OUTH HERALD

HED EVERY THURSDAY

—BY—

ttsmouth Herald Publishing Co

TERMS.

Copy, six months.....$1 00
Copy, one year.....2 00
ertising rates according to space, time and
ation made known on application.
tered at the Post Office, Plattsmouth,
, as Second Class matter.

. M. Bushnell, | Editor.

LATTSMOUTH, JAN. 25, 1883

THE editor of the Tekamah Burton n is either a fool or a knave or both. is the father of one of the most seless and contemptable articles t ever disgraced Nebraska journal m, which appears in his last issue, l which had for its subject Mr. Nye the Omaha Republican. The peo of the state recognize Mr. Nye one of the brightest and brain editors that ever took his station Nebraska journalists and a ma lliant as a thinker and original as iter. The maudlin attempt of the rtonian to decry him through a sys of vicious falachoods is to be con ned and this paper would feel itself glect in duty if it did not denounce political mountebank who, by his n words of mouth, shows the dis ace he is to the profession.

SENATOR DUNPHY, in the state sen e, has introduced a bill providing the publication of the laws passed the legislature, in one newspaper in ch county. The bill has passed its ond reading and is now in the nds of the committee on printing large number of states have their ws from session to session published, New York among the number, and not state that has this system has ever bolished it. This fact alone is a guar ntee to the legislature that the pub cation of the laws of a state as passed from time to time is a wise meas re, and one that the people endorse. norance of law to reading men be omes, by this, almost impossible, and knowledge of new laws and change s they take place, is placed before the eople to both decrease legislation and lace the knowledge before them wit out compelling them to purchase through consultation. It is to be hope that the attention of the senate an ouse may be given this measure and he HERALD hopes the Cass county elegation will see their way clear to s support.

IT is an old saying that misfortunes never come singly, and it seems to be ully proven by the records of calami ies the world over, which have oc urred the present month. The burn g of the Newhall house, Milwaukee, with its frightful loss of life, the vic ims numbering some eighty, was losely followed by the announce ent of the Russian holacust in a reat circus, wherein two hundred erished in the flames. Later we ave the announcement of the rail oad catastrophe on the Southern Pa ific, in which an express train at the p of a grade broke loose from the gine, and ran backward at a fright ful speed until it wrecked itself; five aches being heaped up together and urned to cinders nearly thirty per ons perishing in the wreck and ome flames. On the same day the ews came from Germany of the col sion of the Cimbria with the steam r Sultan, the Cimbria sinking almost mediately with five hundred souls board, over four hundred of whom ound a watery grave. Aside from ese great misfortunes has been the ual number of minor accidents and asstrophes through the month all of hich if summed up, would make month's record of violent deaths ost appalling, and one which has t been equaled for years

A FELLOW by the name of Sherman rites from Lincoln to the Platts outh Journal to say that—"Even Mr. Morton felt constrained apologize for the Herald's course, in a public conference." Fellow Sherman is undoubtedly ar. Mr. Morton never apologizes r the Herald. He has no occasion apologize for the Herald. Mr. Mor n is not in any way responsible for hat the Herald says. The Platts outh fellow lies. Mr. Morton has ever been "constrained" to apologize r the Herald, "in a public confer ce," or elsewhere. Not until Mr. orton himself shall say that he ever sulted the Herald by apologizing for will we believe that he ever did any ing of the kind.—Omaha Herald.

To this have we come that our high esteemed contemporary who voiced r. Miller's falsehood for six months, d gave publicity to all his reckless atements to that fraud hunt, is now turn denounced as a liar and de eaned with the sobriquet of "fellow." e would judge from a casual glance the above that there wasn't any re arkable amount of love lost between e two just at the present writing, d that all the taffy exchanged here fore was a sort of blind pool to de ive the public. The old saying that, When rogues fall out honest men get eir dues," comes very vividly to ind, and if our two esteemed and af ctionate brethern continue this with h spirit and unction and do not ex rcise more judgment and less temper, ey will tell too much plain truth out each other which will show up at side of them which they have pt turned from the public, and some ople who have stood their abuse will e exonerated out of their own mouths. our democratic friends and neigh rs have any regard for their records ey will at once swallow their wrath d embrace again.

AN important section has been in porated in the new tariff bill by e ways and means committee, pro ding for the right of appeal from de sions of local custom officers, either the secretary of the treasury or the urt of claims. This will change the toerat of the custom house from e court of last resort to a depart ent officer where he belongs.

THE Alexandria News helps itself editorials from its exchanges with t any sign of credit. It is a reckless bit that will necessarily have to be ended before the proprietors of such ess can assume the title of editors require the dignity worthy the pro ssion.

