

The Plattsmouth Herald.

VOL. I.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, MONDAY, EVENING, JUNE 25, 1883.

NO. 103

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Successors to A. G. HATT,
HEADQUARTERS FOR CHOICE

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GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

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The members of the Republican State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Faxon Hotel, in the city of Omaha, on Thursday, June 28, 1883, at seven o'clock p. m., for the purpose of fixing the date and place for holding a convention to nominate candidates for Judge of Supreme Court and Regents of the University, and such other business as may properly come before it.
W. W. DORSEY, Chairman.
Fremont, June 9, 1883.

EATING CROW.

After all the blowing for free trade and foolish threats against Samuel J. Randall and democrats of that school Henry Waterson telegraphs the country that he is delighted with the action of the Ohio democracy, both as to their platform and candidates. Everybody knows Henry Waterson is not pleased or satisfied with the action of the Ohio democracy, and that when he parades himself before the democracy of the country, as delighted with the action of his party in doing exactly that which he has, as the editor of The Courier Journal denounced, everyone knows he is making a prodigious ass of himself, and acting the part of a dishonest journalist; in contrast with Mr. Waterson's pompous approval of the action of the Ohio democracy. We quote the following from the Chicago Times, a democratic free trade journal of acknowledged influence in the democratic party. We commend it to the Nebraska democracy, and suggest that it sounds a little like as though it had emanated from the gall steeped quill of our amiable friend of Arbor Springs notoriety, who aided and abetted in foreshadowing an independent party at the Detroit free for all meeting:

The party platform formally sent forth from the assembly of political rowdies at Columbus betrays a lack in that assembly of the originating faculty. The tariff plank was borrowed from a cartoon, which appeared opportunely just before the gathering of the Columbus mob, in a New York picture paper called Puck. The cartoon represents the interior of a blacksmith shop. A large number of notable political blacksmiths are engaged in shoeing a vicious looking mule, which is suspended by a strap around the belly from the ceiling. The mule is easily recognized as the party which has no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity—that is, the democratic party. Blacksmith Randall is spiking one of the feet for a protection shoe, while Blacksmith Hewitt nails a free trade shoe on the other. For one hind foot Blacksmith Butler is fitting an "incidental tariff" shoe, and to the other Blacksmith Bayard is about to fasten an "elastic policy" shoe.

The tariff plank of the democratic party in Ohio comprises these four different shoes. "We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government." If these words mean anything, their meaning is "tariff for revenue only"—that is, the free trade shoe. But to these words are added: "And so adjusted as to encourage productive industries at home. If these words mean anything, their meaning is "tariff for protection—the protection shoe which Blacksmith Bayard is spiking on the mule's front feet. But, while the tariff adjustment is to encourage home industries, it is at the same time "not to create or foster monopolies;" that is, it is to be adjusted to prevent the encouragement of monopolies, and so adjusted as to encourage monopolies, is also to "afford just compensation to labor" employed by the monopolists it is to encourage. This clause four can mean nothing else than the "incidental tariff" shoe, which Blacksmith Butler is fitting to the mule's other rear kicking appliance.

The party is thus put on all fours, or mounted on four different tariff legs, each carrying the animal in a direction opposite to that which any other leg carries it. No wonder the political mule bears a sad and discouraged expression on its countenance.

CANNIBALISM IN THE CAUCASUS

The Terakia Vedomosti reports a case which shows that superstition attributing magical power to the eating of human flesh is not confined to the Australian aborigines. In the graveyard of the village of Naurusov, in the Natshik district, the police noticed that the grave of a recently buried child was much disturbed. Suspicion fell on a man reputed to be a sorcerer. His hut was searched, and he was found sitting at a fire, on which a pot was simmering. He refused to answer any questions; but on the adjoining room being examined a large portion of the body of the missing child was found hanging from a hook, and in the corner of the room were the skulls of several children. The wretch, upon being interrogated, as to where the remaining portion of the child's body pointed silently to the pot. His daughter, a miserable starved girl, admitted on examination that the father used regularly to steal the bodies of little children, cook and eat the flesh, and from the same make ointments and medicines which gave as charms. He had threatened to kill and eat her if she gave information of his doings.

WHEN AND WHOM TO MARRY.

