

THIS PAPER WAS FOUND ON FILE AT ALL TIMES AT C. R. L. & R. R. TICKET OFFICE, NO. 26 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO WHERE OUR FRIENDS ARE AT LIBERTY TO USE AND EXAMINE IT.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee are hereby called to meet at the Commercial Hotel, in Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 30th day of July, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the same.

JAMES W. DAVES, Chairman.

OMAHA is to be supplied with water by the Holly Water Works.

The Chicago Stockman says a few Angora Goats added to a flock of sheep will keep all dogs off. They butt Mr. Dog to death in no time.

A Boston Newspaper said in derision, "there was no trouble to raise the wind out west" and the next day a terrible storm shook old Boston to the core.

The Lincoln Globe says the colored people sitting round their preacher Sunday night resembled the picture of Wm. Penn making a treaty with the Indians.

It seems some thieves went through Geo. Mayfield's store at Greenwood, Monday night, and to-day they brought down a man named John Miller, as an accomplice of three-fingered Jack, who they supposed did the robbing. There being no proof however, the Sheriff was forced to release him.

The Omaha Herald comes out in a new dress of Brevier and a new head, both of which we think very tasty and much more suitable for a Metropolitan Journal.

It has some sensible words of kindness on the suffering of the colored people too; if it does credit to our editorial on the same to the Neb. City Press Cor.

The New Bridge.

Running across Capt. Morrison, contractor for the new R. R. bridge the other day, we ascertained a few facts about our new bridge, and as there have been all sorts of statements in regard to the matter we give the length of span and kind of bridge it really is intended to be. First then: It is a high bridge, 50 ft. above the water, and not a low, or draw bridge as at first talked of. It will cross very nearly at the foot of the stairs to the present engineer's house. The grade will run through the bank or bluff there and come out on the main track again near where the old mill stands.

There will be two 350 feet iron spans on stone piers, sunk by pneumatic process. On the low side to reach the bridge grade there will be three spans of iron viaduct instead of a long fill. It will be when completed one of the best, safest and most economical R. R. bridges on the Missouri, and this is not boasting, because the Engineers and Contractors are men of great experience and can and unquestionably will profit by the mistakes made in other bridges across the Muddy and can improve on their good points.

On the Nebraska bluff 110 feet above the water stands the engineer's and draughtsman's house. It is reached (from the front) by 137 stairs in three tiers. In addition to this office a building or buildings for quarters for men and officers is to be built.

The management mean business and the work will be pushed to its utmost capacity. The bridge at Plattsmouth has become a fact and not mere gossip any longer. Vice-It!

The Berkshire Bulletin has some remark about feeding hogs that may interest our farmers:

Diseases of swine, like diseases common to other domestic animals, become more prevalent as we increase their number and production. The causes of disease, although various, are in the majority of cases the result of inattention and neglect. During the past few years of our country's improvement little was known of "hog cholera." This was because of the limited number of hogs, and the varied and extensive range of pasture, exercise and diet which they enjoyed. As the country became more thickly settled and better cultivated, the range allotted to hogs was necessarily compassed, and their food restricted to the sameness of diet, viz: corn. Improvement in the breeds of hogs does not induce more sensitive and delicate constitution. On the contrary, it has been proven that those hogs that are finely bred, and well kept, are more exempt from the ravages of disease. By being "well kept" is meant that they have a variety of clean food, pure water, and all the exercise they will relish. "Road pasturing" subjects swine to much privation in food or water, or in both; and should the water be restricted, and any putrid refuse or stagnant water, they will eat or drink with avidity; or finding a weak fence, will break into a field of grain and eat the same, and catch fever, and all diseases accompanied with fever are more or less contagious. A serious cause of hog cholera is the result of stock raising, and hogs to "follow cattle." This practice must be severely condemned if we expect to raise healthy hogs and eat palatable pork; for substituting the unwholesome corn in the excrement of the cattle, they not only inhale but eat the fecal impurities which pass from the bowels of cattle. Swine should not be restricted from enjoying and exercising their fond propensity for rooting. To ring hogs' noses may keep our pasture smooth, but will no doubt be disastrous to the general welfare of our porkers. The soil is full of insects and worms, particularly earthworms, grub-worms, and cutworms, which the hogs will persistently hunt and devour if allowed to root, thereby benefiting the farm whilst obtaining food most necessary to their welfare.

