THE DAILY HERALD, PLATTSMOUTH, NERDASKA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

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The Plattsmouth Daily Gerald that many millions annually shall be

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THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

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IowA is happy. The big distillery at Des Moines is gone.

⁴ MISS MARY P. COLEMAN was elected registrar of deeds in Clay County, Kan., and Miss Jessie Patterson registrar of deeds in Davis County, at the late election.

THE Franz Brewing comany and Selzer brewery, of Sioux City have both closed their doors this week to be opened no more for the manufacture of liquor. Prohibition is proving a grand success in Iowa.

"The president's message excited much interest in England" says the Omaha extraordinary policy for our government. Herald, which is certainly very true. The comments of the English press on Cleveland's message are warm in their approval of the document. It is their kind exactly; it deals with the free trade heresy only, for the success of which England has so liberally poured out her money in America. While Cleveland has, even by his own party, been called an ingrate, and a man that did not pay his would indicate that he did not forget the English money that did so much towards electing him. Contrasting with Blaine's manly talk about protection in this issue of the HERALD, the free trade doctrines of the President sound unamerican like to most people. The dispatches from Wa hington indicate that strongly tinctured with free tradism, have been very loth to speak in strong favorable terms of the President's yiews as expressed in his message. There is an undercurrent even among the followers them that it is too impracticable for any use, although in theory very pretty.

levied on a domestic product which would far better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

"Then do you mean that you would favor a repeal of the tobacco tax?"

"Certainly: I mean just that. I should Is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Regis-tered at the postoffice, P attsmouth. Nebr., is second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets. urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would, in the first place, bring great relief to the growers of tobacco all over the country, and would, moreover, materrially lessen the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco to millions of men is a necessity. The president calls it a luxury, but it is a luxury in no other sense than tea and coffee are luxuries. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes a necessity of to-day. Users of tobacco not only pay the millions of the tobacco tax, but pay on every plug and every cigar an enhanced price,

> which tax enables the manufacturers and retailers to impose. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war, and the years immediately following. To retain the tax now in order to destroy protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same amount of money on foreign imports is certainly most an

"Would you advise the repeal of the whisky tax also?"

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of the financial adminis- captains and over 200 lieutenants. trations are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side was threatened by the army of Gen. Franz to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase the consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the r form wrought by high lipersonal debts; yet the last message cense in many states if the national government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within the reach of every one at 20 cents a gallon. Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of government were withdrawn, and illicit sales could not then be prevented, It would destroy high license at once in all states. Whisky has done prominent members of Congress, although a yast deal of harm in the United States. I would try to make it do some good. I would use the tax to fortify our cities and our scaboard. In view of the powerful letter addressed to the democratic party on the subject of fortification by of the free trade theory that indicates to the late Samuel J. Tilden, in 1885 I am amazed that no attention has been paid chief medical director of "Stonewall" the subject by the democratic administration. Never before in the history of the

publican newspaper, declares in favor of cities on the seaboard to remain defense-

CONFEDERATE CADETS.

MILITARY INSTITUTE BOYS AT THE BATTLE OF NEW MARKET.

A Virginia Academy Which Turned Out a Great Many Confederate Officers. Heroic and Victorious Charge of Mero Boys-Rout of Federal Veterans.

When the civil war broke out there was an institution situated in Lexington, Va., which was at that time the only distinctively military academy in the south. It had been organized in 1839 by the state of Virginia upon the basis of the closest possible resemblance to the United States Military academy at West Point, and growing steadily in the public esteem, it had sent out, prior to the opening of the war, 400 graduates. When the great conflict became imminent and certain the superintendent of the Virginia military institute, with the most of its officers, among whom was the then unknown Maj. Thomas J. Jackson, resigned their academic positions and were assigned to duty in the provisional asmy of Virginia. When the state seceded the sagacious eye of the president of the Confederacy foresaw the necessity that there should be kept

in active operation some institution which should supply the southern armies with trained officers, as was done for the Fed-eral armies by West Point: and the officers of the school were, for the most part, ordered back and directed to reopen the institute. Only one proof need be ad-duced as to the efficiency with which this appointed task was discharged by the school. When the war closed one-tenth of the Confederate armies had been under the command of pupils of the institute, embracing three major generals, thirty brigadier generals, sixty colonels, fifty lieutenant colonels, thirty majors, 125

In 1864 the section of the valley of Virginia in which the institute was situated Sigel, and the superintendent of the insti-tute was ordered by Gen. Breckinridge, in command of the Valley district, to march the cadets to his assistance. The corps embraced two hundred and fifty boys, and on the 12th of May, 1864, left Lexington with a section of artiklery to act as a reserve for Gen. Breckinridge, if possiarmy of Gen. Sigel, near the village of New Market. The exigencies of the conflict soon convinced Gen. Brockingdoge that the cadets must be sent forward. They were ordered to the front, and charging in superb order upon a Federal battery and its infantry support, captured the battery and won the glory of the Fed-eral defeat. Of the two hundred and twenty-five who made this charge fifty-six fell, dead or wounded. This gallant charge by a battalion of mere boys has been made the theme of a most stirring and vivid sketch by the Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia.