From a sermon by Rev. Dr. McKendree of the Bedford street Methodist church, New York city: "The lady should, in my opinion, be 20 or 22, and the gentleman five years her senior. Poor men cannot marry extravagant girls, who expect as good a home as their parents were only able to acquire after many years' toil. The deceit practiced on both sides is very great. The ugly auter gets a tailor to hide his deficiencies; the unsightly maiden calls in the aid of her rouge pot and milliner. Until recently, marriage brokerage was carried on France. We Americans are guilty of the same thing in another way. Mothers sell daughters to the highest bidders and daughters sell themselves for gold to men old enough to be their grandfathers. Such women would no more choose honest mechanics for husbands than they would convicts from the penitentiary. There is no reason why women should not choose as well as men. At present the men have all the advantage. No girl is fit to be a wife till she can, if necessary, cook a meal, make a dress and keep a house in order. Accomplishments are good, but a third husband would much prefer a good square meal. All matches that are brought about by selfish motives are unholy, and women who marry for position or wealth, are just as guilty as those who sell their virtue for a given price. They are, in fact, leading a life of legalized prostitution. Marriages in which there is no adaptation are unlawful. As oil and water will not unite without alkaline, so many a couple are united by means of gold. Such artificially-made matches are often broken. You may force alcohol and gun-campior to blend, but at the presence of water the alcohol separates and leaves the campior a grass widow. In like manner a third party also steps in between a badly-assorted pair, with what result can be easily seen. None but those who have been united through pure motives and deep, abiding love, have fulfilled the conditions under which a man and a woman may become husband and wife."

It is very pleasant news to the Herald and the many Plattsmouth friends of Superintendent Holdrege, of the B. & M. to read the announcement in the despatches, of the advancement of Mr. Holdrege to be Assistant Manager of all the B. & M. lines of road west of the Missouri river.

For years Mr. Holdrege has been identified with Nebraska and her interests, and no railroad man is better known throughout our State than he.

The announcement that Mr. Holdrege is to step up higher in the B. & M. Management is especially gratifying to his friends inasmuch as it means that in the mutations of the C. B. & Q. economy Mr. Holdrege is to remain with us and of us.

The efforts of the Brazilian government to attract immigrants to Brazil have not been well rewarded. It spends upwards of \$200,000 a year in this way, but while 1,100,000 people came to the United States in 1880-81, only 40,783 entered the Empire of Don Pedro, and the most of these came from Italy and Portugal. Two reasons are given for this result. One is the fact that a large proportion of Brazil's vast territory is practically inaccessible, and the other that while the immigrant is fed and lodged at the government boarding house at Rio Janeiro after he lands, while he is given free transportation to the government lands and a few seeds and tools and is for six months allowed 20 cents a day for each adult in his family, and 10 cents for each child, he nevertheless gets very little land, and, besides being remote and very often impracticable to develop, the land is high priced; for he is allowed only eight acres, for which he must either pay down \$16 an acre or else \$18.29 an acre in installments, costing six years.

WITCHCRAFT IN PRUSSIA

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung reports a case of popular superstition which would be almost incredible were it not confirmed by judicial investigation. In the village of Schombek, in the province of West Prussia, the little daughter of a cabinet maker has been bedridden for four years. The father became persuaded that his daughter was bewitched by a woman who had occasionally given her spells and charms. He was advised that the patient would be cured if she drank some of the blood of the supposed witch. The poor woman was entrapped into visiting a place where some of the chief men of the commune were assembled to receive her. She was seized; one of her fingers pricked with a needle, and the blood given to the sick child. The superstitious or malignant participants in this outrage were summoned before a police magistrate, who contented himself with sentencing them to imprisonment for three days.

A DREAM DISCLOSES MONEY.

A correspondent of the Terre Haute Express tells of a queer dream of Mrs. T. living in Middlebury, Clay county, who engaged some carpet rags of Mr. S., of the same village. She was supposed to have some money, but none could be found after her death. A short time after the death of Mrs. S., the rags were delivered to Mrs. T. She dreamed that there was a red ball of rags among the number containing a pocket-book with a certain amount of money in it. She told Mr. T. her dream and he laughed and said it was nothing but a dream. But it rested on her mind to that extent that she went with some other ladies to the attic, where the rags were, in search of the above described ball. It was found the process of unwinding commenced, and to their surprise, they found the book, and the exact amount of money was found that she dreamed it contained.

A PUZZLED JUROR.

Gen. W. Judson tells a good story. It was of a case in the United States district court at Albany many years ago. A patent suit was up before Judge Nelson. William H. Seward was counsel on one side. In summing up he occupied a whole day. Peter Cugger came in while he was talking, and after listening an hour turned to a learned lawyer and inquired: "What the devil is Seward talking about?" The counsel on the other side made a long speech and the judge charged. After the jury had been out about two hours they came into the court, and the foreman said: "Your honor, the jury would like to ask a question." Judge—You can proceed. Foreman—Well, your honor we would like to know what this suit is about. Ogdenburgh, (N. Y.) Journal.

Twenty-two candidates for positions in the civil service appeared before the local board of examiners at Milwaukee. Commissioner Gregory presiding. Four names only will be placed on the list for local employment.

