Parnellites 85 thus securing a majority of 45 in a full house. Making home rule a government bill in 1886 he was thrown out of office in June 1886. In the general election which followed the Tories were returned with a restored following, the numbers being 313 Conservative, 189 Gladstonian-Liberals, 81 Liberal-Unionists, and 86 Parnellites. The Irish question is still unsettled, and speaking frankly, the prospects of settlement are less favorable now than they were in 1868, and probably a home rule bill would be rejected by a far greater majority than 54, which secured its rejection when introduced by Mr. Gladstone in 1886.—Inter Ocean.

## FELL AMONG MIND READERS.

**A Young Bridegroom's Embarrassing Experience at the Board of Trade.**  
A day or two ago, a few minutes before the opening of the board of trade, there stepped into one of the elevators in the building a well known commission man and a country customer. The countryman was a young, fresh faced, unsophisticated looking chap, who was in Chicago for the first time looking after a couple of cars of wheat that he had shipped in. As the elevator rose he casually remarked to the commission man: "I was married last night, and this is a sort of a bridal trip."  
Congratulations were extended by the commission man as they stepped out into the hall leading to the exchange. Among the others who rode up in the elevator was a certain blonde young man whose love for a practical joke has made him rather famous on the floor. He had chanced to stand back to back with the young countryman, had overheard the confidential admission made by him to his friend, and as they stepped from the elevator he managed to get a good look at Mr. Youngusband.  
An hour or so later, when he had a few moments to himself, he stepped over to the telegraph counter and wrote upon a blank: "I have bet \$100 to \$10 that you were but recently married. Do I win my bet?" This he folded and placed in an envelope, and calling a messenger boy, pointed out Mr. Youngusband, and bade him deliver the message.  
He told a few of his cronies on the floor what he had done, and the young countryman was watched with considerable interest by a dozen or twenty traders in various parts of the crowd. He received the message from the boy with a half doubting look, opened it slowly, and as he comprehended its contents his face was dyed a deep crimson, while a foolish smile lifted the corners of his mouth.  
He looked about him sheepishly to see if he could discover the author of the message and then beat a rather precipitous retreat. He failed to put in an appearance again that day. Subsequently the author of the note asked the young man's broker if he had said anything about it.  
"Yes, he did. And he was the most surprised man you ever saw. He could not imagine where the note came from, and when he said goodbye to me he observed: 'Dick, these board of trade fellows are too all fired smart for me. I don't wonder that they can skin us if they are all mind readers, as some of them seem to be.' And he went home just a little bit dazed."—Chicago Tribune.

## A City Four-o'Clock.

"It is just 4 o'clock," remarked a gentleman who was standing on the steps of the Astor House.  
"No, it is not," said a friend who stood there with him looking at a watch. "My watch makes it a quarter after 4, and I only had it set yesterday."  
A bet was made between the two friends as to what the hour was. "I know it's just 4 o'clock, because here is Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union Telegraph company, and he always gets here at 4 o'clock to the minute," said the first speaker.  
An investigation as to the hour was made and it was found that it was just exactly 4 o'clock, as any one who is acquainted with the movements of Dr. Green would certainly have known. If he is well or in the city he very seldom deviates a minute in the time that he reaches the Astor House. He always leaves his office in the Western Union Building at 3:55 o'clock p. m. and strolls leisurely up to the Astor House.  
The regularity with which he reaches this place every day has become a hobby with him and he prides himself upon it. He says that all his movements have the same clock-like precision as does his appearance at the hotel. He is so sure that he will never be much out of the way that he has an understanding with a number of people who frequent the Astor House that they can always expect him to treat if he is ever five minutes out of the way in his arrival, unless he should be sick or out of town or on days when there is a directors' meeting of the Western Union.—New York Recorder.

## Whistled to Death.

It is alleged that for a generation the people of Alexandria, Va., have been afflicted with the whistling distemper. It has often puzzled the good people of Alexandria to know why General Albert Pike changed his place of residence from this place to Washington a few years ago. His residence at the corner of Cameron and St. Asaph streets was one of the nicest in this town. He had his magnificent library there, and when a few years ago he announced that he had determined to remove to Washington many were the conjectures as to the cause of the move, and many were the causes assigned.  
Only a few days before his death the matter was cleared up. In a conversation with a gentleman from this city the general was asked why he had left this city for Washington, and his reply was because "the Alexandria people whistle too much."—Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

## A Bit of Advice.

At a big shooting party in England Gerard Start, now Lord Alington, was one of the guests. One of the party who had not succeeded in making himself very popular said to him on the morning of their departure, "Would you mind telling me, Start, what you generally give these fellows in the way of tips?" "Certainly, I'll tell you with pleasure. I give the gamekeeper so much, and the butler so much, etc., but," he added, "if you will allow me to give you a piece of advice, if I were in your place I wouldn't give them anything at all. You'll never be asked here again. What's the use?"—Cecil Clay in London Truth.

## Rivalry.

First Boy—My ma is educated. She has "Ecco Homo" in the original.  
Second Boy—Pshaw! that's nothing. Mine has eczema in the arm.—Journal of Education.

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