A few weeks after the battle of New Market Dr. Hunter McGuire, formerly Jackson's army corps and the surgeon who attended him after his fatal wound THE Pueblo Chieftain, a leading re. world has any government allowed great of inspection to the hospitals established in Harrisonburg, Va., for the care of the ed sent from the field of New Mar-

The Yakuts of Siberia. Three hundred versts from Yakutsk I saw men of 60 and 70 with sets of teeth small and pearly white and polished and healthy a use of the handsomest Amersixteen. Decay and suffering ican girl and uns liness and loss are actually A physician of Yakutsk told unknown me that believes the reason of this is to be found in the habits phenome food eaten by the natives, as certain care taken by them and kind well as to a nod up. In the first place the from chil Yakuts d at touch sugar ha any form for the E le reason that they cannot afford to hase it. Secondly, they are of drinking daily large quanin the ha nted sour milk, summer and tities of fo winter, w is an anti-scorbatic and is very ben I in preserving the teeth. they have the habit of chew-And la tion of the rosin of the fir ing a preof which, tasting like tar, tree, a p they mas: ate after every meal, in order specially clean the teeth and gums of particles food that may remain after meals. The gum or rosin is sold and preapothecaries in Siberia, and pared by by Russian Indies. If any is much

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a lasting cht on suffering immanity .o Herald. Cor. Chic. Gen. Splaner and the Birds. The ver mable but vigorous Gen. F. E. Spinner, 1 icrly United States treasurer, writes fro his camp at Pablo Beach, Fla., to his friends the boys to spare the birds. "I all recollect," he mys, "that I once sh a robin. He flew some dis-Il in the tall gras. I went tance, and itti up and found that I had and pickinflicted a al wound in his breast. The poor wou I bird looked up into my face so imploringly that it caused me to shed tears, and now, today, at the age of 85 years, I am haunted by the pitiful, imploring look of that poor innocent, dying bird, and teelings of deep remorse come over me whonever I see a robin. I would be willing to make great sacrifices to be made guilders of the wanton murder of that poor innocent bird." The general makes a special plea for that sweetest of all Amer in songsters, the HI named eatbird. sparrow. Kiil him he says w righteous wrath. wherever you find him, in season and out He has never been known to of season. do any good and is of no use. Give him no quarter, but go for him as you would for any other thief."-New York Tribune,

Question for the Unemployed.

If you thank I get angry could you are on there is Schott, the pubmistaken. For insta lisher, sen the a set of charming songs, just a dollar, ten out of which are real gems. A by whom do you think they If By a poor woman who are com barely con by the Baroness W. de Rothschild, Now, ther is a question for the unemployed. Here is a lady who has everything that birth, wealth and position can give. W w must she have even the rare gift of orbinal, distinguished and popular composition?-London World.



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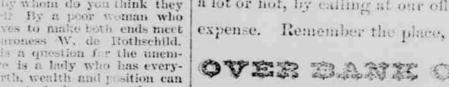
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"South Lots in Park

The loveliest residence locality in the city can be purchased at ullis office for \$150, in payments of one-third down, balance in one and two years; or \$25 down, balance in monthly payments. Anyone desiring to visit this locality, whether they have in view the purchase of a lot or not, by calling at our office will be driven to the Park free of

OVER BANK OF CASS COUNT? WINDHAM & DAVIES.



Senator Allison, of Iowa, for the repub- 1088." lican presidential nomination. The Chieftain, in an editorial discussion of the situation, says:

Senator Allison, it appears to us, is the strongest man now mentioned in connection with the republican presidential nomination in 1888. He is a man of unquestioned ability and integrity, and there is not a word that can be said against him by any one. He is a stronger man in many respects than Blaine, and the republicans must nominate the strongest, best and most available man in the party in 1888 in order to win. Allison has not been a conspicuous figure in national politics like Blaine, and consequently has not the enemies that Blaine has in his own party. Allison would receive the solid support of the republicans of the country, and no one who knows the man and appreciates his worth and ability will doubt that he would make as good a president as this country ever had. We greatly admire Mr. Bline, and his ability is unquestioned, but we doubt exceedingly the expediency of nomina-ting him in 1888. The object to be sought by the republican party in the coming campaign should be success, and in order to obtain it we believe some other man than Blaine must be named as the standard bearer of the party. Senator Allison seems to us to be the s rongest and ablest of the available men men tioned in connection with presidency.

