



"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."

VOL. 4.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868.

NO. 12.

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED
WEEKLY,
BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office, corner Main street and Levee, second
floor.

Terms:—\$2.50 per annum.

Rates of Advertising
One square (space of ten lines) one insertion, \$1.50
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
Professional cards not exceeding six lines, 50c
One-quarter column or less, per annum, 25.00
Three months, 7.50
Six months, 12.00
One-half column, twelve months, 60.00
Three months, 15.00
Six months, 25.00
One column, twelve months, 100.00
Three months, 25.00
Six months, 40.00
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

We are prepared to do all kinds of work on short notice, and in a style that will give satisfaction.

WILLITT POTTINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH - NEBRASKA.

T. M. MARQUETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Solicitor in Chancery,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of
this county.
Residence, south-east corner of 5th and 6th
streets. Office on Main street, opposite Court House,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Platte Valley House
Ed. B. Murphy, Proprietor.
Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,
Plattsmouth, Neb.
This House having been re-fitted and newly fur-
nished offers first-class accommodations. Board by
the day or week. Telephone 2228.

S. MAXWELL, SAM. M. CHAPMAN
Maxwell & Chapman,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA.
Office over Black, Battery & Co's Drug Store,
April 10, 1868.

CLARKE & ERWIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Chancery,
MAIN ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
GAYLORD J. CLARKE, DEFOREST PORTER,
W. W. ERWIN.

JOSEPH SCHLATER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA
A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Gold Pens,
Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Violins and Vi-
olas. Trimmings always on hand. All work com-
mitted to his care will be warranted.
April 10, 1868.

O. R. HARR, CALHOUN & CROXTON,
IRISH, CALHOUN & CROXTON,
Attorneys at Law.
The above named gentlemen have associated
themselves in business for the purpose of prosecut-
ing and collecting all claims against the Govern-
ment, or against any title of Indians, and are
prepared to prosecute such claims, either before
Congress, or any of the Departments of Government,
or before the Court of Claims.
Mr. Harr will devote his personal attention to
the business at Washington.
Office at Nebraska City, corner of Main and
Fifth streets.

National Claim Agency,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
F. M. DORRINGTON,
SUB AGENT,
PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA,
is prepared to present and prosecute claims before
Congress, Court of Claims and the Department of
Interior, Penitentiary, Bounty and Bounty Land
claims, and in proportion to the amount of the claim.
F. M. DORRINGTON,
April 10, '68

J. N. WISE,
General Life, Accident, Fire, Inland and
Transit
INSURANCE AGENT
Will take risks at reasonable rates in the most reliable
companies in the United States.
Office at the book store, 214 1/2 south, Nebr-
aska City.

Milinery & Dressmaking,
BY MISS A. M. DUBOIS & MISS R. F. KANNEY,
Opposite the City Bakery.
We would respectfully announce to the Ladies
of Plattsmouth and vicinity, that we have just
received a large and well selected stock of Winter
Goods, consisting of Furs, Ribbons, Velvets, dress
trimmings, etc., etc. We will sell the cheapest goods
ever sold in this city. We can accommodate all our
old customers and as many new ones as will favor us
with a call. All kinds of work in our line done to
order. Perfect satisfaction given or no charge.
myself

H. S. JENNINGS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
General Land Agent,
Lincoln, Nebraska.
Will practice in any of the Courts of the State, and
will buy and sell Real Estate on commission, pay
Taxes, examine Titles, etc.
April 10, 1868.

REED, BEARDSLEY & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
WEEPING WATER, NEBRASKA.
Lots bought, managed and sold. Valuable Tim-
ber Land for sale. Taxes paid for Non-Residents.
Collections promptly attended to.
April 20, 1868.

DWELLINGS at all prices.
Any persons wishing to purchase Farm-property, or
Residences in town will find them for sale at all
prices. By
DORRINGTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

G. R. McCALLUM,
Manufactures and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Of every description, wholesale and retail, No. 120 1/2
Main street, between 5th and 6th streets, Nebraska
City.