TWO or Saline county's legislative legation are former residents of Cass ho have gone west and grown up th the country.

THE state senate has been wrestling valliantly, the greater part of the time lately, with the question of voting themselves a dozen or so newspapers daily and we believe have succeedid in adopting such a measure, the house having done the same during the commencement days of the session. The HERALD believes that time worn question and practise is a fourth rate petty fraud anyway, one that does not present significance enough to be denominated a fraud, but which possesses all the qualities that go to make up such institutions. One of the arguments made in advocating this measure was that it gave members papers to send to their constituents, and through which medium they would know what was being done. The absurdity of this plea is very apparent. Senators representing a constituency of fifteen to twenty thousand can furnish a very valuable amount of information to their constituency through five or ten papers a day. The proposition itself is imbecile. There is still another reason why papers are voted so lavishly to themselves by the members, and it is with no pride that we mention it; that reason is that it is a poor quality of sop thrown to the newspapers themselves. The state pays for the papers taken and it is greeted by some newspapers as a financial favor to them. The Nebraska City Press is an illustration of this, that paper stating that over one hundred copies of it were taken in the house; and speaking of it garrulously, and with much gusto. Why was there such a demand for that paper? Had the members just discovered that they could not eat three meals a day and elect a United States senator without it? Not at all; the members had simply voted themselves a lot of papers they did not want and for which they had no use and so they filled out the list, and whosoever wanted the pittance of droppings had enough to solicit members to take their paper secured them without trouble. This paper builds up its subscription list through no such "dim dam" process as that. The HERALD is printed for its subscribers who want it and pay for it and not to secure any portion large or small of a voted list from the legislature and the perquisite payment therefore. Other papers can adopt their own course, but as for us, we believe the system on the part of the legislature is pernicious; we condemned it two years ago, we condemn it now, and we shall do the same two years in the future.

How great an influence one man can have over the life and destinies of a nation is illustrated in the death of M. Gambetta. The master mind of the present third republic in France, Gambetta, ever since he proclaimed the republic in the days of war and siege in Paris in 1871 has been prominent in the nation's politics, and the man who has held the sea of French politics from storm and turmoil, and built the republic in its strength and stableness.

Others have held the foremost positions in the French republic in name, but it was Gambetta who named Thiers, and it was Gambetta who said to Mc Mahon, "This do or resign," and the followers of Gambetta placed M. Grevy in his present position. So thoroughly republican and progressive has France been in the last ten years that Americans have, may concluded, that the French republic was so firmly established and so much loved by the French people themselves that danger from Imperialism, Anarchy, Communism and dissentions was far removed. The simple fact of the death of one man shows the people differently. Gambetta was scarcely in his last resting place before scores of the Bonaparts issued manifesto's declaring the republic a failure. An organization numbering many thousands is discovered in the west of France having for its purpose the overthrow of the republic, and Nihilistic circles are found in open session in Paris. A changeable people susceptible to public clamor may possess the necessary stability to coerce the attempt at the life of the present French government, and France and the republic may have leaders who can secure and hold the confidence of the people, and weather the cloudy days that follow the death of their greatest leader. This country above all others will hope this may be the result.

THE Omaha Bee says that "Joe Millard is busy at work buying his way toward the United States senate." He evidently has not purchased the editor of the Bee, and that he has not done so is pretty good evidence that he has not purchased anybody. The hue and cry that we always hear against every public man who does not bow to the dictation of Rosewater has long since lost its terrors. In fact it has got so that a man is looked upon with suspicion who has his friendship.—Dakota City Eagle.

REPRESENTATIVE HALL's bill which makes it a crime and misdemenor for any man to let cattle having infectious diseases run at large, in the state, passed its second reading last Saturday and was recommended to pass. The bill will receive no opposition in the senate.

THE lobby at Lincoln should turn their attention to Governor Dawes and solicit the appointment of their favorite candidate, as the legislature has made progress backward and has no visible appearance of ever electing.

THE state senate has a committee, the members of which are earning their three dollars a day by investigation and inquiries into the salaries of private citizens. It is a mighty good thing that the tool killer is widely distributed this winter.

THE prohibitory law in Iowa was declared unconstitutional, but the majority that passed the measure will not give it up or elect a Democratic governor over it They are made of sterner stuff over the river than the average Kansas man.

THE HERALD wishes to correct the Inter Ocean. John M. Thayer has a personal reputation both as a soldier and statesman.

THE Nebraska Press association meets in Lincoln to-day, and the capacity of Lincoln taverns receives a final test.

THE Cobden club is still for Mr. Morton.

A Sick Statesman.

