

THE HERALD.

J. A. MACMURPHY, EDITOR. PLATTSMOUTH, APRIL 12, 1877.

The officers of the Editorial Association are requested to meet at the Commercial Hotel, at Lincoln, on Friday the 13th of April, to make arrangements for our excursion in May.

See and remember the Board of Equalization notice, elsewhere.

Monroe Heath was again elected Mayor of Chicago, and the entire People's Ticket are tired of People's Tickets and "mix ups" in Chicago.

They have a "Sue board of trade," in Omaha, we see, by the Republican Monday. What next?

Col. Rob't. Ingersoll lectures at Omaha on the 19th.—Subject—8 to 7.—And we're all going up on a special. See if you don't!

We publish on the outside of the paper the particulars of the cruel murder of Cap. Maxwell & Son, in New Mexico. Cap. Maxwell was well known here as a U. S. Deputy Surveyor.

Western exchanges say that Mr. "Sitting Bull" has a very handsome daughter named "Reclining Heifer."—Give us a rest! A son now "Standing Steer" or "Pawing Bullock" would complete the family group.

The new paper, the Vista, from Decatur, Ga., comes to us bright, sparkling and cheerful, with hope and courage for the future of the little town. At last Decatur has gained one of the wishes of her heart. She has a newspaper, printed, edited, and made—as you may say—in the town and of the town. Now a railroad, some new blood and money and enterprise, and Decaturites are fixed.

Remember Arbor Day.

"Arbor Day" comes this year on the 19th day of April, and the State Board of Agriculture offer a premium for the greatest number of trees planted on that day, as follows:

- For all varieties fruit and forest trees, \$50.00
Greatest No. hard wood, \$25.00
" " Cuttings, \$10.00
" " trees planted by one man during April, \$25.00

Remember Arbor Day.

The Co. Organization bill passed last Legislature may be a wise one, and perhaps is needed in older and more thickly settled countries than ours. At all events it may do no harm to have such a statute on the books for future use, and we hope that now, during these hard times, when money is so scarce and men are in debt, when taxes are already overburdened, Cass County, at least, needs none of it. All change is not always for the better.

Our experience is that no great radical change in the form of state, county or municipal government can be made without entailing additional expense on the community for the time being, at least.

New men, new books, new experiments are always the rule. Extra legal advice has to be called in, and a hundred little expenses follow such change grievous to be borne at present. In the future, with an increased population and better times, we may need this form of county government, but the HERALD, at least, most certainly would not advise it now.

From Concord.

CONCORD NEB., April 5th, 1877. EDITOR HERALD: The inhabitants of Concord and vicinity, were entertained very pleasantly last Tuesday evening, by an exhibition which was given by the Concord Literary Society in this school. Mr. E. H. Woolley, the teacher in this school, had spared no pains to make this one of the most entertaining exhibitions yet given at Concord. And every performance showed a thoroughness of preparation that was highly creditable to all parties. Space will not allow us to mention each individual performance, but a few that appeared to us to be especially meritorious, will be noticed briefly.

Mr. David Beaver rendered a declamation in a manner that we thought extremely fine. Mr. Woolley and Wm. Drummond delighted the audience with a farce, that to say the least reflected great credit on the aforesaid gentlemen. We might mention others but refrain for want of space. Suffice it to say that the audience all went away feeling that the evening had been very profitably spent. This exhibition closes the work of the literary society at Concord until next winter.

W. S. D.

The South Carolina difficulty would seem to be at last adjusted, and peacefully for the present at least. The telegraph reports give the following letters as having passed between the rival Governors:

Wm. Hampton has written the following to Chamberlain:

Sir—Having learned that you now propose to turn over to the executive chamber records and papers belonging to the executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as the most convenient to yourself.

I am, very respectfully, etc., Wm. Hampton, Governor of South Carolina.

Chamberlain replied as follows: Sir—Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my private secretary will meet such officer as you may designate at 12 meridian to-morrow at the executive chamber for the purpose indicated in your note.

Very respectfully, etc., D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina.

Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo all went Republican in the spring election. St. Louis even gives give half and half. This doesn't look much like a democratic reaction in the North. Even Henry Watterson notices this fact and asks, "Is the north demoralized politically or are we all damed fools? Yes, we guess so."

The rather long article on "Farm Villages" from Scribner's Monthly is finished this week. As the writer says the plans seem hardly practicable to alter the old settlements, and yet it might be done in many instances out west here; certainly in all the newer portions, and most certainly some of the sort sought to be borne in mind in forming and settling the various colonies that are constantly being settled on our new and unbounded prairies.

