

THE HERALD.

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SPRING in all her glory is with us; ice cream suits and easter hats are prevalent, the blue birds and robins letter on the twigs and the broom and rake whisks merrily around us.

THE HERALD would like to have a correspondent in every locality in Cass county. We want those that will write the news in a spicy, entertaining, readable manner. Write to us and we make you a proposition.

The election contest in many of the towns and cities of Nebraska last Tuesday resulted in favor of high license. The liquor question was made an issue in nearly every town in the state except Plattsmouth.

CITIZENS of Lincoln have become so leary of thieves and statesmen that they are now afraid that even the streets will be stolen. "It is as easy for an honest man to live in Lincoln as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle."

The county commissioners held a meeting and decided to make a tour of the south eastern portion of the county for the purpose of inspecting old bridges and decide on building new ones. We would suggest that they be very careful and go well prepared for snakes found in old bridge buttments are considered as very dangerous.

IF THE McKinley duty on tin plates is thrown overboard, away goes the foundation and maintaining power of their tin-plate works.—London Iron and Steel Trades Journal.

As a matter of course it is our tin-plate works that are referred to. If the maintaining power of our tin-plate works is destroying the one source of competition to the small syndicate of Welsh producers is eliminated and between twenty and thirty million dollars a year will be sent out of this country to pay for tin-plates made at very low wages, and hence cheaper than they can be made here, unless we reduce wages to the free-trade standard.

Cholera has made its appearance again in St. Petersburg and it is known that fatal cases are of daily occurrence, although the authorities have not resumed their policy of last year of making a regular daily announcement of the new cases and deaths. At present the authorities are pursuing a policy of suppression and withhold from the public all information as to the spread of the disease. Very disquieting rumors have been received from the interior Russia and the ministry of the interior is taking action which indicates that the government must possess special information of the gravest character. The government is also causing to be formed sanitary commissions which will look after the health of the people at the points to be reached through the railway system of Russia.

AMERICAN TOOLS. Commenting on the progress made in the manufacture of tools in this country, an English gentleman who arrived in New York late in February, said to be the president of a large railroad syndicate and the possessor of a comfortable fortune, said the other day: "I am amazed beyond measure by what I have learned of your people through the implements they use in the arts and manufactures. In carpenters' and machinists' tools especially, I have come across many things that are scarcely known in England. Your tools are much superior to anything we have on the other side, and consequently your artisans do better work and more of it in a given time than ours. Many of our tools are old-fashioned and of the same pattern used a score of years ago, whereas, I learn that you are continually improving yours, both in shape and quality. I could not believe it until I came here and saw with my own eyes, for you know what insular prejudices we have; but I will say frankly that we could learn a great deal from the Americans. You are far ahead of us in many things I am delighted as well as amazed at the vast progress seen here. I like your industries. I have bought over £200 worth of tools in New York and shall ship them to my place. When my friends see them they will be as much surprised as I have been. Since his boyhood he has been deeply interested in mechanics.—Iron Age.

In 1888 Great Britain made 7,800, 634 tons of pig iron, and the average price of warrents for G. M. B. Scotch iron, according to the Iron Trade Circular, Birmingham, for that year was 39 shillings and 11 pence. It is estimated by the Glasgow Herald that the total make for this year will be 6,400,000, and the Iron Trade Circular says that the average price for the same warrents was 41 shillings and 10 pence—a rise in price of 1 shilling 11 pence. That is, the production has fallen off almost 20 per cent, and the price

has increased nearly 5 per cent. In this country, on the contrary, our make of pig iron in 1888 was 6,469, 738 tons, and for 1892 it was 9,157,000 and the average price for No. 1 anthracite in 1888 was, according to Mr. Swank, \$48.87, and for 1892, by the same authority, it was \$15.75. So that, opposed to the English record, we show an increase in production of full 41 per cent, accompanied by a decrease in price of \$3, 12, or 16 per cent.—Age of Steel, St. Louis, Mo.

It is too bad for us poor people to be robbed in this style—too bad indeed. More iron made, prices lower, wages higher, more home markets for home products of farm and factory. Yes its very bad—we hope the demo's can improve it.