We herewith send our tenderest feelings of sympathy to the sick statesman of Arbor Lodge, Otoe county Nebraska. We are sorry for Mr. Morton. The result of yesterday's ballot for United States senator develops the fact that his boom and that of our friend Gen. O'Brien were twins. They began life together, and they repose in the silent grave side by side. They were little fellows. They did not have long to stay. There was not breath enough in the world for them. They have gone where the boomer gathereth his own boom to him and is content.

The anti-Morton movement among the democrats of the legislature is about as mean, sneaking and ungrateful an affair as has ever been exhibited in Nebraska. If it had not been for Morton and the campaign he made, there would not probably have been enough democrats in the legislature to hold a caucus To begin with, he got Prof. Perry to come to Nebraska. The professor is an unmitigated old liar, but he came, and gave a pretty good start to the democratic campaign. Then Morton got the convention together, made the most widespread, windy and fearful democratic platform that was ever enunciated, and was nominated for governor He conducted what we were assured was an excellent campaign on the stump. He told Prof. Perry's ridiculous fabrications, and assured everybody that various democratic candidates would be counted in whether they were elected or not.

After the election Morton still kicked. Appointed foreman of the U. S. grand jury, he tried to turn that institution into a democratic returning board. He got the Fremont Herald to act as secretary of the jury, and the Omaha Herald was made the official organ for the publication of secret testimony, democratic lies told in the jury-room, etc. The government footed the bills, after having secured the information that Valentine was elected in the Third district and that surveyor general Geo. S. Smith had always been a reputable officer.

Some time after the adjournment of the grand jury, Morton went to the farmer's convention at Chicago and delivered his stump speech in favor of free trade.

Now, after all this, to see the democrats turn around and vote for a man like Boyd, who never was a statesman in all his life, almost breaks our heart. Talk about the ingratitude of republics!—the ingratitude of democrats beats the devil. The man who smites the hand that feeds him is a paragon of gratefulness compared with the Nebraska democrat. If we were Morton we would swear off being a democratic leader. We would let somebody else write the platform, make the speeches and run the grand juries and the newspapers. We would stay at home and raise hogs ship them to Omaha and trade them to mayor Boyd for nothing.—O. Republican.

The Senatorial Contest.

Friday's ballot last week in the senatorial contest remained practically the same as Thursday's and on Saturday the ballot was noted chiefly for the democratic abandoment of J. Sterlin Morton. Saturday's ballot resulted as follows:

The joint convention convened at 12 noon, took one ballot and then adjourned until Monday at 12. The house also adjourned to meet at the same time. The vote was as follows; Morton 5, Millard 15, Manderson 5, Conner 3, Crounse 2, Cowin 13, Brown 10, Saunders 13, Stickle 9, Savage 5, Lake 2, Boyd 5, Ashby 13, Thayer 15, Dorsey 2, Livingston 4, Platte 1, Yifquin 1, Weaver 1, North 1, Munger 1, Kennedy 1, Ewing 1.

The vote on Monday for Senator showed but little change from Saturday's, and showed that over Sunday no arrangements had been made for a coming together of the belligerants. The vote showed simply concentration on the part of the Anti-monopolists and Democrats upon their favorites:

Stickel 19, Boyd 19, Millard 16, Thayer 16, Saunders 13, Cowin 12, Manderson 8, Brown 5, Morton 4, Connor 3, Baker 3, Savage 2, Dorsey 2, Crounse 2, Lake 2, Draper 2, Weaver, Munger, Hollman, Michael, 1 each.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Millard 16, Thayer 16, Saunders 10, Cowin 11, Manderson 8, Weaver 1, Lake 2, Dorsey 2, Michael 1, Boyd 19, Brown 5, Savage 2, Morton 4, Draper 2, Hunger 1, Holiman 1, Barker 3, Stickel 19, Connor 3, Crounse 2.

Tuesday's ballot—Boyd 32, Connor 22, Millard 16, Thayer 14, Saunders 13, Cowin 13, Manderson 8, Dorsey 2, Crounse 2, Lake 2, Morton 4, Weaver 1, Dye 1, Stickel 1, Savage 1—132

EVERY day of late before the joint ballot has been taken in the legislature, some member has offered resolutions of an amuseing nature, D. S. Draper, of this county, offered one of the best ones yet, which was as follows:

WHEREAS, The election of a U. S. senator is progressing as rapidly as possible, and

WHEREAS, If it had not been for their presence we should have decided this matter long ago, therefore be it

Resolved, That the revenue collectors, postmasters, Indian traders, land officers, postoffice inspectors, U. S. Marshals, and all other lobyists be dismissed until it become necessary to elect the next U. S. senator.

The resolution was discussed and ruled out of order.

PLATTSMOUTH wants milling interests, additional manufacturing institutions, gas for illumination, and other improvements of note that will never be secured without the asking.