Long years ago the editor of this paper planned and dreamed of some system of farm life that would obviate the isolation of farmer's lives and bring together the families of each neighborhood for better cultivation and more rational social pleasures.

The breaking out of the war destroyed the illusion, and the great bend and better question from day to day has seemed to overshadow all other operations of late years, or else the time to do and dare which comes at least once to every man has passed.

With all our modern improvements as we call them—our great strides in mechanics and literature, we have done little for the home life of the farmer. The wits, the brains of the inventors have been exhausted to make life in cities luxurious, elegant, but the country home of the laborious and hard-worked tiller of the soil has been left to propagate its old failures and disappointments.

Farm villages in truth or in name, even, are almost unknown, and yet they are feasible, practicable, and should be made in every new township now settling up. Perhaps here is work for our Agricultural College. Let practical professors plan, and daring purchasers be found to carry out the plan of village settlement. We are sure it will turn out a happy experiment if rightly organized and administered.

TRIP NOTES.

[CONTINUED.]

Arrived at Neb. City Wednesday noon. Found streets full, business lively. Put up at the Cincinnati House, Mr. J. Strine proprietor, a most accommodating landlord, with a good stable and No. 1 hostler to attend to the comfort of any horses connected with the house. As newspaper men look each other up first, we took in the office of the Neb. City Press, found the Messrs. Brown live editors, and rushing business, had a very pleasant chat with them. We then visited the News office, where Mr. J. S. Potter does the editorial—found him a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman. The News is as well as the Press issues a daily, both lively, enterprising papers, in addition to their weeklies. We are under obligations to both for courtesies received.

Court was in session during our stay, under the able direction of Judge Board. Smith—our Georgia District Attorney, attended to his duties with marked ability, and the papers say he has made hosts of friends in the city. If we could judge from his appearance he was happy. We visited Neb. College, which is evidently in a prosperous condition, with an able corps of Professors, among which are Prof. Woodbury, Remick and Wilson. Prof. Remick kindly escorted us through the buildings and grounds, they evidently have an eye to business, and every department seems to be in a flourishing condition. Prof. Richardson kindly spent considerable time showing us around, with him and Rev. Wilson, school, we visited the Divinity School grounds and chapel, which last is an ornament to any city, built in a very substantial manner, of brick, and capable of seating a good congregation. Mr. Wilson, colored, officiates there regularly now, as the Divinity School is not in session at present, to a good congregation of colored people. Prof. Wilson officiated at the Episcopal Church, on Sunday, to a large congregation, and delivered a very interesting and instructive sermon. The choir consisted of Miss Crofton, contra, Mr. Egge, tenor and Mr. Morrison, basso, rendered the musical portion in a very pleasant and artistic manner, their fine voices mingling together beautifully. The organist, Mrs. Metcalf, shows herself an artist of a high order, handling the organ with perfect ease and in a very acceptable manner.

On invitation of Professor Bacon we visited the State School for the blind, located at Neb. City. It is a substantial brick structure 49x65, three stories high, with basement under the whole. The basement is used for wash room for the boys, and for shop where the boys make brooms, with which they supply all the surrounding country. The first story is used for school and recreation rooms—the second for music rooms, libraries, etc.—the third for sitting and other rooms for the family, and dormitories for the pupils. The kitchen is in the basement. The girls do some very nice fancy work of various kinds. A professor of music has recently become connected with the school, and has already organized a String Band of girls and boys. We had the pleasure of hearing 10 of their performance several pieces in violin, cello, piano, and double bass. They do remarkably well for the short time they have been under the Professor. Some of the young ladies play the piano and sing very well. The principal teacher is Mrs. Bishop, the accomplished daughter of Prof. Bacon, who is perfectly devoted to the poor, blind pupils, and shows unexampled patience in the performance of her arduous duties. We were shown examples of their reading and writing, personally by one of the pupils. It is really wonderful with

what readiness they read and write, of course they are confined to the pencil as they have to follow the point with the finger, and ink would blot.

Prof. Bacon is and has been blind ever since he was eleven years of age, but has organized two schools of this kind in Ill. and Iowa.

The Prof. is anxious to get more pupils, and as the State pays all expense, except for clothing, (which the friends of the pupils have to furnish at any place), it would seem that all who have children afflicted in this way would try and avail themselves of the great advantages of this beneficent institution.