NOTICE.
JAMES O'NEIL is my authorized Agent for the
collection of all accounts due the undersigned for
medical services; his receipts will be valid for the
payment of any monies on said accounts.
August 14, 1867. R. R. LIVINGSTON, M.D.

BOARD AND LODGING,
By G. W. COLVIN,
OAK STREET, - PLATTSMOUTH
Two blocks north-west of Brick chow-House.
Private rooms furnished if desired. Either day
board or with lodgings at reasonable rate.
Jan 5 1868.

Wm. H. Lemke,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ONE DOOR WEST OF NEW BAKERY,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
#227 1868 if

H. G. Worthington
Attorney and Counselor
AT LAW,
Office in Karbach's Block, corner of Douglas and 15th
streets, Omaha, Nebraska. August

Farnham House,
HARNEY STREET,
Omaha - Neb.
J. C. HIGBY, Proprietor.

WOOLWORTH & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS,
Binders & Paperdealers,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.,
April 25th

F. P. TODD,
SEWING MACHINE AGT
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
A good assortment of machines and machine find-
ings kept on hand. Office at Stadimann's
Clothing Store. Price, \$ 3 00

Plattsmouth Mills,
C. HEISEL, Proprietor.
Have recently been repaired and placed in thor-
ough running order. Custom work done on short
notice.

100,000 Bushels of Wheat
Wanted immediately, for which the highest market
price will be paid.
August 27

SHANNON'S
Feed, Sale and Livery
STABLE.
MAIN ST., - PLATTSMOUTH.
I am prepared to accommodate the public with
Horses, Carriages and Buggies,
Also, a nice Hearse.
On short notice and reasonable terms. A Hack will
run to steamboat landing, and to all parts of the
city when desired.
J. W. SHANNON.
m23

Weeping Water Mills.
Farmers, go where you can get the
best Flour and the most of it.
35 lbs of XXX FLOUR and 12 lbs of BRAN
given in exchange for good Wheat.
We are also doing grist work and, with our im-
proved facilities, feel assured that we can give the
best and the most flour of any mill in the State.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.
REED & CLINTON.
March 26th, 1868.

Wm. Stadelmann & Co.,
One door west of Donelan's Drug-store,
Dealers in
Ready-made Clothing,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
TRUNKS, valises,
and a general stock of
OUTFITTING GOODS
For the Plains; also, a large lot of
**RUBBER CLOTHING, REVOL-
VERS AND NOTIONS.**
We bought low and will sell cheap for cash. Call
and examine our stock before you buy any where else.
Jy 1 68 Wm. STADELMANN & CO.

W. D. GAGE, W. R. DAVIS,
CENTRAL STORE,
Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Provisions,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Main Street, two doors above Fourth,
Where the public may find
THE BEST OF GOODS,
and prices as low as can be found in the city.
We return thanks for the liberal patronage we
have received, and hope to merit its continuance.
Oct. 20, '67 PAGE & DAVIS.

LETTER FROM GRANT.
[From the Springfield Journal.]
Col. I. N. Morris, of Quincy, will
know in former years as a prominent
member of the Democratic party, made
a political speech in that city on the
30th ultimo, in which he came out
boldly and unequivocally in favor of
the election of General Grant to the
Presidency. The Quincy Whig pub-
lishes a report of his speech. In the
course of it Col. Morris read the fol-
lowing letter from Gen. Grant, written
to him in connection with the highest
office in their gift. Col. Morris had
written to him to know if, under any
circumstances, he would allow the use
of his name as a candidate. To this
communication Gen. Grant replied as
follows:
NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 20, 1864
Hon. I. N. Morris:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 29th
of December I did not receive until
two days ago. I receive many such,
but do not answer. Yours, however,
is written in such a kindly spirit, and
as you ask for an answer, confidentially,
I will not withhold it. Allow me to
say, however, that I am not a politician,
never was, and hope never to be, and
could not write a political letter. My
only desire is to serve the country in
my present trials. To do this efficient-
ly it is necessary to have the confidence
of the army and the people. I know
no way to better secure this end than
by a faithful performance of my duties.
So long as I hold my present position
I do not believe that I have the right
to criticize the policy or orders of those
above me, or to give utterance to views
of my own, or to give utterance to
Washington, through the General-in-
Chief of the army. In this respect I
know I have proven myself a "good
soldier."