BLAINE ON CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.- The Tribune of to-morrow will contain a long interview of his own goods to this same army of inwith Hon. James G. Blaine in Paris on President Clevelan.I's message.

the president's message and have been ting them, but when the specialist was especially interested in the comment of asked to pay the \$1,200 he refused. When the London papers. Those papers all assume to declair that the message his honor: "It is against good morals to allow this suit to proceed. It does not apare anticipating an enlarged market for English fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the president's recommendations. Perhaps that fact stamps | may not publish or otherwise use them the message more clearly than any words unless with the writers' consent."-Chiof mine can."

"You don't mean actual free trade without duty?" queried the reporter.

"No," replied Blaine, "nor do the London papers mean that. They simply mean that the president has recommended what in the United States is known as a save the steps, which are of solid silver. revenue tariff, rejecting the protective The gold under the dome and around the feature as an object and not even permit. Pediment is beautified by the most minute ing protection to result freely as an for stone the mosaics on the actual monuincident to revenue duties."

"I don't quite comprehend that last point," said the reporter.

"I mean," replied Blaine, "that for the first time in the history of the United States; the president recommends retaining an internal tax in order that the tariff tree is called, this new anæsthetic and may be forced down even below a fair analgesic discovered by a Louisiana veterevenue standard. He recommends that in medical practice to cocosine.-San the tax on tobacco be retained and thus' Francisco Chronicle.

Variations of Ships' Compasses. "The variations of the needle," says Sir Thomas Browne, "may proceed from mutations of the earth, by subterranean fires, fumes, mineral spirits or otherwise, which, altering the constitution of the

magnetical parts in process of time, doth vary the variation of the place." Had the nobly eloquent explorer of "vulgar errors" lived in these days, he would have added others to his list of the causes of the deflections of the needle; and not the least strange item in the catalogue would be the wearing of electric belts by rheumatic or debilitated sailors.

"One of our crew here," writes the master of a steamer at Smyrna, "has a magnetic belt. I got it from him one day last voyage, and taking it on the bridge I found that all three compasses were very much affected by it; in fact," adds the captain, "the highest compass of the three went reeling round and round." The moral he desires to point is that as -so at least he says—these belts are much worn by seafaring men, and firemen in particular, masters should be careful to find out what magnets their crew or passengers may happen to have with them, "either in the shape of belts or in any form;" for, as he justly asserts, errors in the compass lead the seamen at times into terrible accidents.-London Telegraph.

Strong Patent Medicine Case.

A certain patent medicine company had very successfully advertised its wares and had in its possession from sick persons in various parts of the country over 60,000 letters in which the writers stated the nature of their respective ailments. A manufacturer of "specialties" in another city, desirous of sending advertisements valids, contracted with one Rice for these letters and agreed to pay him \$1,200 there-for. Rice negotiated with the company "I have been reading the abstract of for the letters and was successful in get-Rice brought suit he was very much surprised to find the court against him. Said voluntarily they still retain a property in them which the law respects, and another cago News.

A Sultan's Jubilee Gift.

The jubilee gift of the sultan of Johore to the queen of England is a wonderful piece of costly uselessness. It is a massive gold reproduction of the Albert memorial in Hyde park. All the marble in the memorial is represented by gold mosaic work, representing almost stone ment. This extraordinarily rich ornament cost its donor no less than £15,000. -Home Journal.

A New Anæsthetic.

From careful study of the action of seno-carpine, as the alkaloid produced from the leaves of the "year blanket" rinary surgeon is in many cases preferred

Among the convalescent he found ted States colonel of volunteers, who had been seriously injured in the recent fight. Dr. McGuire expressed to this officer his regret that the impoverished condition of the southern service and the total want of hospital stores had made it impossible to make the wonnded prisoners more comfortable, adding that the Confederate wounded were equally strait-ened. The officer replied that he had re-ceived every needed attention and had been treated with marked kindness. He then said, in substance, as follows:

