

CEDAR CREEK MEETING

The Republicans Held a Big Rally Last Night.

THE REPUBLICANS IN LINE.

The Largest Political Gathering Ever Held at Cedar Creek—They Were Addressed by Davies and Root

Cedar Creek Republicans. The largest political demonstration in the history of Cedar Creek was held Friday night by republicans. The demonstration was far more enthusiastic and brilliant than the one held by Bryan a few days ago.

The republicans had made elaborate preparations for the rally and they realized their expectations. A big torch light procession with fully one hundred men in line marched around the village headed by the Cullom band.

After the parade they marched to the place where the meeting was to be held and the hall was not large enough to hold the enthusiastic crowd.

The first speaker introduced was Frank Wiles of this city who made a short talk on the silver question. The young man made several good points and was greeted with a loud applause.

Jesse L. Root was the next speaker introduced and he talked for an hour, holding his audience together and was intently listened to as he expounded true republicanism.

John A. Davies, candidate for the legislature, then rolled up his sleeves and dealt the tariff and currency questions blow after blow in a manner that carried the large audience with him. The meeting was a great success and votes were made by it.

About Quinine.

I am not in the habit of presenting myself at the doors of the editors sanctum for admittance. But it strikes me this old chestnut in regard to quinine should be given some attention, or perhaps some one may believe it. It has been going the rounds of the free trade papers for several years, and having seen or heard no contradiction thought I would give what I know about quinine. I listened to a part of Mr. Norton's speech Thursday night, but when he brought in the old lie about quinine—for if he will misrepresent in one thing it is reasonable to discredit all his statements. After presenting in beautiful language a pathetic story of the yellow fever scourge in the south, he went on to state that a bill was introduced in congress for the special benefit of these stricken ones, to place quinine on the free list, that it was passed by a republican high protective congress, signed by a republican high protective president and became a law and when as before that time but two firms namely, Powers & Wightman and Rosengarten & Son manufactured quinine, now there are ten such firms. I had heard and read this story so often, notably, in that great (?) self-constituted shaper of public thought, the Plattsmouth Journal that it set me to thinking and wondering, where all this quinine went to. We dispense from one to three hundred ounces of quinine per year and I have not seen one ounce of the American article for years. Who buys it? What is done with this great quantity of American quinine? I decided to investigate the matter, so when traveling druggian from the different cities called, I put this question.

Whose quinine do you handle? Zimmer or Boering is both foreign-made.

Do you not handle any American quinine?

Very little. We keep a small stock of Powers & Wightman's product to meet special demands as there is occasionally a physician who demands P. & W. products.

Within the year a representation of the Epioha Pill Manufacturing Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., was in town introducing their goods. In conversation with him he stated, incidentally that they used 30,000 ounces of quinine per month. Here, I thought, is a chance to get some further information on this subject, so I questioned him as follows:

"Where do you buy your quinine?"

"In Europe and Germany mostly."

"Why do you not use American quinine?"

He laughed and said "There is no quinine made in the United States."

"But I read in the papers that there are ten firms in the United States and the product is greater than ever before. How is that?"

"It is a mistake. There is none made here."

"But travelling men tell me that they carry a small stock of P. & W. quinine to supply special demands. What about that?"

CRIMINAL BEAST.

A CURIOUS STUDY OF MAN'S DEEDS WITH THE BRUTES.

Time Used to Be When Magistrates Seldom Heard Arguments Over the Guilt or Innocence of a Bird or a Beast or an Insect—An Interesting Book.

A book which will delight all lovers of the curious and grotesque, as well as provide food for serious thought, has appeared at Naples under the title of "Criminal Beasts." Its author, Signor d'Addosio, describes it as a mere attempt to deal with the subject. He prepared it without assistance, and admits that it only imperfectly covers the ground he has outlined. Yet it presents a perfectly astounding array of facts and veracious incidents relating to the supposed amenability of brutes to the criminal law.

The reader is first reminded that the ancient laws of the Egyptians, Indians, Persians, Hebrews and Greeks attributed rights and duties to animals, and decided that equally with men animals were entitled to praise or blame, reward or punishment. For this reason severe penalties were inflicted against men who took the life of animals, maltreated or hurt them without reason, and equally severe penalties were awarded to animals for acts harmful to the lives or property of men. Little by little these laws, which flourished when mankind was still childlike and hegenious, fell into disuse as the human race became aware of its immense superiority, and finally the cold and reasoning Romans denied to animals any rights and duties, and pronounced them to be void of conscience or personality, without, however, deciding that they were mere machines.