The Prof. has laid out part of the 10 acres in strawberries, at no expense to the State, and has also furnished the house throughout with what furniture they were obliged to have, at his own expense. The legislature have now made an appropriation of \$1700, with which to furnish needed furniture, &c., from which nothing has been drawn so far. Prof. Bacon deserves great credit for what he has done, he has devoted his life to the teaching of the blind and seems well adapted to the business. The Institution is a very charitable one, and should be appreciated. The Professor says that only \$1400 have been paid in salaries since it opened. There are at present five teachers, Prof. and Mrs. Bacon, their son and daughter and the Prof. of Music. It is to be hoped that all our citizens who may have children afflicted with blindness, will take advantage of this Institution to provide a means of subsistence for their children, when they shall be deprived of their assistance, which they undoubtedly some time will. Pupils are not influenced in religious matters, but are allowed to attend any of the numerous churches in the city they may prefer. Sunday evening we had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting discourse by Rev. Mr. Remick, at the Episcopal Church, Mr. Remick is a very pleasant speaker, and it is a pleasure to sit under his ministrations. The choir as in the morning rendered the service in a very pleasant manner. We will say just one word for Mine Host of the House of the City of two Cms; it is if you want first class treatment give him a call when you visit Neb. City. P.

The Chicago Tribune is authority for saying that the B. & M. R. R. and U. P. have compromised matters, and the pro rata fight is abandoned on the part of the B. & M. for the present. Meanwhile the U. P. takes the freight and passengers of the B. M. & at Kearney for fair rates.

Co. Treasurer's Statement.

Annual Statement of J. C. Cammis, Treasurer of Cass Co., Neb., Showing Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasurer's Office from Oct. 31, 1875, to Oct. 31, 1876.

To the Board of Co. Commissioners: J. C. CAMMIS, TREASURER OF CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA, IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY FUNDS, OCT. 31, 1876.

STATE FUNDS.

STATE GENERAL FUND. To bal. on h'd last statement, \$ 2,639 15

To cash for taxes, fees bal. 75. 74
To amt tax collect'd for 1876, 13,250 81
To amt tax collect'd for 1875, 602 09

To amt tax collect'd for 1874, 221 99
To amt tax collect'd for 1873, 113 00

To amt tax collect'd for 1872, 2,430 00
To amt tax collect'd for 1871, 1,139 00

To amt tax collect'd for 1870, 2,430 00
To amt tax collect'd for 1869, 2,430 00

To amt tax collect'd for 1868, 2,430 00
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To amt tax collect'd for 1819, 2,430 00

To amt tax collect'd for 1818, 2,430 00
To amt tax collect'd for 1817, 2,430 00

To amt tax collect'd for 1816, 2,430 00
To amt tax collect'd for 1815, 2,430 00

SCHOOL LAND INTEREST FUND. To amt collect'd during yr 76 & 6 171 05

To amt collect'd during yr 75 & 6 171 05
By bal. overpaid last year's 13 52

To bal. on h'd last statement, 19 88
To amt collect'd during yr 76, 236 76

To amt collect'd during yr 75, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 74, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 73, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 72, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 71, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 70, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 69, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 68, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 67, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 66, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 65, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 64, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 63, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 62, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 61, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 60, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 59, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 58, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 57, 236 76
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To amt collect'd during yr 56, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 55, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 54, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 53, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 52, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 51, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 50, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 49, 236 76
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To amt collect'd during yr 48, 236 76
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To amt collect'd during yr 47, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 46, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 45, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 44, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 43, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 42, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

To amt collect'd during yr 41, 236 76
By amt S'te treat. vouchers, 226 26

TAX SALE AND REDEMPTION ACCOUNT. To amount interest received on assignments and commissions, 713 33

To amount transferred to the County General Fund, 713 33
By amount transferred to the County General Fund, 713 33

PRECINCT BOND ACCOUNT. To balance transferred to precinct bond interest account, 157 39

To amount transferred to precinct bond interest account, 157 39
By amount transferred to precinct bond interest account, 157 39

SCHOOL DIST. BOND ACCOUNT. To amt tax collected for 1876, 212 49

To amt tax collected for 1875, 212 49
By cash paid 1 1/2% coupons, 60 00

To amt tax collected for 1874, 212 49
By cash paid 1 1/2% coupons, 60 00

To amt tax collected for 1873, 212 49
By cash paid 1 1/2% coupons, 60 00

To amt tax collected for 1872, 212 49
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To amt tax collected for 1843, 212 49
By cash paid 1 1/2% coupons, 60 00

Dr. SCHENK'S STANDARD REMEDIES. The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenk's Pulmonary Symplic, Schenk's SBA Wagon Tonic, and Schenk's SBA Wagon Tonic.

The Pulmonic Symplic is the most powerful and reliable remedy for all diseases of the lungs, and is sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The SBA Wagon Tonic is a powerful and reliable remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and is sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The SBA Wagon Tonic is a powerful and reliable remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and is sold by all druggists throughout the country.