The Wool and Cotton Reporter says: A New York paper is running a series of letters on tariff matters written by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, the Brooklyn lawyer and addressed to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Shearman, whose philanthropy and charity are coequal to his ability as a lawyer, and we had almost added to his crankiness as a tariff reformer, is a puzzle to his neighbors, who find it difficult to reconcile the gross inconsistencies of his theories and practices; a thoroughly good man, but far astray on economic questions. He is further spoken of as one of the "ultra wing—the Bourbonites" of tariff reform. But the reporter thinks such reform is sure to come, more or less of it, and says: The duty of the hour for the manufacturer is to prepare for it, and to gradually adjust his affairs to meet the impending change. No action should be taken that bears at all upon the future that leaves out of consideration the probable conditions that may exist under a reduction in duties. While it is safe to assume that the radical reformers will not prevail, no one can foresee just what measure of protection will be given; it is enough for the manufacturer to realize to-day that a modification or reduction in tariff is to occur in a comparatively short space of time. As to Shearman, he is a mixture of free trade and Single tax; and such assertions of his as that we lately quoted from his speech in Detroit in 1882, that "no good woollens were made in this country," when \$900,000 worth of Globe mill woollens, pronounced by a French government expert as comparing well with the goods of their best mills, were selling yearly in this city, puzzle people beyond his neighborhood. They question whether he be most knave or ignoramus; but charitably conclude not to call names, but to decide that his statements can have no real weight. To be "safe to assume that the radical reformers will not prevail" is to suppose the great democratic party a party of false pretenses. Such assumption need not be wondered at while this journal finds ground for it in the platitudes of President Cleveland's inaugural; but its warning to manufacturers to take no serious action which leaves out the coming of reduction in duties is timely. Where are we to be at? We move on fairly yet, under a good protective tariff but an uncertain future looms up, indistinct as a fog at sea, so we can spread no sail in safety, but steer on, ready to shorten sail and cast anchor at any moment.

TO THE HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA: We, your committee, appointed by your honorable body to employ counsel and take such steps as seemed proper for the purpose of instituting proceedings of impeachment against state and ex-state officials shown to be guilty of malfeasance or negligence sufficient to warrant impeachment proceedings, beg leave to report:

That we have submitted to your committee as legal advisers, to wit, George W. Doane, S. B. Pound and W. L. Green, all evidence bearing upon the matter above named, and herewith present their findings and report, as a part of this report.

We also recommend the passage of house roll 371, appropriated money to be placed in the hands of the governor of this state to receive state's moneys wrongfully obtained and to prosecute all persons guilty of misappropriating of the state funds.

We further recommend the adoption of the following accompanying resolutions.

P. H. BARRY, J. D. VAN HOUSEN, A. LOCKNER.

The report of Judge Doane and W. L. Green was as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: We, the undersigned, appointed by your honorable body to examine the testimony taken by the several committees appointed to examine into the acts, expenditures and other features of the state institutions and to report whether or not such testimony shows that of the state officials or ex-state officials to be guilty of malfeasance or neglect sufficient to warrant impeachment proceedings against them or any of them, beg leave to report:

That we have read all the testimony taken by said committees which have been submitted to us, and have carefully considered the same, and that in our opinion there is sufficient testimony taken and reported by said committees to warrant the institution of impeachment proceedings against the following persons, to wit:

J. C. ALLEN, secretary of state. A. R. HUMPHREY, commissioner of public lands and buildings. G. H. HASTINGS, attorney general. J. E. HALL, ex-treasurer of state.

We do not understand that it was within the purview of the resolution under which we were appointed that we should report any special findings of fact upon which our conclusion is based, and we have therefore not done so. But as a matter of law, we have no doubt that the facts, as testified to before the several committees of investigation appointed by your honorable body, are sufficient to warrant articles of impeachment against the persons above named.

The testimony shows a systematic and continuous plundering of the state by some of the contractors for furnishing supplies to the hospital for the insane and in the accounts rendered by the board of public lands and buildings for material furnished and labor applied in the construction of the of the addition to the penitentiary, known as the "new cell house," and we recommend that suit be instituted at once against such of the fraudulent contractors as are financially interested and recover back the amounts which they have so fraudulently obtained from the state.

Also that suits be commenced against such of the parties as the testimony shows were implicated in the funds, as aiders and abettors thereof, while in the service of the state, and the securities upon their bonds, in cases where bonds were given.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. DOANE, WILLIAM L. GREENE.

The report of Judge Pound was as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: As one of the three counsel appointed by a resolution by your honorable body to examine the reports of the several committees of the house and the testimony accompanying the same in respect to alleged misconduct and malfeasance in office of state and ex-state officials, and to give a legal opinion whether such testimony is sufficient to warrant impeachment proceedings against said officers or any of them, I have the honor to report as follows: This said testimony, if accepted as accurate and true, the same not

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

The impeachment proceeding are now bound to go through. It has gone too far to be retraced as is seen from the following report of committee's and council. There is no doubt but there has been some crooked work going on during the building of the cell house, and other contracts let to imprincipal men.