The Exodus People.

We were informed by Chaplain Wright that 10 of the colored people across the river were sent to Council Bluffs, and see by the Bee that 30 are needed at Denison, Iowa. The rest were sent to Neb. City Monday, where at last accounts they had not been allowed to cross the river. Of those who crossed here, all have found work in country or city. W. B. Porter took two out to his farm, and is satisfied with them. At least a dozen applications have been made at this office for information, or orders to send either a man or woman along to people in the country. Good women, who can and will do housework, are most in demand; and we are satisfied we could have absorbed 50 or more laborers and never known where they went to.

We need this labor; Nebraska needs it, and can use, and to advantage, a large amount of just such material, but we still maintain that these small river towns are not the place from which to distribute best. We are not accessible on all sides; everything floats up(?) the Missouri,--that is, we catch all sorts of comers and goers, and are generally overburdened with a certain sort of cheap labor.

These colored people should be colonized on the prairie, and distributed along the railroad lines. In this particular case, Plattsmouth was peculiarly situated. These people were in Mills Co., not over here. Our officials, however willingly they may have aided individually (and our Mayor and others did) as public officers liable to cause distribution of public funds, for all parties, those who favor and those who bitterly oppose all colored labor, they had no right to induce these people to cross nor offer prospects of pay and employment. They did just right. To the community the request, the knowledge that these poor people were left within our reach, as it were, came suddenly that but few resolute and prompt men were ready to act. We are proud of these men, we feel that under the circumstances Plattsmouth did her duty. We have heard of no other place that did more or raised as much. We did not ship them to Neb. City to get rid of them at all, as we understand has been charged; they were not ours to ship. We raised money to feed them and to help pay fares (with Mills Co. afterwards) to such places as it was reported they were needed and could be used. Nebraska City was one of these. A colored preacher from there asked for them and in fact it was stated they were intended for there and not here.

In answer to the snarl (from a few) that are republicans and republicans ought to take care of them; we answer proudly we can and will; we should be ashamed of a party, and scorn to belong to it that had so little manhood, so little honor, and so little human kindness as to let any poor beings, black or white, Democrat or Republican, suffer for food, clothing, or work, when aid could be afforded, no matter how unwisely they may have left their homes, nor what nor who might be to blame originally, for the cause of the trouble. They are here, they have asked us for life, liberty, and a chance to work, and no man, fit for citizenship in a free country, can refuse them this aid and chance.

We note with pleasure too, the way our preacher friends come to the front in this case. Our own Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Fisher, a colored preacher from Neb. City, and one from Council Bluffs, all interested themselves manfully, in the cause of justice and humanity.

Again we are led to remark if the advent of 163 people, mostly woman and children, could throw 3000 people into as much of a flurry as these did our people, cause as wide a divergence of opinion and as many unwise and foolish suggestions, simply because it threatened temporarily to force a readjustment of our labor forces, a slight temporary hardship, what must it have been down south where their whole labor system had to be re-organized after the war, and where the different elements have not yet found their level--causing at this day this exodus as the result of so great a disturbance of social forces.

If the colored people have suffered in this ordeal what must the whites (with greater capacity to suffer) not have endured. We never felt so lonely as to all the faults of our southern brethren as with this great fact before our very door.

This yellow fever has broken out again at Memphis, but so far that seems the only city affected. On Monday thirty-six cases were reported to the board of health, and the exodus from the city became general. Seven cases were reported Tuesday. Fifteen hundred tents and rations have been forwarded by the Secretary of War. The Howard Association held a meeting and made arrangements to provide what nurses might be needed, but will not begin further operations unless the need becomes more pressing.