THE thermometer marked sixteen below zero last Saturday and Mr. Morton's boom for the United States senator collapsed, his total vote being five. It was a very cold day.

THERE has been a steady increase in the provision trade in this city the past week, caused by the influx of lobbyists who have found their way home from Lincoln.

THE Plattsmouth Journal should republish the Omaha Herald's present remarks upon itself, as a new years story. It's very interesting reading, you know

DR. LIVINGSTON'S senatorial boom was a hearty one on the part of his supporters and the General has a host of friends in Plattsmouth who endorsed it.

MR. PENDLETON, of Ohio, is a democrat, and he has taken his party, which has been clamoring, ever since it was popular to clamor for civil service reform, at its word, and a year ago introduced his civil service reform bill. Before the election, and when the average democrat thought the bill would never pass anyway, the whole party clamored for civil service reform and pointed to Mr. Pendleton and his bill as an illustration of their earnestness, and what the party was trying to do for the country and what they would do if they had an opportunity. The clamor helped them some and Mr. Pendleton thought he had the entire democratic party to assist him in passing the bill and carrying out the reform; people even went so far as to name Mr. Pendleton as the modern democrat and the only reform candidate for 1884. However, with the assembling of congress, a change in sentiment was apparent. The democratic leaders were not as much for reform as they had appeared to be, and when Mr. Pendleton's civil service reform bill came up for passage, it found democrats fighting it, speaking against it, and using every effort in their power to defeat it. The republican party quietly came to the rescue of Mr. Pendleton, and passed the bill, and now Mr. Pendleton is regarded as a traitor to democratic principles, and his chances for the democratic nomination in 1884 has vanished from sight. Indeed it is a wonder that he is allowed to remain in the party lines at all, for the modern democrat has proven he has no love for a civil service reformer even from a democratic standpoint.

The situation as it appeared to a State Journal reporter on Wednesday:

The three parties held their consultations as usual last evening—no formal caucus has yet been held—and the usual result was reached, nothing whatever being accomplished.

At the republican headquarters the Millard men were ready to go into caucus and this course was strongly urged by Speaker Humphery and others; but the other candidates were aversed to this course, and it was impossible to get a majority of the two houses into caucus. The evening was consumed in fruitless discussion.

The anti monops consulted at Red Ribbon hall. They are pretty well united, as their votes for Stickel and Connor would indicate, and are simply waiting events. They decided on no definite course last night. If they can induce the democrats to combine with them for the election of an anti-monopoly candidate, they will make such a combination. If they fail to do this the course advocated by their leaders is to hold together and turn the scale in favor of that republican candidate whom they deem the least objectionable.

The democrats have no hopes of electing a democrat and are passing their votes around from one democrat to another as a sort of counterfeit of the reality—giving them, as it were, a sniff of the public crib from which they are destined never to feed. They unite very well on a complimentary vote, but they will not hold together when the decisive ballot comes. There is no probability of a

DEMOCRATIC-ANTI-MONOP COMBINATION.

The anti monops will not vote for a democrat, and the democrats will not unite on an anti-monop.

"Who is the strongest anti-monop candidate?" asked a reporter of a leading anti-monop last night.

"We could probably unite best on Connor. He would draw four or five republican votes, too, if he had a chance of election."

"Can a democrat get any strength from the anti-monops?"

"No. We are nearly all republicans, and would not vote for a democrat."

"Who is the strongest of the republican candidates among your men?"

"Manderson. Millard has no followers, and Thayer, but few. Cowin has a good following."

The reporter then turned his battery of interrogation poin upon a prominent democratic member of the house.

"How does Gen. Connor stand with the democrats?"

"He stands well. He is liked because he is an abie man and an anti, and he is popular with western members on account of his location."

"Could the democratic force be thrown to him?"

"No. Many democrats would not vote for him under any consideration. When there comes a break the democratic votes will scatter."

"Who is the choice of the democrats among republican candidates?"

"Cowin seems to have the most friends."

PROSPECTS FOR AN ELECTION.

"I think it is time," said the same member, "to unite on some man and stay with him, or else break up and go where we please. I am in favor of the former. If a republican is elected he will probably be a stick, and I want the republicans to take all the responsibility."

This feeling of impatience is growing very strong, and the humorous resolutions introduced in the senate daily, directed at the lobby, evince a real irritation at the obstinacy of that important body of citizens.

There is a general desire to see a break of some kind. Certain anti monops and wavering republicans were in close consultation last night, and it will not be surprising if there are some important changes in the ballot today, or tomorrow at the latest.