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We do not understand that it was within the purview of the resolution under which we were appointed that we should report any special findings of fact upon which our conclusion is based, and we have therefore not done so. But as a matter of law, we have no doubt that the facts, as testified to before the several committees of investigation appointed by your honorable body, are sufficient to warrant articles of impeachment against the persons above named.

The testimony shows a systematic and continuous plundering of the state by some of the contractors for furnishing supplies to the hospital for the insane and in the accounts rendered by the board of public lands and buildings for material furnished and labor applied in the construction of the of the addition to the penitentiary, known as the "new cell house," and we recommend that suit be instituted at once against such of the fraudulent contractors as are financially interested and recover back the amounts which they have so fraudulently obtained from the state.

Also that suits be commenced against such of the parties as the testimony shows were implicated in the funds, as aiders and abettors thereof, while in the service of the state, and the securities upon their bonds, in cases where bonds were given.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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The report of Judge Pound was as follows:

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having been subjected to the test of cross-examination in the absence of a full hearing on their part, explaining their motives and their circumstances under which they acted, seems to justify, in my opinion, impeachment proceedings against the members of the board of public lands and buildings for employing one William H. Dorgan, in the spring of 1891, and retaining him to act as the agent of a certain cell house at the state penitentiary, knowing that said Dorgan was at the same time the agent of C. W. Mosher, the contractor of the state penitentiary, whose interests were adverse to those of the state, thereby enabling said Dorgan and Mosher successfully to defraud the state out of many thousand dollars; and for an apparently inexcusable and reprehensible carelessness and indifference, in the examination and approval of vouchers, accounts and reports of Dorgan, and of his disposition of the public moneys placed in his hands for disbursement, knowing the temptation and opportunity afforded him to defraud by reason of his dual relation to the board and to the contractors; and also against certain members of said board, mentioned in said testimony and in the reports of said committee, for using and expending without authority of law, public moneys in traveling to examine prisons in other states in the fall of 1891.

I further report that, in my opinion, said testimony fails to show that the members of said board, or any of them were actuated by corrupt motives, or that they or any of them were guilty of any wilful breach of official duty. All of which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN B. POUND.

EXTERMINATION OF BUFFALOS.

Up to about 1869 the Indians annually killed the buffalo by thousands. During many generations they slaughtered them only for the meat and skins which they themselves could use. Then there came a time when there was a market for the hides and tongues, and countless other thousands were slaughtered for this purpose. As late as 1874 one could buy a beautiful fur-rube overcoat, well made and lined with flannel, at the retail clothing stores in St. Paul, Minnesota, for ten dollars. There was a market, too, for the choicer portions of the flesh, but this only cut a small figure in the dreadful total, so that finally the trade in robes constituted the only incentive for slaughter. The Union Pacific Railroad was completed in 1869, other railroads began to reach out their iron arms across the Kansas and Nebraska plains, and from that hour the fate of the buffalo was sealed. For several years to come he could be hunted, shot from horseback, driven into enclosures and slaughtered, or perhaps forced over precipices after the manner described in old geographies and school-books. The animals seem to have divided into two great herds toward the close of their career, for we hear of "the great Southern herd." The Southern herd was the first that was to go. Buffalo Bill and his kind, with English "sportsmen" and American army officers, vied with each other in the wanton slaughter. During three short years 1872-3-4—the number so killed has been estimated in millions. It matters not how accurate this estimate is, or whether the number so slain was one million or ten million, the fact remains that at the close of 1872 the great Southern herd was extinct.

In the North the conditions were more favorable, but the relentless hunter was hot upon the trail of the diminishing herds. In 1876 Fort Benton alone sent eighty thousand hides to market. In 1883 two car-loads of hides were shipped from Dickinson, North Dakota. In 1884 Fort Benton sent none at all. In 1879 a little band of animals were known to be gazing near Fort Totten, on Devil Lake, North Dakota, and it is believed that these animals furnished the two car-loads of robes which came eastward to St. Paul from Dickinson in 1883. This was the last year of the buffalo—1883. A herd, numbering perhaps eight thousand, crossed the Yellowstone River in that year, and went north toward the British line. "They never came back," is the pitiful refrain which one hears from the Indians along the border from Winnipeg in Manitoba to St. Mary's Lakes in Alberta. No, they never came back, and last summer and fall, while riding with the officers of the Canadian mounted police through Alberta, they told me the story of this last year of the buffalo but it was never told twice alike by any two men, for a strange mystery seems to hang over the closing scene of the great crime which annihilated the mighty herds.—From "The Story of the Buffalo," by Hamlin Russell, in Harper's Magazine for April.

THE OUTCAST.