It does not seem possible that any public print in the United States could publish such stuff as this, and yet, if our exchanges can be believed the "Okolona States" is full of such stuff; Just read it ye who take pride in the nation.

There is no necessity for any State having a State flag. The star-spangled, &c., is ample enough to cover the whole Union--Republican paper. Then have!

If any more flags in this country must be furled forever it will be the stars and stripes. Yes sir! that flag will be torn into a thousand shreds tatters and spit upon by the patriotic people before they will permit a traitor hand to touch one of the bright banners that float over their free, sovereign and separate Commonwealt--Okolona States Democratic Paper.

Our Temperance Column.

EDITED BY THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"For God, and Honor, and Native Land."

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 2, I. O. G. T. Regular meetings at Good Templars' Hall every Wednesday evening. WOODLEY, W. C. T. VIOLA V. BARNES, Sec'y.

PLATTSMOUTH TEMPLE OF HONOR and TEMPERANCE, No. 14--Regular meetings Saturday evening in Hall in Fitzgerald's block. J. F. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

PLATTSMOUTH END HIBBON CLUB--Regular meeting on Monday evening of each week. H. M. BUSHNELL, Sec'y.

THE READING ROOM--Open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon and evening of each week. Front room over F. S. White's store.

PLATTSMOUTH W. C. T. U. will meet every alternate Thursday at 8 o'clock. Reading Room, unless other notice is given in this column. Mrs. H. M. Wiers, President. Mrs. R. L. Dyer, Secretary.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE OF JUVENILE TEMPLARS will meet every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Good Templars' Hall. Mrs. A. SCHLAGEL, Superintendent.

The W. C. T. U. will meet this evening (Thursday) at 8 o'clock, in the Reading Room. The President desires the presence of all members so far as possible, to discuss important business.

We are glad to chronicle the advance of the liquor license from \$200 to \$500, though we regret that nine saloons were licensed for one year before the ordinance was introduced, and the tenth receives license before it takes effect. With one drinking place to perhaps every two hundred and fifty persons the supply will probably be equal to the demand. Still, it sounds more creditable abroad to report our license at \$500.

While so many of our good citizens are apparently indifferent to the baleful influence exerted by the liquor traffic in our midst, it is refreshing to learn that the injury resulting from it to our material interests, has not escaped the notice of the managers of the B. & M. R. R., who have on more than one occasion, earnestly protested against the extent to which our city is given up to the business of drunkard making. This company is the principal creditor of the city, and desires to see our authorities adopt such a policy as will give us permanent growth and prosperity.

We now learn that the bridge authorities, after a survey of our town, and an enumeration of the saloons therein, considered that such abundant liquor privileges would be prejudicial to their interests in working a large force; and that they were only prepared from establishing their boarding houses and other buildings on the Iowa side, by the assurance of our worthy Mayor that an increased license, already contemplated, and a rigid enforcement of existing ordinances should limit the sale as much as possible. The removal of headquarters for five hundred men to the eastern bank, would certainly have been a loss to Plattsmouth, but if the effect had been to arouse our citizens generally to a knowledge of how this traffic is considered in a purely business point of view we feel it could scarcely have been looked upon as a calamity.

Two Pictures. Look on this picture of New York, with eight thousand saloons, and then on this of Edwards Co., Ill., without one.

The criminal record of the past few days has been extraordinary in their ghastliness. The list was not complete, it seems, with the three homicides reported on Saturday--the murder of Mr. Seymour by some unknown hand, the killing of Sisk by Rawlinson, and the brutal stabbing of O'Connell by Nichols at Nyack. Still another murder was committed on the evening of the Fourth, a Canadian laborer besting his wife with such brutal violence that she died; and the next morning another drunken husband shot his wife twice and was only prevented from attaining the distinction of a wife-killer by the timely interference of a butcher's boy. Add to these the attempted assassination of a young man by his brother, and the stabbing at Elm Park on Staten Island, which may prove fatal, and it will be seen that the total of crime is a dreadful one. Like many such acts, some of these have a side which is at once absurd and horrible--the triviality of the provocation out of which they grow.