THE capitol appropriation bill has been introduced in the House, the proceedings giving the following mention of it:

Mr. Field to-day introduced H. R. No. 189, which provides for the erection of the center portion of the new capitol. The bill calls for a levy of one mill on the dollar to create a fund for this purpose. Within ten days after the approval of the act, advertisements are to be inserted in three Nebrassa papers for sixty days, for bids to remove the old building and for the sale of the old material. The board shall then advertise in three Nebraska, one Chicago and one St. Joseph papers, for the purpose of securing bids for construction under the specifications already drawn by W. H. Wilcox. The bill provides for the completion of the building by December 1st, 1887.

THE senatorial fight in Colorado is purely financial; it is the millions of one against the millions of another and the cupidity of the average legislator is the element of most interest.

Sunk in the Ocean.

The associate press dispatches give the description of the loss of the steamer Cimbria off the German coast, as follows:

Details of the Cimbria disaster show that the loss of life must have been fearful. A dispatch from Hamburg says so far fifty-six persons from the Cimbria have been landed. A number of them are at the Weser lighthouse. The names are not yet ascertained.

The Cimbria left Hamburg Thursday, with 380 passengers and a crew numbering 110. She ran aground before leaving the Elbe, but got off with the flood tide, with the assistance of the steamer Hansa, without damage, and she put to sea at 2:30 in the afternoon. Friday morning she came into collision during a thick fog off Borkum, with the steamer Sultan. The Cimbria sank in a short time. When a boat with 39 passengers arrived, the company sent out the steamer Hansa and four of the largest available steamers at Cuxhaven to search for the other boats of the Cimbria. The West India steamer Bavaria also left during the night with a similar object. The steamer Sultan, which suffered heavy damage in the collision, has arrived in the Elbe.

The Hamburg-American company have been very prompt to afford information concerning the Cimbria disaster. Besides 29 survivors at Cuxhaven and the 17 at the Weser lighthouse, another vessel landed 11, but the names of these are not yet ascertained. The number of lives lost is estimated at fully 300. The passengers were mostly emigrants from East Prussia. Among them were six American Indians who had been on exhibition in Berlin.

A recent lecturer on Abe Lincoln was introduced to his audience by Bob Ingersoll, accompanied with the following remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We are to hear a lecture about Abe Lincoln. Not Lincoln the President, Lincoln the liberator Lincoln the statesman, but Lincoln the lawyer. Something about him when he fell heir to agony and to fame, something about his mode of life, his habits, his thoughts, his works—that is to say, his daily life—because such peculiarities in their characters are omitted by biographers Nearly every great character of history is a kind of a great monstrosity. We know nothing about Washington. He is a steel engraving. No dirt of humanity clings to his roots. We will hear about Lincoln, who lived where men were free and equal, and was acquainted with people, not much with books. Every man is some sort of a book. He lived, the poem of the year—in the fields, the woods, the blessed country. To him every landscape was a teacher, every flower a lesson, every grove a fairyland. A country life is in itself an education. It gives a man the idea of home He hears the rain on the roof, the rustle of the breeze, the music of nature's fullest choral. You have no idea how many men education spoils. Colleges are where brick bats are polished and diamonds dimmed. If Shakspeare had graduated at Oxford he would probably have become a pettifogging attorney or a hypocritical parson. Lincoln's education was derived from men and things, and hence he had a chance to develop. He was a many sided man. He was smiles as well as tears. He was not afraid to seek for knowledge where he had it not. When a man is too dignified to ask he ceases to learn. Lincoln was a logician. Logic is capacity. It is the child of a good head and a good heart. He was always honest with himself. He was an orator—that is, he was natural. If you wish to be sublime you must be close to the grass; you must sit closely to the hearth of human experience. Above the clouds it is too cold. The difference between the orator and the mere elocutionist is nowhere better seen than in the speeches of Lincoln and Everett at Gettysburg. One came from the heart; the other was born only of the voice. Lincoln's speech will be remembered forever; Everett's no man will read. If you want to find out what a man is to the bottom, give him power. Every man can stand adversity; only a great man prosperity. It is the glory of Lincoln that he had power and never missed it except on the side of mercy. He will be known as the gentle and good.

SENATOR VAN WYCK has presented a bill for the erection of a government building at Nebraska City. Mr. Van Wyck having sat quietly by and witnessed, if not assisted, the removal of all river work from this point to Nebraska City, can very appropriately concentrate his energies for other government work at that place. The HERALD has suggested heretofore that the State fence in Otoe county for special privileges, and it had better be done at once, else so many marine hospitals, government buildings et. al. will be erected there that they will be encroaching on outside territory for foundation room.

MR. MORTON finds this a very uncharitable world after denouncing corporations through a long and heated campaign to be repudiated by the anti-monopolists as a corporative capper.