In your letter you say that I have it
in my power to be the next President.
This is the last thing in the world I de-
sire. I would regard such a consumma-
tion as being highly unfortunate for
myself, if not for the country. Tho'
Providence I have attained to more-
than I ever hoped, and with the posi-
tion I now hold in the regular army, if
allowed to retain it, will be more than
satisfied. I certainly shall never shape
a sentiment, or the expression of a tho't
with a view of being a candidate for
office. I scarcely know the indue-
ment that could be held out to me to
accept office, and unhesitatingly say
that I infinitely prefer my present posi-
tion to that of any civil office within
the gift of the people.

This is a private letter to you,
not intended for others to see,
and because I want to avoid
being heard from by the public except
through acts of the performance of my
legitimate duties.

I have the honor to be, very respect-
fully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT
As Col Morris says, this letter of
Gen Grant portrays his modesty, his
wisdom, his devotion to duty, his unam-
bitious nature, his fidelity to the public
interest, his simplicity of character, his
firmness, his unerring foresight, his
greatness of soul, his moral grandeur
of character. He could not, indeed,
then have been spared from the army,
had he a great work to perform, and
no retirement or civil promotion could
tempt him from it. But the war is
ended, and the people demand that in
the same spirit with which he subdued
the rebellion, he shall take charge of
the civil administration of the govern-
ment. They know that he will be a
safe depository of power, and on his
election the hopes of the nation depend.

BEAUREGARD'S VIEWS.
From the New York Sun, Jan. 19
Gen. Beauregard, who is now stop-
ping at the N. Y. Hotel, says, in refer-
ence to the probable course of the
Southern delegations in the Democratic
National Convention, that is extremely
improbable that the votes of a single
Southern State can be cast for the Dem-
ocratic candidates; and therefore the
Southern Democracy have no right to
advise, much less to insist, upon the
adoption of any special nominee by their
Northern allies. The duty of the
South is this: Accepting its situation,
it will do its utmost to sustain whatever
candidate shall appear most available
and most likely to secure success in the
judgment of the Northern delegations.

For Gen Hancock, all the white men
in the South would turn out and work
with great zeal. If he should happen to
be the nominee, but if in the judg-
ment of the Northern delegations suc-
cess could only be secured by the nom-
ination of Salmon P. Chase upon any
other platform than absolute negro suf-
frage, then the Southern white Dem-
ocrats would gladly work for his elec-
tion also. But if unfortunately, the
Northern delegations should put up
such a platform as the Pendleton peo-
ple of the west propose, out Herding
that of the Republicans on the negro
suffrage question, the whites of the
South would stay at home and let
their Northern brethren take the chances
of success or defeat without their
assistance. Such are the views of
Gen Beauregard and those whom he
represents.

THE WORLD WARNS,
If the Republicans carry the Southern
States, the Democrats may hang their
Harps on the Willows.
From the New York World, (10m) June 19
When devastating hurricanes have
gone over the land, shall we act as if
the uprooted orchards were still stand-
ing? Shall we spend our labor in
grafting trees that will never again
bud? What, is, That the negroes
do vote it as much a fact as that they
are free. We would undo the fact if
we could, for we believe them wholly
unqualified. But how can we? If we
had had a third of either House of
Congress we should have prevented
their voting; but so long as the Repub-
licans have one third of either House,
it is a question of Federal legisla-
tion from overturning their work.
Considering the length of the senatori-
al terms, that remedy would come too
late. Considering that it is beyond
the constitutional province of Federal
legislation that remedy can never come
at all. It is not a national question,
but a State question. The constant
doctrines of the Democratic party has
been, "Hands off!" If this doctrine
had prevailed the mischief would not
have been done. But, having been
done, this doctrine bars the door against
General redress. The subject is out-
side the pale of Congressional authori-
ty, as the Democratic party has always
held; but while non-interference
would have prevented the evil, it is an
awkward word for a party to utter
which disliketh the thing that non-inter-
ference would let stand. We there-
fore conclude that a decent self-respect
requires that our national platform
shall say nothing on the subject. If we
recommend non-interference, we shall re-
commend a fundamental principle of the
Constitution. If we proclaim non-
interference, we shall set our seal to
what we abhor. It will be wiser to do
neither.