The quarrel which ended with the shooting of Sisk began with a dispute over the propriety of disturbing the silence of night with Fourth of July salutes; the murder of O'Connell grew out of a dispute over a cigar, though there was an old enmity between the men; and Brown, the Canadian, killed his wife, probably without really intending to do so, because she would not get him his supper.

Weighing these facts with the profusion of sordid crimes, like the Hull murder, from which Cox reaped about the equivalent of a week's wages, or the Fifth-avenue diamond robbery of some months ago, which brought in the robber exactly \$18 in money and a twenty-year's sentence, the old truth is illustrated that crime is the least profitable of all the professions. A much more useful lesson, probably, to be learned is the fact that drunkenness is the direct cause of every one of the violent deeds of the past three days, except the Seymour murder, of which we know nothing. They remind us sharply that this great evil is far from being conquered.--N. Y. Tribune.

DOES TEMPERANCE PAY?

In the following significant fact lately submitted by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Edwards County, Illinois, the economy of temperance is strikingly illustrated: "There has not been a licensed saloon in this county for over twenty-five years. During that time our jail has not averaged an occupant. This county never sent but one person to the penitentiary, and that man was sent up for killing his wife while drunk. Our taxes are 32 per cent. lower than they are in adjoining counties where saloons are licensed. Our people are prosperous, peaceable, and sober. No one has been arrested for anything except near Grayville, a licensed town of White County near our border. The different terms of our Circuit Court occupy three or four days each year, and then the dockets are cleared. Our people are so well satisfied with the present state of things that a very large majority of them would bitterly oppose any effort made in favor of license under any circumstances."--Temp. Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rock Bluffs Notes.

DEAR HERALD:--Since "Phlander Doesticks" and "Sam Slick" have given you a brief description of the present state of this flourishing town, with regard to Jimsons, mustard and others, I beg leave to tell you how the Dog-fennel, &c., are progressing. Dog-fennel in full bloom, promising a plentiful crop. Wheat, nearly all harvested, some slightly injured by the chinch-bug. Corn needs rain badly. By the parade here a very little excitement here a few evenings ago. A couple of young ladies, one of this place, the other living in the country, had what might be termed a wool-pulling. Mr. M. O. Alley, being somewhat courageous and always willing to lend assistance where it is most needed, persuaded one of the parties to go home. So ended the "fight."

However Mr. Editor, we would be pleased to have you come down and pay us a visit here, while a little excitement here a few evenings ago. A couple of young ladies, one of this place, the other living in the country, had what might be termed a wool-pulling. Mr. M. O. Alley, being somewhat courageous and always willing to lend assistance where it is most needed, persuaded one of the parties to go home. So ended the "fight."

When they get mad at people in Saratoga they besmear their houses with ink.

Distribution of Funds for Colored Refugees.

PLATTSMOUTH, July 21st, 79.

ED. HERALD:--The good people of our goodly city raised by subscription, in sums ranging from ten cents to four dollars, the sum of forty-nine dollars, for the purpose of purchasing provisions for the colored people at East Plattsmouth, and to provide transportation for them to Nebraska City or to any other point they might select. At the request of the subscribers, I disbursed the money as follows, taking vouchers for the same: For provisions \$14 00 For transportation for 30 persons to Council Bluffs 6 00 Paid to supervisor of Mills Co Iowa, toward transportation of the remainder of them... 29 00

I gave to this work three days of hard toil in the name of the Master who has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me." A. WRIGHT.

An open letter to the Rev. B. G. Watson, Kansas City, Mo., July 21st, 79. I received one despatch and two people from you last week in reference to colored people left, unwarrantedly, as I think, by you at East Plattsmouth, Iowa. I ask you the following questions:

If these people wished to stop at East Nebraska City, as I understand from them that they did, and that was their destination when they left Kansas City, why were they brought and left at East Plattsmouth, where there are no people to supply their wants?