IF the legislature was composed of such specimens as jumping jack Reynolds, of Butler, it would be in order to label it the school for cranks and continue its sessions indefinitely.

THE Hebron Advocate, the most rampant communistic sheet in the state, has died a natural death; the necessity for its birth never existed, and its death was only a matter of time with regrets from none.

THE desultory manner in which the legislature has elected a U. S. senator this week may be attributed to the fact that the Police force from this city is not lobbying at the state capital.

COAL dealers are happy: Thermometers standing at twenty, below mean business.

SENATOR SAUNDERS votes from Cass are given him for his aid in securing an appropriation for Plattsmouth in the river work.

For satisfactory job work of every discription call and see samples at this office, get prices and leave your orders.

GEN'L LOGAN, in his great speech on the Fitz John Porter case, refered to several battles in the war fought without orders, Gen'l Stone, of Iowa, in a letter to the Chicago Tribune descriptive of one of these battles fought by Gen'l Logan himself, sums up as follows:

Contrast this conduct of Logan with that of Fitz John Porter during those three dark days of Gen Pope.

I do not agree with Logan politically, and know, by repute at least, the magnificant military reputation of Gen. Porter, and believe he was better qualified to have supreme command during those three days than Gen. Pope, and I do not think he ever had a disloyal thought or did a disloyal act.

But this only counts the more against him. "To whom much is given much shall be required," and although the superior of Gen. Pope in all the essential requisite for a General-in-Chief it was his duty as a soldier to as cheerfully give him his most earnest support as the most subordinate officer in that army. He knew his superiority, and for that or some other reason made up his mind to secure that Pope would be shelved as soon as possible.

His letters to Gen. Burnside show this. Consider the animus breathing through all of them.

Gen McClellan's letter to Gen. Porter, although inferential evidence, proves plainer than any circumstantial or prima facie evidence on record his guilt, and to me is proof positive that Gen. Porter had deliberately made up his mind to sacrifice Gen. Pope. Therefore, with me, "the findings of the court-martial are approved." My position may appear inconsistent in this; I uphold Gen. Logan, and he disobeyed orders, or fought without orders; but reflect on the difference in war of refusing to fight when ordered or fight when ordered or fighting when not ordered.

To reinstate Gen. Porter would seriously damage the esprit du corps of the army, but it will be grander if the findings of the court remained unchanged.

It will show that the Articles of War are not a dead letter.

That an officer, no matter how high in rank, or how brilliant his reputation may be, must obey them in letter and spirit, the same as each and every one under him. GEO. A. STONE,
Ex-Brig.-Gen. U. S. V., 3d Brig. 1st Div. 15th A. C.

Shall We Abolish the Grand Jury?

The legislature of Nebraska is seriously considering a proposition to abolish the grand jury system from that state, on the ground that its effects are more pernicious than beneficial to the administration of law, and many good lawyers of Cook county believe the system here to be hurtful and dangerous. Grand juries are governed entirely by explarte evidence, and though the law allows them entire discretion in determining what offenses should and what should not warrant an indictment, it is nevertheless true that these arbitrary tribunals are very frequently made the instrument to carry out the aims of malice, revenge and dishonesty. Of the great number of complaints and charges made before one of these secret inquisitions, two-thirds are on an average thrown out as being unworthy of consideration. Of the balance, that are converted by what are called "true bills," a goodly number never get further into court than the docket, and quashed because of error, insufficient evidence, or are not sustained because it is utterly impossible to open court to make good the allegations.

Grand juries are expensive luxuries to do no more than this for the country, and are serious afflictions when they are used as the means of ventilating private quarrels or differences that will not stand the clear light of a court investigation. While it is true that many crimes and misdemeanors come to justice through this channel that might otherwise be uncovered, it is no less true that the system is a relic of crude law, an outgrowth of feudalism that does not rightly belong to this day of advanced methods in every other methods in every other science, or to the improvements made in other and perhaps less important branches of legal practice and legislation. Business might be expedited by a more intimate relation between the police and the criminal courts without the intervention of the grand jury, and it is certain nothing would be lost by that means. It would shut off much connivance and fraud, for charges that are made in the dark security of a secret inquiry are not always designed to promote the best interests of the commonwealth, Nebraska may set a good example that other states will find it profitable to follow.—Inter Ocean.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Attachment Notice.

Peter Merges vs. John E. Barnes. In the district court of Cass county, Nebraska. Notice to non-resident defendant.

John E. Barnes, non-resident defendant, will take notice that on the 1st day of December A. D. 1882, Peter Merges, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to recover the sum of $40; on an account for goods sold and delivered to the said John E. Barnes by the said plaintiff, Peter Merges, at his request, and that on said day of December 1882, an order of attachment was issued by the clerk of said court against said defendant, and that property consisting of real estate was attached under and by virtue of said order, to-wit:

Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3), in block four (4), in Townsend's addition to the city of Plattsmouth; and that the said John E. Barnes is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 8th day of March, 1883, or said petition will be taken as true, and said property will be sold to satisfy said claim.