Then came a reaction. The Middle Ages, distinguished for the predominance of imagination over reason, leaped back to a bound to superstition and barbarism, and all rights and duties were restored to animals, together with such responsibility that when they committed any act harmful to man or his works they were summoned as criminals and subjected to the rigor of the law. In the sixteenth century this humanizing of animals began again to decrease, until in the seventeenth century it entirely disappeared.

After this historical sketch, Signor d'Addosio considers the advance of science in relation to the animal kingdom. The theory of evolution, which ascribes to brutes the rudiments of human attributes, is carefully reviewed. The modern school of science, says the author, declares that in common with mankind, animals possess reason will, conscience, language, sentiments and sociability, and that the whole difference lies in the more or less in quantity and not in quality. The modern penal school now begins to ask: "What is crime?" and itself replies that crime is a natural phenomenon, common to plants and animals equally with men. Now, says Signor d'Addosio, if this theory be carried out to its logical consequences, it would result that an animal which sinned against human society ought to be punished for its crime, as it was in the Middle Ages.

The curious lawsuits which were in the Middle Ages so often instituted against members of the animal kingdom were sometimes penal, sometimes civil. The former were directed against animals that had destroyed human life, or resorted to magic and diabolical works, when the accused were put in prison, tried, sentenced, condemned and executed according to all the formalities of lawsuits against human criminals. The civil suits were directed against such animals or insects as attacked and damaged corn fields, vineyards, orchards, meadows and so on, or in any other way were harmful to the possessions of men.

When prayers and processions had been resorted to in vain an appeal was made to the local ecclesiastical judge, who held the deersayers to appear before him and heard and acted as judge for and against. The inhabitants of the damaged district did the same, and the trial took place with solemnity and with all the tedious details and long-winded arguments of medieval justice and jurisprudence. The sentence generally condemned the accused insects or animals to leave the invaded territory within a given date, on pain of curses and excommunication, and almost always assigned some uninhabited place where they could retire and live as they pleased. Often when the creatures had been deaf to the sentence a new trial and verdict were undertaken to carry out the excommunication.

They are given in the book, on the authority of official records, accounts of a vast number of trials of horses, cattle, fowls, dogs, goats, snakes, lizards, etc. The majority of cases are taken from the records of French courts, though Italy furnishes a goodly number. In Naples itself, for example, an ass was solemnly tried and condemned to be burned to death, a proceeding which called forth a scolding poem from a wit of the period. Civil suits were generally directed against vermin, such as caterpillars, grubs, locusts, locusts, rats, mice and so on.

In 1451 a suit was instituted against the locusts which infested the ponds in the neighborhood of Bern, in Switzerland, and the bishop of Lausanne, in his instructions to his parish priests of Bern, which instructions were solemnly approved of by the professors of the University of Heidelberg, mentioned that it would be advisable to procure "some of the ignominious worms and place them before the 'uncleanest.'" This was done, and the locusts, both those present and those absent, were ordered to leave the places they had so badly infested within three days on pain of incurring the malediction of God.—New York Tribune.

A Lively War Record.

There is a veteran in the pension office at Washington, Captain Thomas J. Spencer, who was present in forty-five battles, was captured three times and escaped twice, and saw the inside of seven Confederate prisons.

Novel Burglar Alarm.

The new anti-theft building at San Francisco has an electric burglar alarm installed between the rows of bricks so that any interference with either the bricks or cement will cause an alarm to sound.

MILWAUKEE ON FIRE.

Firemen Battling in the Teeth of a Fierce Hurricane.

RESIDENCE PART INVADED

Great Seas of Flames Licking Up the Business Part of the City—Buildings Blown Up to Check the Flames.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—A fire which started at 5:30 o'clock this evening in the Union Oil company's store on East Water street threatened to destroy the wholesale business section of Milwaukee on the Milwaukee river below Huron street. For an hour the fire department struggled bravely with the elements, which was aided by a gale that is blowing at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour.