If they were to be left at East Plattsmouth why did you not notify the authorities of Mills county, Iowa, so that they might care for them? They knew nothing of their presence at that point until informed by the citizens of Plattsmouth.

If it was your intention to land them in our city, why did you not come on in advance and make preparation for them? Why did you leave them in their destitution, only furnishing two hundred and fifty pounds of Indian meal for one hundred and sixty-five persons? Is this according to the bill of fare furnished for your table at Kansas City, Mo?

In conclusion, permit me to say that while I sympathize deeply with these poor people you must excuse me from acting as your agent in another case of this kind, as at my age, with the oppressive heat, I am not able to assume the responsibility. Yours truly, A. WRIGHT, Chaplain U. S. A.

Party Fealty.

The policy pursued by President Hayes for eighteen months after his inauguration, was reluctantly acquiesced in by the great majority of the republican party of the nation. While there was some dissent, the acquiescence should be held out to their erring brethren of the S. South, they were convinced by former declarations and acts of the ruling class in the south, that the good offices of the President would be in vain. Time has proven these declarations to be true as holy writ. The spirit of retaliation shown the party by the President was accepted by it as a surrender of the time-honored principles of the Republican party, and the arrogance of the southern party, and was worse than to arouse the lake-warm spirit in the breast of timid Republicans to the danger that threatens the Republic.

During the past few years many good Republicans have been driven from the party, they are by all the laws of the Republic party--its doctrine, tenets, and continued supremacy, and it would be hard to tell to what political party they are now aligned. Their love for the national emblem marks them at once as belonging to the Republican party. Though they may not endorse every act or policy of the party, they are by all the laws of consanguinity Republican to the core. To such the present attitude of the democratic party should cause them to step out from the cloud in which they have been enshrouded, and take strong ground in defence of the time honored principles of the Republican party, they are by all the laws of the Republic party--its doctrine, tenets, and continued supremacy, and it would be hard to tell to what political party they are now aligned.

Plattsmouth better look a leedle oodt, for some of these fine mornings she may see the county seat on wheels on its way to South Bend.

Don't let Louisville or Weeping Water know anything about this county seat business; they feel bad enough now.

Mr. Stout, of Lincoln, has purchased the stone quarry in Sarpy county, opposite this place, and contemplates working them extensively.

That man at South Bend gets his letters now O. K. Smoke all the same. It tells the P. M.

Shook Rush Fellows by the hand this morning. Always welcome to South Bend, Rash; good boy.

Mr. Constable Stout's right hand man is in town.

Collins, civil engineer of the B. & M., is here to superintend the construction of the bridge.

I will close by giving you the markets: Corn 19@20; oats, 15@20; wheat, 70@75; 50c offered for new. Barley, 10@12; 25@30; 50c offered for new. No. 2 hogs, 2.00@2.10; butter, 3@10c; eggs 7c per doz; chickens, 2.30@2.75 per doz. GAITLEY.

From Avoca.

JULY 19, 1879.

EDITOR HERALD:--Too busy a time for writing lately. A little spare time enables me to pen a few notes. Harvest is in full course. All are busy and in a great hurry, notwithstanding the old adage that "A good farmer is never in hurry."

What is far better than any supped it could be. Oats fine and heavy. Barley light. Those who were behind time with their barley seeding had the laugh this year. Weather threatening but little rain. "Little wool lots o' crop."

I notice the trees in orchards about here have many limbs withered and dead. We have not been troubled with the locust and I think it was caused by the great heat of the sun too soon after a shower. Examination reveals no defect in the branch. Growth was very rapid in the trees during the wet weather.

A Sunday School has been started in the next District West, The Avoca Union S. S. Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Sup. Attendance between 35 and 40. Hot weather don't affect us any more. How do the rest of you as salamanders? AVOCA KATCHUM.

Weeping Water Items.

Crops are looking fine, small grain is nearly all stacked and farmers are happy. Business has been rather quiet of late, but no doubt will soon brighten. Dan Johnson is going to Blair to run a Mill. Dan will be missed by the sporting class very much.