PETER MERGES.
By J. E. Morrison, his Att'y.
Plattsmouth, Neb., January 23, 1883—4t14.

Attachment Notice.

In the district court of Cass county, Nebraska.
Frederick D. Lenhoff vs. John E. Barnes.
Notice to non-resident defendant.

The above defendant John E. Barnes non-resident of the State of Nebraska, will take notice that said plaintiff Frederick D. Lenhoff, did on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1883, file his petition in said district court, against said defendant, John E. Barnes, setting forth that said defendant is indebted to said plaintiff in the sum of $80, for goods sold and delivered to said defendant at his request, and pleading judgment against said defendant for said sum of $22, and that on the 11th day of January, 1883, an order of attachment was issued, and said property, to-wit: the following real estate of said John E. Barnes, has been attached under said order, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2), in block 4, Townsend's addition to the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, and also having more than one hundred dollars worth of stock in the B. & M. R. R. company, in Nebraska, has been attached, and the said defendant is hereby notified to answer said petition or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

FREDRICK D. LENHOFF,
By J. E. Morrison, Att'y for Plaintiff. Plaintiff.
Plattsmouth, Neb., Jan. 20th, 1883—4t14.

Notice of Probate of Will.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Seth B. Rockwell, deceased. In county court, Cass county, Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1883, at the county Judge's office, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of Abram F. Woodard to admit to probate the last will and testament of Seth B. Rockwell, late of said county, deceased, and for letters testamentary to be issued.

By order of the court.

J. W. JOHNSON,
County Judge.
Dated Jan. 17, 1883—4t13.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

John S. Duke plaintiff, vs John E. Barnes defendant. In the district court of Cass Co. Notice to non-resident defendant. John E. Barnes, non-resident defendant, will take notice that on the 28th day of November, 1882, John S. Duke, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendant; the object and prayer of which are to recover the sum of $25, for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to the defendant, by the plaintiff, at his request; and defendant is further notified that the clerk of said court in said cause issued an order of attachment against said defendant and that real estate (owit: Lots one, two and three in block four, in Townsend's addition to the city of Plattsmouth, were attached under said order, and the said John E. Barnes is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition, on or before the 8th day of March, 1883; or said petition will be taken as true, and said property will be sold to satisfy said claim.

JOHN S. DUKE.
By his Att'y J. E. Morrison.
Plattsmouth, Neb., Jan. 22, 1883—4t14

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, in Nebraska, will be held at the office of the Company, in Plattsmouth, Neb., on Thursday, February 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and any other business which may legally come before the meeting.

A. G. STANWOOD,
Boston, Jan. 15, 1883—4t14. Secretary.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Omaha and South Western Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Plattsmouth, Neb., on Thursday, February 22d, at 10, 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and any other business which may legally come before the meeting.

A. G. STANWOOD,
Boston, Jan. 15, 1883—4t14. Secretary.

Notice to Teachers.

I will be at my office in Plattsmouth the first Friday and Saturday, and at Elmwood the second and fourth Friday and Saturday, and at Weeping Water the third Saturday of each month to attend to any school business that may be presented. 1t52 CYRUS ALTON,
Superintendent.

Estray Notice.

Strayed from my slaughter house, a 3 year old steer heifer, nice slim horns think she had white spot on forehead. Will pay all expenses and send for her, if advised as to her whereabouts.

4t51 LAFE O'NEIL.

Estimate of Expense.

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1883, the following estimate of expenses of Cass Co. Nebraska, for the year 1883, was made as follows:

Court expenses	$7,000 00
Salary, or per diem county Comm'ts	900 00
Superintendent of Schools	980 00
Assessing County and Census returns	2,500 00
Tax List	750 00
Books, blanks and advertising	1,250 00
Elections	1,000 00
Fuel, Court House and Jail	500 00
Jail expenses, including Jailors fees	2,500 00
Outstanding warrants and floating indebtedness	7,000 00
Bridges	16,000 00
B. & M. R. R. Bonds, int. and Principal	20,000 00
Incum	1,000 00
Poor house expenses, including Physicians salary	2,500 00
Roads	12,000 00
Clerks salary	800 00
Stationery	300 00
Extra work on assessment books and road books	200 00
Total	$76,550 00

Attest.

J. W. JENNINGS,
Jan. 9th, 1883. County Clerk.

Wise's LAW,

REAL ESTATE

—(AND)—

COLLECTION AGENCY.