Strange dreams of what I used to be And what I dreamed I would be, swim Before my vision, faint and dim As misty distances we see In pictured scenes of fairy-lands; And ever on, with empty hands; And eyes that ever lie to me, And smiles that no one understands, I grope adown my destiny.

Some say I waver when I walk Along the crowded thoroughfares, And some leer in my eyes, and talk Of dullness, when I see in theirs— Like fishes' eyes, alive or dead— But surfaces of vacancy— Blank disks that never seem to see, But glint and grow and glare instead.

The ragged shawl I wear is wet With driving, dripping rains, and yet It seems a royal raiment, where, Through twisted torrents of my hair, I see rare gems that gleam and shine Like jewels in a stream of wine; The gaping shoes that clothe my feet And golden sandals, and the shrine Where courtiers grovel and repeat Vain prayers, and where in joy theret A fair prince doffs his plumed hat And kneels, and names all things sweet.

Sometimes the sun shines, and the lull Of winter noon is like a tune The stars might twinkle to the moon If night were white and beautiful— For when the clangor of the town And strife of traffic softens down The wakeful hunger that I nurse, In listening, forgets to curse, Until—ah, joy! with drooping head I droove, and deem that I am dead And buried safe beyond their eyes Who either pity or despise.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

ANOTHER SOUL MADE HAPPY.

WELL, Mari, I reckon you don't know nuthin' much about squaller and wretchedness, do y'u. I did'n't till now. While I was waitin' for th' cars today up in th' city I just thought I'd walk down among th' pore 'n' needy, 'n' see fer myself wh' I'd been readin' about; Mari its jus turrible. They live down on the river bottoms, right along th' very brink, where an extra swash of water is liable to tip 'em right in, in little board shanties, 'bout as big as hen coops 'n' covered with black paper. Nothin' but mud 'n' dirt 'n' rail roads ferther dear little young-uns to play with. Its lots worse 'n' I sposed it was, lots worse. Just think of a pore family crowded into one of them little shacks, 'n' praps sleepin' on straw 'n' eatin' nothin' but what little stuff they beg, while we jroll in th' lap of luxury, 'n' have taters 'n' white gravy three times a day; its turrible Mari, its turrible.

"Pore things 'Silas,' why didn't y'u give some of em' suthin'?"

"I did; I walked round among 'em 'n' purty soon I seed what peered t' me t' be about th' pore'st hut there, so I just thought I'd try a little experiment 'n' see what they'd do with money if they had it, so I walked along by 'n' dropped a quarter in front of th' door wher it was masked down flat 'n' smooth with th' pore bare feet 'n' then I sot down on a log a little peace off 'n' watched. Purty soon a pore feller with nuthin' but rage on, 'n' his eyes was red 'n' swelled like, like he'd been sitting up nights, come t' th' door 'n' stretched; 'n' while he had his arms over his head he seed th' quarter, 'n' Mari, he was just paralyzed. His eyes bulged right out 'n' he could'n't hardly seem t' git his arms down again. I don't reckon he had seen that much afore fer months. After a bit he picked it up 'n' turned it over, 'n' looked at it, 'n' bit it, ez though he couldn't hardly believe his own eyes; then his face brightened up a little 'n' he hollered to a pore little ragged spindle shanked girl, that was playin' on a freight car 't come quick. She run into th' shanty 'n' about a minute after come out with a little tin bucket with a lid on, 'n' started off. The man come t' th' door 'n' says, now hurry, 'Jed' fast ez y'u kin. I spose he was sendin' after a little milk er suthin' fer his pore sick wife; leaswise he looked kind 'o happy like fer a minute, then he went back in th' house. Purty soon he come out again kind 'o oneasy like, 'n' looked fer th' little girl; pore feller he looked turrible worked up, 'n' just then th' little girl come 'n' he run to meet her 'n' took th' bucket 'n' run fer th' shanty tellin' her th' same time go off an' play. He looked mighty pleased 'n' I went away feelin' glad that I had made one pore soul happy. Sakes alive Mari, its nine o'clock, hand me th' tistament."

BILL QUOIN.

No-Water, leader of the refractory Sioux at Pine Ridge, and Hollow Wood, one of his chiefs, were taken to Rapid City, S. D. from the agency No-Water was found at Chief Sword's camp and was arrested on a charge of conspiracy growing out of his sheltering Two Sticks' men and refused to deliver them to the authorities. Hollow wood the young buck who fired on the policeman from No-Water's camp. [As the latter is the head and front of the disorderly Indians, his arrest is important. Strong efforts will be made to hold him on the charge preferred. Two Sticks and White Face Horse, whom No Water would not surrender, are still in a very critical condition from their wounds. They cannot be moved in their present condition.

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