There is every reason to expect that
the Southern negroes will vote in the
Presidential election; and if we permit
all those States to be carried by the
Republicans we may as well hang our
harps on the willows. It concerns us
to gain a portion of the negro vote, and
it would be suicidal to put into the
platform any declaration which the radical
demagogues and stump orators could
use to turn the negro vote against us.
No matter who is the candidate, so it
Pendleton, or Hendricks, or Hancock,
or Chase he wants something more
than the empty honor of a bootless
nomination. Every candidate has an
equal interest in getting the Southern
electoral votes, and the judicious friends
of all will alike deprecate the insertion
in the platform of any declaration that
would diminish their chances of carry-
ing the South. Mr. Pendle-
ton will lead the Southern votes, if
nominated, as much as any of the candi-
dates would, and the opponents of his
nomination think he will need more, as
he will be weaker in some of the Eastern
States.

THE NATURAL REASON.
The New York Evening Post pub-
lishes a letter from an intelligent ob-
server in the South, in regard to the
condition of the negroes. The negroes,
he says, work a great deal more than
Southern whites, and only fail to carry
on the labor of the country where they
are not sure of obtaining wages and
decent treatment. Philanthropic ad-
venturers from the North, who hire la-
bor for which they cannot pay, and ex-
clude drivers who cheat the laborer as
much as they can, are more responsi-
ble than the negroes for the disturbed
condition of the Southern labor market.
The negroes had as soon be idle as be
cheated out of their pay—and how
wonderfully like the intelligent white
race they are in that conclusion.—
But in a "nigger" it is only an evi-
dence of shiftlessness and inability
to take care of himself. What op-
posite conclusions are sometimes
drawn from the same premises.

**LETTER FROM JUDGE POR-
TER, OF ALABAMA.**
The following letter from one of
Alabama's most distinguished sons,
Judge B. F. Porter, of the Second Ju-
dicial District, and a native of the South,
was sent to the Central Committee of
that State, and read at the great ratifi-
cation meeting at Montgomery, Ala.,
May, 30. He is a native of the South,
and the author of what is known as
"Porter's Law Reports," and among
the most eminent members of the bar
of that State.

The letter speaks for itself, and
commends the writer to the loyal peo-
ple everywhere:
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 29.
Gentlemen:—Professional engage-
ments will prevent my responding in
person to your obliging invitation to at-
tend the ratification meeting to be held
on Saturday evening.
My connection with the judicial de-
partment, under the recent elections,
has made me reluctant to engage in
political demonstrations, as I would not
violate a leading principle of my life
—to keep Judges clear of the suspi-
cion of being swayed by party influ-
ences.
As an individual, I will give Grant
and Colfax an equal support. It is
the ticket of reconstruction under the
Constitution and laws of the United
States, of peace and of obedience to
the authority of the Union.
Gen. Grant has been the instrument
under Providence of closing the war
of a revolution with which, while I had
many local and personal, I held no po-
litical sympathies. I shall hail him, as he
advances to deposit his sword upon the
altar of perpetual peace, as one whose
administration will obliterate the Mas-
son and Dixon line of discord, and al-
lay forever the spirit of discussion and
civil war.
The clamors of negro supremacy,
which assails this Presidential ticket,
receive no countenance from me. No
man in his senses, in the South or else-
where, need fear that in this intelli-
gent country, and in this christian age,
intellectual and moral power will not
reach the apex of the temple of lib-
erty and hold it. It is the storm of re-
volution which brings ignorance and
corruption to the surface of society. In
times of peace and of submission to
the law they sink to obscurity, and con-
trol no nation's destiny. Civil equality
is not personal or social degradation.
With very great respect,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. PORTER.