Chief Foley kept the fire confined to one block on East Water street until 7 o'clock, when it got away from him and leaped across the street and began a rapid march toward Lake Michigan, six blocks away, cutting down in short order Ohman & Co., wholesale druggs; M. Bloch, wholesale liquors; Badd & Kipp, seven-story building as a furniture factory; Jacob Wallner & Co., wholesale grocers; Johnson Bros., cracker factory (American Biscuit company); National Distilling company.

At 8 o'clock the flames had crossed Broadway between Buffalo and Detroit taking numerous wooden structures, and then advanced to Milwaukee street. At 8 o'clock the flames had reached Jefferson street, three squares from where it broke out, and is now burning private residences. The course of the fire changed at 8:15, and it now seems likely to consume the territory between Broadway and Jefferson streets to the east and west branch of the Milwaukee river. The fire has reached the river and the big Angus Smith grain elevators are next to fall.

The fire has just begun, and it is feared that portion of the south side in the ship part district will be licked up. The fire department, known all over the country as one of the best equipped and disciplined is powerless to stay its progress.

Not only is the fire advancing with the winds on its mission of destruction, but it has begun to back up at the where it began and where there is no means of staying its progress.

The freight yards of the Chicago & Northwestern road are reached and whole trains of cars loaded with merchandise, live stock and grain are burning.

The city is at this hour in total darkness, gas works being burned. The entire lower portion of the Third ward, occupied by poor Irish cottages, is devastated. About 300 cottages have been destroyed and the poor people are wandering about the streets loudly lamenting their loss. Some plan of relief for them will no doubt be made, but at this time people seem to be stunned and are doing nothing.

Alarms are coming in every few minutes from widely separate parts of the city, and it is thought that firebugs are at work. An alarm has just been rung in from the house of correction. Up to 6 o'clock only two fatalities have been reported, one fireman killed and a woman suffocated.

The gas works are burning and frequent explosions occur that shake the whole city.

The lights are going out. The department is using dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames and several buildings have been blown up. Alarms are still being sent from widely separate parts of the city.

Two engines have been brought back to the point where the fire began and are now trying to keep the flames from eating their way north on East Water to Detroit street. The wind is still blowing a gale and blows the water from the nozzles into a harmless spray.

A many of the scenes of the great fire of 1871 in Chicago are being reenacted. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames and crumbling walls add to the terrors of the homeless Third warders.

A report comes from the life saving station, that four of its crew who came up Broadway to lend assistance to the department, have been buried beneath falling walls at Weisel & Walter's machine shop.

One engine from Racine and one from Waukesha have arrived and are located along Huron street, where another wing of the fire is advancing north toward Wisconsin street. The progress of the flames in that direction is slow, however, and it is not probable that anything will be destroyed further north than Huron street. Not a gas light is burning in the city, and some por-

tions of the city where there are no electric lights are in total darkness. Four additional men have been taken to the emergency hospital, all seriously injured by falling walls.

Up to this hour, (11 p. m.) the fire has laid upon every thing in the territory bounded on the west by the north branch of the Milwaukee river, on the east by the lake and on the north by the harbor branch of the river, twenty-two solid blocks, five of which were occupied by wholesale houses, factories, distilleries, etc., and the rest by residences. This does not include the east yards of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which covers many acres. Hundreds of cars have been burned.

Insurance men estimate that the entire loss will aggregate \$7,000,000 up to 11 o'clock. The fire is still spreading. About a dozen steamers and schooners have been removed from the Milwaukee to Kinnickinnic river, where they are out of harm's way.

The Second Dance.