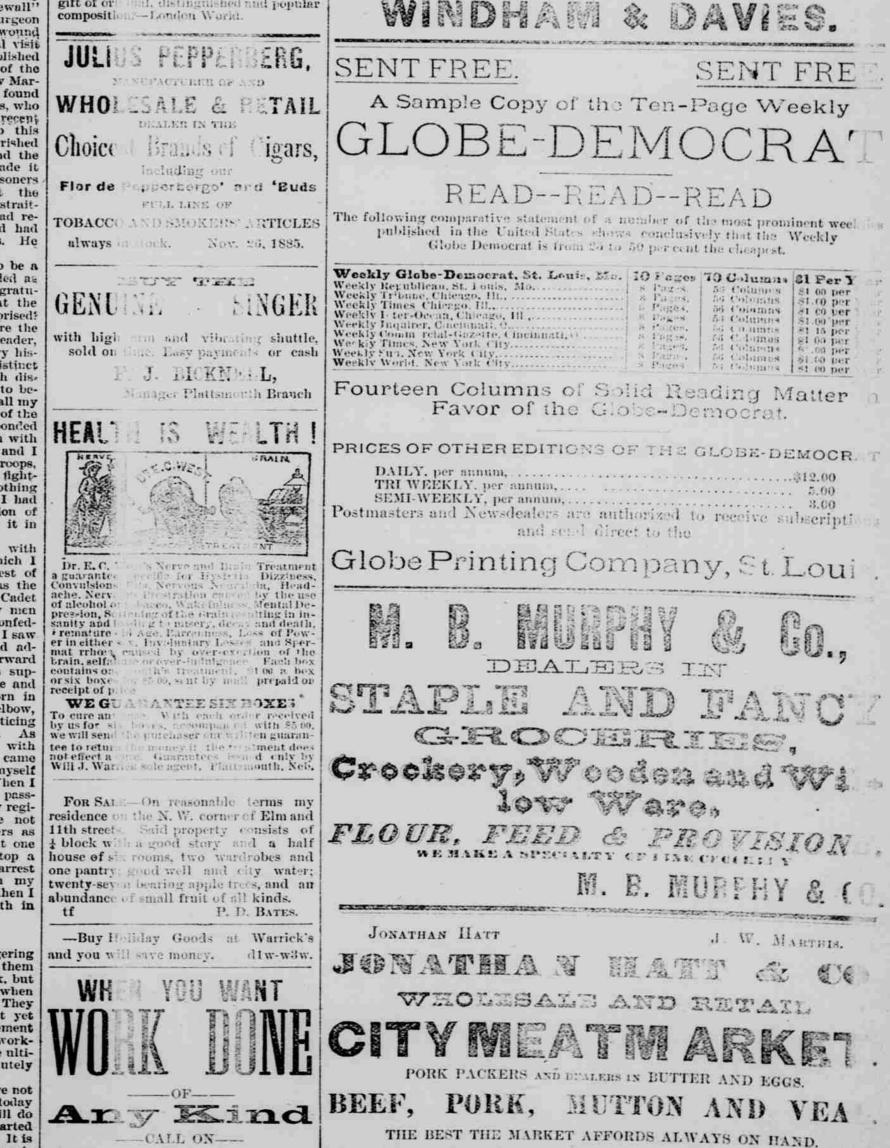
"Doctor, I would hardly seem to be a fit object for congratulation, wounded as I am and a prisoner; yet I do congratulate myself that I was present at the battle of New Market. You are surprised? I will explain myself. I had, before the war began, been something of a reader, and especially interested in military history, and I had formed a very distinct conception of the manner in which disciplined troops might be expected to be-have on the field of battle. But in all my observation during the three years of the war I had seen nothing that corresponded with my expectations. I had been with some of our best troops in battle, and I had seen the choicest Confederate troops, On both sides I had witnessed the fight-ing of brave and heroic men, but nothing answering to my ideal of war. I had never looked on the perfect union of morale and discipline until I saw it in that petty fight at New Market.

"When that battle opened I was with my regiment in a strong position which I had selected for them behind the crest of a hill, on the front side of which was the field of wheat through which the Cadet battalion charged. I had made my men lie down and I do not think the Confedcrate troops knew we were there. I saw remature the cadets form in line of battle and advance. As soon as they moved forward the battery which my regiment was sup-porting opened on them with porting opened on them with grape and canister. They closed the gap torn in their ranks and came on touching elbow, as if they were on drill and we practicing upon them with blank cartridges. As they approached us we opened with tee to return musketry at close range, but they came straight on. In a moment I found myself on the ground with this wound. When I raised myself up the cadet line was passing over the ground on which my regiment had stood. My men were not cowards; they were as good soldiers as any of our volunteer troops. But one might as well have attempted to stop a bombshell with his bare hand as to arrest the charge of those regulars with my troops. I am glad I was there, for then I saw war."-James Henderson Smith in Philadelphia Times.

Afraid of Electricity,

Practical men seem to have a lingering distrust of electric motors. Many of them admit that these motors will work, but shake their heads and look dubious when asked why they do not use them. They seem to feel that electricity is not yet understood and that there is an element of mystery about it that makes its workings uncertain. It is true that the ultimate nature of electricity is absolutely unknown.

It is not true that its workings are not understood. The electric motor is today in practical working shape. It will do continuous hard work. It may be started or stopped by a twist of the wrist. It is the most efficient motor known. There is no reason whatever, except public con-servatism, why power cannot be economfcally generated at a central station and economically distributed by electricity for practical manufacturing purposts .-Power.





GIVE 'EMA CALL



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