HENRY VILLARD already holds the golden spike to be driven near Helena at the time of completing the Northern Pacific road, and is arranging to take four hundred guests to the scene.

It is reported from the Congo River that Stanley has arrived at Brazzaville with 1,000 men. De Brazza has 200 men, and is making little progress.

WHEN AND WHOM TO MARRY.

From a sermon by Rev. Dr. McKendree of the Bedford street Methodist church, New York city: "The lady should, in my opinion, be 20 or 22, and the gentleman five years her senior. Poor men cannot marry extravagant girls, who expect as good a home as their parents were only able to acquire after many years' toil. The deceit practiced on both sides is very great. The ugly auter gets a tailor to hide his deficiencies; the unsightly maiden calls in the aid of her rouge pot and milliner. Until recently, marriage brokerage was carried on France. We Americans are guilty of the same thing in another way. Mothers sell daughters to the highest bidders and daughters sell themselves for gold to men old enough to be their grandfathers. Such women would no more choose honest mechanics for husbands than they would convicts from the penitentiary. There is no reason why women should not choose as well as men. At present the men have all the advantage. No girl is fit to be a wife till she can, if necessary, cook a meal, make a dress and keep a house in order. Accomplishments are good, but a third husband would much prefer a good square meal. All matches that are brought about by selfish motives are unholy, and women who marry for position or wealth, are just as guilty as those who sell their virtue for a given price. They are, in fact, leading a life of legalized prostitution. Marriages in which there is no adaptation are unlawful. As oil and water will not unite without alkaline, so many a couple are united by means of gold. Such artificially-made matches are often broken. You may force alcohol and gun-campior to blend, but at the presence of water the alcohol separates and leaves the campior a grass widow. In like manner a third party also steps in between a badly-assorted pair, with what result can be easily seen. None but those who have been united through pure motives and deep, abiding love, have fulfilled the conditions under which a man and a woman may become husband and wife."

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has insured himself a warmer welcome upon the occasion of his approaching visit to the United States than would have been accorded him even in view of his high standing as an exponent of the law. In the course of the dynamite conspiracy trial in London, Thursday, counsel for one of the accused said that "it was a matter of common knowledge that plots existed in America for the manufacture of dynamite for use against England almost with the connivance of the American government." The Lord Chief Justice rebuking the counsel, said it was "only due to our friendly relations with the American government that you withdraw your statement." The objectionable remarks were withdrawn.

The investigation of Supervising Architect Hill is beginning to develop some interesting facts concerning the letting of Government Contracts. From the testimony thus far adduced, it appears to have been an extremely cold day when Hill got left. The committee, however, should not fail to investigate Hill's operations in connection with Chicago postoffice and custom-house building. An inquiry in this direction once revealed a large amount of riches, though nothing came of it, Hill being backed by the administration.

The Emperor William of Germany has a tender heart and humane convictions. He has always been opposed to the practice of capital punishment, and does not scruple to save offenders from the ax when appealed to. Of 218 persons condemned to decapitation between the years of 1864 and 1868 only twenty-six were executed. Between 1868 and 1878 423 persons were similarly condemned, but none of the number was beheaded. Since 1881 there have been three executions.

The Mexican Central Railroad does not traverse nearly as desolate a region as many suppose. There are along its line twenty-one cities that have an aggregate population of 896,659, and many of them are State capitals. It runs by seven miles which work metals to the value of not less \$35,000,000 and the agricultural value of the 12 States traversed is quite \$10,000,000.

GENERAL SHERMAN gives White-law Reid a good reputation as a long-distance runner. He says that at the battle of Shiloh he started for the rear and never stopped running until he got to Cincinnati. If Reid's long legs have not grown rusty from lack of practice, he could probably give Rowell and other professional runners a very lively race.

The Mobile Register is in favor of a very still hunt for the presidency. It says to the several candidates, "Beware of letter-writing," and to democratic editors, "Beware of editorial writing." This would insure a campaign that would meet the approval of the sly and silent Mr. Samuel J. Tilden.

CARBY, the informer, is not much better off than if he had taken his chances with the rest, and stood trial. The English government has given him the option of going to one of the British colonies or remaining in Dublin without the protection of the police.

The crop improvement in England gives promise of an abundant harvest. Breadstuffs are generally slow sale prices show a declining tendency. Domestic wheat sold in London last week at 4s 5d per quarter cheaper than in the corresponding period in 1882.

The late Dr. Clark, of Deering, Maine, bequeathed \$50,000 to the Methodist sanctuary at Kent's Hill, on condition that interest shall be paid for any year in which the faculty of teachers use tobacco.

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