The Oxford dancing club held their second dance of the season Friday night at Rockwood hall. The attendance was as large, if not larger than the other. Couples attending from Lincoln, Weeping Water and several other places. Following are those who attended: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Reinhardt, Edith White, Delia Tartoch, Janet Livingston, Lucy Shoppess Clara Green, Edna Eaton, Bertha Niska, May Dunton, Nannie Moore, Mary Mary Skiles, Miss Rupley, Naomi Alice and Ray Eikenbury, Dora Herold, Cora Cook, Anna Sullivan, Bertha Hadsell, Velora Powell of Glenwood, Ella Eikenbury, Amelia Valley, Nannie Sullivan, Nettie Ballance, Lottie Sullivan, Alice Murray, Lorena Murray, Edna Adams Ella Clark, Miss McGowan, Kate Neville, Maggie Oliver, Ella Wright, and Arch Coleman, Henry Yartsch, Will Clement, Harry Green, Will Stadelman, Emil Wurl, Rudolph Rann, Chas. Richey, Chas. Sullivan, John Schultloft, Frank Ballance, Will Hyers, Henry Weidmann, A. E. Barrett, O. A. Brown, Tom Miller, John McCourt, Chas. Valley, L. Atwood, Will Streight, Frank White, Lewis Valley, John Langston, Bert Holmes, Henry Snyder, Frank Johnson, Geo. Palmer, of Omaha, John Donelan, H. Wolcott of Weeping Water and Jake Beeson.



Copyright 1891. You can't believe some dealers always. They want to sell the medicine that pays them the largest profit. What you want to buy is the one that does you the most good.

Which one is it? Sometimes, it may be a matter of doubt. But, in the case of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, there's no room for doubt. It's a matter that can be proved.

With the facts before you, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

And here's the proof: Among all the medicines that claim to cure woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities, and diseases, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only one that's guaranteed.

If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it, if it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, you'll have your money back.

There's strength and vigor for every tired and feeble woman, health and a new life for every delicate and ailing woman—and if there's no help, there's no pay.

Advertisement for KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP. Includes text: HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING. For Farmers, Miners and Mechanics. A PERFECT SOAP FOR ALKALI WATER. Cures Chafing, Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. A Delightful Shampoo. WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP. Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

Autumn Overture

BY THE

Leaders in the Clothing Trade,

MAYER & MORGAN

PLAYING TO THE TUNE OF

LOW - PRICES

Showing Bargains

THAT CANNOT BE MATCHED BY

Any of Our Competitors.

Our assortment is composed of selections from the cream of the best manufacturers of New York City and Baltimore. When we began making our Fall purchases we determined to show to the Cass County the best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing ever sold in this market. We succeeded far beyond our own expectations.

WE CANDIDLY

Ask for Your Inspection of These Goods.

It will be a pleasure for us to show you Show these Goods

Whether You Purchase or Not.

Herold's Double Store.

UNDERBUY AND UNDERSSELL. (Our Two Watchwords)

THESE two words epitomize the whole philosophy of mercantile success—underbuy, not so much to make extra profit on goods, but to sell again at a proportionate under price, and with the "Knock-down Logic" of our unmatchable bargains, sweep all competition from our path like the chaff before the wind. We earnestly invite you to call and examine our goods and prices which appeal with the burning eloquence of genuine bargains to your self interest. We call your attention to the following "Trade Quickeners":

Trade Quickener No. 1.

Hats at Half Price—A complete stock of Mens' and Boys' hats, consigned to us by W. A. L. Gibson & Co., wholesale hat house of Omaha, being the stock of one of their customers who failed. We bought them for 50c on the dollar and are prepared to sell them at a proportionate under-price.

Trade Quickener No. 2.

Shoes at Less Than Cost, to Make—\$3,000 worth of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys' Shoes knocked down at auction to the highest bidder. We took the lot at about 40 per cent under the regular price, and the price that we are offering them at will be a great bid for your trade. We are also offering off our Shoe Department 1,500 pairs of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys' Sample shoes, being the entire line of samples of shoes manufactured and carried by one of the largest wholesale shoe houses on the Missouri river—Kirkendale, Jones & Co., of Omaha—and we are offering them at exactly factory prices.

Trade Quickener No. 3.

Underwear to the consumer at prices that other dealers pay. We buy our underwear in case-lots direct from the mills, saving the middle-man's profit, and can sell it to our customers at the same prices that the western wholesale dealers charge the small country dealer. Call or send for our prices on underwear and be convinced of the truth of this statement.

We have opened up the store room formerly occupied by Brown & Barrett, druggists, so that we are now ready to do business on a larger scale than ever, in our Immense Double Store building. See our Fall and Winter line of Dress Goods and Cloaks before buying. We can save you 20 per cent in these two departments.

William Herold & Son, 505 and 507 Main-St., Plattsmouth, Neb.