Messrs. Morris and others, commit-
tee.

**Attack of a Corporal's Guard
on a Snake.**
Before we left Danqu, a circum-
stance occurred to an English officer
commanding a small out-station in that
district which may be considered not
underving of record. He was early
one morning taking his ramble, be-
fore the sun had attained a sufficient
elevation on the heavens to drink up
the freshness of the dew which glist-
tered around, when upon passing a
small ruined building, his attention
was suddenly arrested by the appear-
ance of something with which his eye
did not at all seem familiar, moving in
a deep recess of the ruin. He ap-
proached it cautiously, fearing, as he
could not distinguish the object very
clearly, that it might be a tiger or some
other animal equally as dangerous.

Upon close inspection he discovered
it to be an immense snake, filling with
its voluminous folds the whole recess.
Determined at once on its destruction,
and knowing that he could do nothing
single handed against a creature of
once so active and so powerful, he
made the best of his way to the guard
house and ordered half a dozen sol-
diers to the spot armed with muskets
and having bayonets. They were six
strong determined Englishmen. They
made no objections to encounter so un-
usual an enemy; on the contrary, they
were pleased at the thought of the
sport, and being formed in line, ad-
vanced steadily to the attack as soon
as the word of command was given, and
simultaneously transfixed the monster
with their bayonets firmly pinning it
against the wall.

Being so roughly disturbed from his
slumbers the enormous creature uncol-
lected itself in a few seconds, and such
was its prodigious strength that with
one mighty sweep of its tail dashed
five of its assailants to the earth. The
sixth, who was near its head, maintain-
ing the best of his way to the guard
house and ordered half a dozen sol-
diers to the spot armed with muskets
and having bayonets. They were six
strong determined Englishmen. They
made no objections to encounter so un-
usual an enemy; on the contrary, they
were pleased at the thought of the
sport, and being formed in line, ad-
vanced steadily to the attack as soon
as the word of command was given, and
simultaneously transfixed the monster
with their bayonets firmly pinning it
against the wall.

Being so roughly disturbed from his
slumbers the enormous creature uncol-
lected itself in a few seconds, and such
was its prodigious strength that with
one mighty sweep of its tail dashed
five of its assailants to the earth. The
sixth, who was near its head, maintain-
ing the best of his way to the guard
house and ordered half a dozen sol-
diers to the spot armed with muskets
and having bayonets. They were six
strong determined Englishmen. They
made no objections to encounter so un-
usual an enemy; on the contrary, they
were pleased at the thought of the
sport, and being formed in line, ad-
vanced steadily to the attack as soon
as the word of command was given, and
simultaneously transfixed the monster
with their bayonets firmly pinning it
against the wall.

The Adams County Gazette makes
the following statement and will swear
to it: "It would seem almost incred-
ible to state that during the hail storm on
last Saturday night, twenty to twenty-
five bushel of hail stones were washed
or blown into a hole that had been used
for potatoes during the winter. Yet
—such is the fact, and although the hail
fell on the 30th of May, there was ice
cream made with the ice on the 2d
inst., and as late as the 3d there was a
quantity left."

An Indian came to a certain agent
in the northern part of Iowa, to procure
some whiskey for a young warrior who
had been bitten by a rattlesnake. At
first the agent did not credit the story,
but the earnestness of the Indian and
the urgency of the case overcame his
scruples. He asked the Indian how
much he wanted, "four quarts," was
the answer "Four quarts!" repeated
the agent with much surprise; "as
much as that?" "Yes," replied the
Indian, frowning as savagely as though
about to wage a war of extermination
on the whole snake tribe, "four quarts
—snake very big."

One more line wanted by our 'devil.'
Something new in town.