Law and collection business promptly attended to at this office and proceeds remitted without delay.

Notarial work, conveyancing and abstracting attended to on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

If there is any thing we do make a specialty of, it is city and suburban real estate. Several fine farms and some wild land at bargains. Laboring men can get a home by paying monthly what they now pay for house rent.

Space forbids giving but a small percentage of the bargains now on the books at this agency; we name the following:

Six choice half acre lots, 8 minutes from R. R. shops, at from $80 to $150 each, and on terms that would make a man ashamed to say he did not own a house. Come and see, you are not compelled to buy and we wont give lots away, but you can get them so they will absolutely cost you nothing.

Five acre lot ¾ mile from city for $250 part on time.

Eleven acre lot ½ mile from city for $550 this is extra fine.

I have three pieces of outside property which I can sell and undertake to furnish purchaser work enough to pay for them, now I will furnish the ground and you the work, work is what hurts me. If you will do the work at a fair price I will give you a clear deed for the land; if you can't do the work come and see me, I may find some one who will do it for you.

Ten acres for $ 300 00
" " " 600 00
" " " 750 00
" " " 2500 00

Several small tracts well improved and adjoining the city, for sale at reasonable rates.

FARM LANDS.

40 acres, wild		$ 600 00
80 "	improv'd	1600 00
120 "	"	2000 00
160 "	"	5000 00
200 "	"	6200 00
240 "	"	6000 00

Finest stock farm in Cass county $16000, long time and low rate of interest.

160 acres, wild		$2500
160 "	"	2800
80 "	"	1200
80 "	"	3200
160 acres, wild, Rep. V'y (cash)		$1000

CITY PROPERTY.

Cor. lot 3 bl'ks from shops (cheap)	$100
1 " 3 " " "	175
2 " 3 " " "	150
3 cor " 2 " " "	450
1 " 4 " " "	175
3 cor " 2 " " "	150
2 " " N. 6th street (fine)	300
2 " " Picnic Hill "	200
1¼ " " Washington ave"	350
1 " " 1 bl'k from Main st extra	400

Improved city real estate in abundance. I can find what you want in this line if you will call and see me.

Business houses and lots for sale at much lower figures than will be asked six months hence.

Stores and dwellings rented and for rent, rents promptly collected.

If you don't see what you want in this column come and ask for it. I've probably missed just what you want. Office open nearly every evening from 6 to 8.

Good new house and two fine lots—in good location—price, $800

W. S. WISE,
Union Block.

CALL AT THE

Old Reliable

LUMBER YARD

OF

H. A. WATERMAN & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PINE LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATH,

SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, &c.,

Fourth Street in rear of Opera House.

PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA.

Clearance Sale

We invoice February 1st, and in order to

REDUCE STOCK

We shall make a general reduction in price on

WINTER GOODS,

Cloaks and Dolmans!

for ladies and children,

MUST GO AT ANY PRICE!

Our Dress Good Slaughter

will continue until February 1st, when they will be marked at their former price.

NUBIAS,

KNIT GOODS

and SKIRTS

at prices that will astonish you.

Call Early and Often.

FRED. HERRMANN.

One Door East First National Bank.

DR. FISHBLATT

OF THE

DES MOINES & OMAHA MEDICAL DISPENSARYS,

ON ACCOUNT OF HIS

Immense Practice in Plattsmouth, Nebraska,

WILL MAKE HIS NEXT VISIT ON

Saturday, Feb. 24, 1883,

AND WILL REMAIN ONE DAY,

AT THE

PERKINS HOUSE,

WHERE HE CAN BE CONSULTED ON THE

Ear & Eye, Throat & Lungs, Catarrh, Kidneys

Bladder and Female Diseases as Well as All Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

DR. FISHBLATT

Has discovered the greatest cure in the world for weakness of the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, lingour, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels—these terrible disorders, arising from solitary habits of youth—and secret practices more fatal to the victim than the songs of sirens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting life in most radient hopes or anticipations.

Those that are suffering from the evil practice, which destroy their mental and physical system, causing

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The symptoms of which are a dull distressed mind, which unfit them for performing their business and social duties, makes happy marriages impossible, distresses the action of the heart depressing all spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fears, dreams, restless nights, dizziness, forgetfulness, nervous discharges, pain in the head and eyes, sallow complexion, sunken eyes, feel easily of company and have preference to be alone, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, seminal weakness, lost manhood, white bone deposit in the urine, nervousness, trembling confusion of thought, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, pain and weakness in the limbs, &c., should consult me immediately and be restored to perfect health.

YOUNG MEN

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect who might otherwise enjoy the entrance of blooming females with the transports of love and ecstacy of a chaste and honorable union,