Some of our people have been to Plattsmouth trying to secure some of the negroes that have been sent there. We have not heard how they succeeded. If they get them they will no doubt pay for the trouble, as the wages will of course be low, and will therefore be an object to parties wishing them.

Our school closed on Friday last, after a very successful term. We shall miss Mr. Odell very much indeed, and hope he will come again and settle down among us.

Chase & Co., we believe have succeeded very well in the hardware business, and we understand, will have a tinner to work for them soon, which will also help their business.

Mrs. Jenks' house is about being completed, and makes quite a pretty appearance. Mr. Detwiler, sen., of Omaha, is visiting his daughter. He looks as rugged as ever.

Fred. Clinton seems to be doing well in the mill. Guess Fred. means business. Butler's and Crippen's houses are both vacant. Think they must be in bad condition, or they would not remain vacant so long. INTER NOS.

South Bend Notes.

ED. HERALD:--I will send you a few items from our burg: Trade has been dull, by reason of the farmers being busy taking care of their immense crops of small grain.

South Bend has a grain company. They are making arrangements to put in a power and dump; also, intend to add 40 feet to the warehouse of J. and H. J. Straight; they having purchased it.

C. H. Pinkham has raised his warehouse, and we understand, intends to put in steam power and a dump. Everybody is making arrangements to celebrate the completion of our bridge. Mr. Reams, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is here with a force of hands, and acts as if he meant business. He is the foreman of Wise & Boice, of that city, bridge builders. The sound of the saw and hammer are heard on all sides, new buildings going up and old ones enlarged; there is a demand for mechanics.

Mr. Moffat, of Clear Creek, master mechanic, is here with a force of hands building Mr. Hoyt's restaurant. We saw the smiling countenance of W. L. Wells on our streets, Saturday. We had a fine shower this morning, which was good for the corn, bad for the wheat and oats; barley mostly stacked.

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Don't Forget It We are Ready For Business.

Plenty of New Goods, AND WONDERFUL LOW PRICES TO SUPPLY The increasing demand of our trade, we have Bought an Unusually Large Stock OF DRY GOODS NOTIONS & HOSIERY, Hats & Caps, GROCERIES, ETC.

Before you spend your money, give us an opportunity to show you our GOODS AND PRICES. MALDANER & HERRMANN, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

EMPIRE STORE! has once more "come back" to Guthman & Weckbach, who are, on and after this date sole proprietors.

NEW GOODS, ELEGANT STYLES. BARGAINS. DRY AND FANCY GOODS and GROCERIES.

Wholesale and Retail, at prices to suit the times. LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Delaines, &c. Calicos, from 12 to 16 Yards for \$1.00. Muslins, from 6 cts. a yard upward.

BEDSPREADS! The finest stock of White Bedspreads ever brought to the City. Buell's Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Cottonades in full Stock.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. We desire to see all our old patrons back and want to hold as many of the present ones as we can.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF P. O. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Benison's Caprine Parasol Plasters, SEABURY & JOHNSON, Prop's, 21 Platt St., N. Y.

\$10 to \$1000 makes fortunes every month. Look for explanation in our circulars. BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Please write for large II, RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

A Great Offer! ORGANS \$30 upwards; not used a year, good as new, warranted. New Pianos and Organs at extraordinary low prices for cash. Catalogues mailed. J. H. TRER, Act. 46 East 14th St., N. Y., P. O. Box 323.

\$1200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested. Official Reports and Information free. Like profits weekly on \$1000. Admire, Foster Wight & Co., Bankers, 25 Wall St., N. Y.

NEW RICH BLOOD! Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be assured to secure relief what a thing is possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

Chicago Medical College. Twenty-first Annual Session begins Sept. 20th. Graded course of instruction. Physiological laboratory established. Students actually abundant. Seats numbered and secured by deposit of \$5. Practitioners course through April 1st. For names of students, send for circulars. Prof. J. H. HOLLISTER, 71 Randolph St., Chicago.

PLATTSMOUTH Clothing House! C. G. HEROLD, - Proprietor.