Grant and the Israelites.
[From the New York Jewish Messenger, June 5.]
It appears necessary again to state
the position of American Israelites on
the anti-Grant question.
Politicians who are perfectly indif-
ferent to any other interests besides
their own personal profit, are striving
to embroil the Hebrews as a body in
the approaching campaign, by dwell-
ing upon the wrong done them by one
of the candidates for Presidency, in
his general order "expelling Jews as a
class from the department of the Ten-
nessee." We do not suppose his or-
der has been forgotten, and it is cer-
tainly probable that many Israelites will
on this account vote against Grant for
the Presidency.

But no sensible Jews are taking
part in the meeting called at St. Louis
to oppose Grant. They would only be
tools of designing politicians who have
no love for the Union, and who seek
to create a sentiment in favor of prin-
ciples of men antagonistic to the true
interests of all good citizens. If He-
brew members of the Republican party
decline to support its candidate, they
will certainly do so on their individual
account and need no pressure. They
will not identify themselves as Jews
with any partisan movement. Juda-
ism has nothing in common with parti-
san politics. Each Synagogue is like
each Church, by no means a unit on
politics or on science or on society
questions. Mr. Beecher may be a
good Republican, but there are mem-
bers of his church who like to hear
him preach on every subject except
politics. A minister of a Jewish
congregation once preached a political
sermon, to the surprise and regret of
his brethren. The experiment has not
often been repeated. Israelites are too
intelligent and too self-asserting to be
led by their ministers especially in
matters that have no connection with
religion. Much less can they be in-
fluenced as a body by aspiring politi-
cians, who care for them only as so
many votes secured, or as so much op-
portunity made for men rather than for
principles.

We have personally our own po-
litics—but we cannot force our views
upon our readers—save in this way, to
confirm them in a resolute determina-
tion to talk work and vote in politics as
they please, without reference to re-
ligious predilections, and without re-
gard to the presence of partisan lead-
ers, and furthermore to urge them to
give no countenance to any movement
calculated to involve the Hebrews as a
body in any political contest. There
is no religious issue. If Israelites are
inclined to support a candidate like
Grant they exercise their suffrage as
American citizens, and not as He-
brews.

We ask our brethren of the press to
recognize of this 'platform' which
represents the sentiments of the better
class of Israelites, without distinction of
party.
"ONLY ME"—We commend the
following to those mothers who have
"an only me."
A mother had two children, both
girls—the elder a fair child, the young-
er a beauty and mother's pet. The
elder was neglected, while "Sweet,"
the pet name of the younger, received
every attention that love could bestow.
One day, after a severe illness, the
mother was sitting in the parlor, when
she heard a childish step on the stairs,
and her thoughts were instantly with
the favorite.
"Is that you, Sweet?" she inquired.
"No, mamma," was the sad and
touching reply, "it isn't Sweet—it's only
me."
The mother's heart smote her, and
from that hour "only me" was restored
to an equal place in her affections.

FIRST GUN FROM OHIO.—An elec-
tion was held on Monday, 8th, in the
judicial district composed of the coun-
ties Athens, Gallia, Meigs and Wash-
ington, Ohio, for an additional Judge—
Loemis, the Republican candidate, was
elected by 1815 majority—a gain of
227 over Hayes' majority last Fall.—
Washington county, which elected two
"Visible Admirers" Copperheads to
the Legislature, gave Loomis 300 ma-
jority. This is the first gun from
Ohio.

The Montgomery Express is respon-
sible for the following grasshopper
story: "We met a friend of ours com-
ing into town the other day with a
large saw log on his wagon. Upon
expressing some surprise at his be-
ing thus engaged at this time of year,
he replied with considerable emphasis:
'The dead grasshoppers are eating up
everything, and I thought it best to save
the log.'"
A tomb in the old burying ground in
Danver, Mass. holding he remains
of the Putnam family for generations
past, was recently broken into by some
boys, who stole the silver plates from
coffins, and carried off and sold them
to peddlers. One of the parties
was caught, which led to the detection
of others. When arrested, they had
a basket of bones with them, and wer-
playing foot-ball with the human skulls
taken from the tomb.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.
A Virginia lady has been paralyzed
by excessive use of a hair dye which
contained sugar of lead. It seems to
be an effective dyeing agent—it one
sense, at least.
A man named Kitt was totally blind-
ed at Milwaukee recently, by falling
with a pail of whitewash. The liquid
splashed into his eyes, ruining them
completely.
A fashionable lady of New York
has waded a plate of strawberries and
cream, by throwing it at her father's
head, because he would not consent to
take her to Europe.
A lady in Pittsburgh, Pa., was re-
cently frightened to death by the bud
clothes beneath her taking fire sponta-
neously from the liniment that had
been applied to her bruises.
While Mrs. Wm. Pope, of Roch-
ester, was cleaning out an old barrel re-
cently, she scratched her hand, and
some of the foul matter getting into
the wound, poisoned her to death in
three days.
During a performance at a theatre
in Salt Lake, the prompter distracted
somewhat from the stage illusion by
exclaiming in a voice audible to all
present, "Hurry up that thunder and
lightning there, you."
Lewis James, of Mercer county Ky.,
worth property valued at \$16,000 lately
committed suicide, because he had been
required to pay six or seven hundred
dollars on a bond to which he had given
his name as security for a brother.

Judge S. C. Parker's house, at El-
more, Vt., was saved from burning a
short time since, by the owner coming
home from two miles distance, under
an unaccountable impulse, reaching
there in time to extinguish a fire in the
roof.
An entire family of five persons, near
Springfield, N. Y., was lately poisoned,
and made terribly sick by eating a
pudding made of the milk of a diseas-
ed cow. One of the family died, and
two or three were still very sick at last
accounts.
New Foundland papers of a recent
date report that Thos. Blodget, his wife
and five children, were frozen to death
in a boat, while endeavoring to reach
neighboring settlement, from his home
at Green Bay, to procure provisions,
of which they were entirely destitute.

The Chattanooga Republican records
this strange accident: "The other day
a man was plowing near Mission Ridge
when the plow run over a brass car-
tridge, which went off, the ball passing
under his nose and glancing his mous-
tache. It caused his nose to bleed pro-
fusely, though otherwise he was not
injured.
A light-house keeper on an island in
Lake Superior was left, before the
commencement of the winter, with a
small supply of provisions, and the
steamer being unable to return to his
rescue, on account of the ice, he starved
to death at the post of duty. His
dead body has just been recovered.—
The telegram announcing his fate says,
with simple pathos, 'Poor Ned is dead.'

A Scene not in the Bill.
The spectators of the late "prize
fight" had some fun on their way home.
On the train from Seymour to Jofferson-
ville, two Louisville wags went out
on the platform, and one of them in-
troduced the other as Mike McCoolie,
when there were loud cries for a speech
The wag drew himself up to his full
length, and said: "Ladies and gentle-
men—I thank you kindly for this man-
ifestation of esteem. This is the
proudest hour of my life, and I only
wish I could deliver such a speech as
the distinguished Governor of Mis-
souri has, who introduced me in
such flattering terms. You have, no
doubt, ere this, received the startling
intelligence of the terrible and fatal
termination of the fight between my-
self and Joe Coburn, [Cries of "No
no. Tell us all about it."] Well it is
sufficient for me to tell you that in
the eighty-ninth round I found the
pressure so great from the New York
'friends of Coburn, that I was compelled
to deal the fatal blow to secure victory.
But, fellow-citizens, I stand ready—
[Here the whistle blew, and the train
started, amid deafening cheers for
Mike McCoolie.] This speech was
delivered at every station until the
train arrived at Jeffersonville.

During the bathing season, last year
a pompous individual walked up to
the office of a seaside hotel, and with
considerable flourish, signed the book,
and exclaimed in a loud voice, "I'm
Lieutenant Governor of—" "That
doesn't make any difference," said the
landlord, "you'll be treated just as well
as the others."
A lawyer being opposed by two
counselors, named Natt and Campbell,
after having replied to the arguments
of the first turned to the Judge and
said: "having disposed of the Natt
without straining, if the court please, I
will now swallow the Campbell."

"Husband ad interim" is one of the
reporters newest phrases.

Read the column on the fourth page.