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PLATTSMOUTH, MARCH 1, 1883

THE Lincoln Journal in an able leader yesterday discusses the question of railroad regulation from the standpoint as considered by the late legislature. The Journal points out some of the difficulties which naturally presented themselves to that body, when they came face to face with the question of the enactment of a law, to prevent unjust discriminations against freights and points by the railroads of the state; and very fairly and frankly does the Journal, in its argument, at least, concede the power of the Nebraska legislature to enact laws of the kind proposed by the late session, and proceeds to discuss the proposed remedies as presented by the two bills—one which originated in the house, and in the senate—known as House File No. 262, and Senate File No. 149, comparing these bills with the law in force today in the states of Iowa and Illinois, and examining them upon their merits. This is really all there should be in this question at the present time, and it is enough to make the heart of the stoutest radical advocate of railroad legislation quail.

The question is, can the evils complained of, be remedied by the means proposed by Senate File 149 compelling railroad companies having running arrangements with other roads to discontinue such arrangements as to their cities thus removing protection to shipment of our products to the markets—as put by the Journal. THE HERALD has heard measures of nature of Senate File 149 discussed frequently by Nebraska shippers upon this very ground.

The Journal concedes however that the bill so far, has worked like a great concession, and gives great weight in the contention of the world that there is unjust discrimination against persons and places, which must be accepted as true. That there some remedy follows as a matter of course we cannot escape from.

THE HERALD cannot concede the proposition, that despotism is the best government, but is allowed to choose the despot. The government of the people and is in accord with the simple idea, because, when wrongly exercised, and the trouble with the question is, there is a decided tendency toward despotism on the part of the people. As the Journal puts it, it is a potent fact that the owners and managers of railroads, as to how they should be, by a law like the one passed by the senate, with a veto at the head. It is also a fact that with the general public believe that proposition, that kind of a time would be the sugar and molasses have with a few bosses of this kind in control of all the railways of the country? If a law like the one mentioned in Illinois can be made to remedy the evils of unjust discrimination, there ought to be a safe way to administer it—safe to the people and to the great interests and the vast amount of capital—tied up in the railways of our young state. The HERALD would certainly be opposed to any law that in effect would paralize or place it within the power of a few individuals to destroy the business industries of our state. It is a difficult question but it is a question that must be met and settled, and the more it is discussed the better prepared will we be to solve it in the future.

THERE is no investment which will pay better in Plattsmouth than the erection of good cheap tenement houses. Last autumn Mr. W. H. Shafer invested several thousand dollars in this way. To his addition in the northwest portion of the city. The wisemen of our city—we have a few of them left—criticised this investment by Mr. Shafer as an injudicious one, that his property was too remote from the business portion of the city, etc. The result is Mr. Shafer built up "Shafer's Addition," adding so much to Plattsmouth city, and from the moment his buildings were completed has received a good substantial income from the same. The same is true of the new tenement houses erected by Mrs. Billings on his property south of town. Resident property is very cheap yet in Plattsmouth, much cheaper than it ever again can be expected, and our advice to individuals intending to make our city their permanent home is to procure a resident position before property advances to another figure as it is constantly doing.

GOV. TOOD, the irrepressible, called on THE HERALD yesterday to say that he was very much displeased with the action of the late legislature, and like the unfortunately constituted individuals we can put our finger on, he is indulging in cussing Plattsmouth. The governor must understand that he wishes to climb the golden stairs into our affections, he must not attempt to knock his head against the good name of our city. We like the governor and intend to assist him in the way in our power to bring up his to his standard of ideas of cheap transportation. We pull together we can accomplish.

FRANCE seems to be on a footing, despite the pretending numbers have of a premier as they did that of Cambetta. No that human punishment, however swift and sure, adequate for his case.

THE *enterprising* article in the Journal of last evening, is simply a rehearsal of the style of journalism which has so many citizens to demand a to build up, instead of traduce and business interests here. HERALD is started for give Plattsmouth city the an enterprising city of

SINCE the [illegible] adjourned and our men [illegible] to their constituents, the principal criticisms we hear urged against them is, that no measure was enacted for the government control of the railways within the state in regard to tax tariff rates, and that the appropriation of one-half of a mill for the completion of the state house was unnecessary and improvident.

THE HERALD was unqualifiedly in favor of the present legislature making economical provision for the completion of our state house and we believe our entire delegation did right in supporting that measure. By the terms of the act passed a levy of one-half of a mill only, will be made during the next two years, and the entire cost of completing the building cannot exceed $450,000, the building is to be completed during the following six years. This finally settles the capitol question and gives the state time to finish the structure without levying a tax that will be burdensome in any sense. So far as the railroad legislation is concerned, THE HERALD has already said, that taking into consideration the extremely short time the present legislature had to formulate and enact important legislation of this kind, does not wonder that the body failed to agree upon a satisfactory bill.

The best portion of the session was taken up unavoidably in the election of United States Senator, and the remaining portion of the session was too short to enable the two houses to agree upon a measure that they could safely give the public as a remedy for the abuses complained of by the people.

In the judgement of THE HERALD some kind of legislation is necessary to cure these abuses, which unquestionably exist and we firmly believe had the present legislature been allowed *reasonable time* it would have been able to pass a law, which would have stood the test of the courts and remedied many of the evils complained of.

We know it is fashionable to "damn the legislature" and we are satisfied that nineteen out of twenty of the individuals who so freely find fault with our members would have accomplished no more than they did had they been in their place at this session.

There were unquestionably some old claims allowed by this legislature which should have been rejected. How our members voted individually upon those claims THE HERALD is unable to say. Our advice, however, is for no one to hastily pass judgement upon the acts of our members without first fairly and impartially giving them a hearing and knowing the *facts*.

AT length our city is on the highway towards the establishment of enterprises in our midst that will redound to our credit and good name as a first-class enterprising center. The board of trade, as will be seen from the minutes of the meeting of that body last night, have accepted the proposition of Mr. King, an Indiana capitalist of experience in the milling business, to furnish him the needed ground for the erection of a flowering mill of large capacity in Plattsmouth. Also Mr McLaughlin goes to Chicago at once to meet certain interests there who are looking at this city with a view to the establishment of an extensive packing establishment.

"My lords and gentlemen" the success of a city like Plattsmouth depends on the enterprise and breadth of views of her citizens. We must have concert of action. We must put behind us all local dissensions and issues. Our merchants must meet like brothers. One man's prosperity means the prosperity of the whole community. We must have a first-class city of the second class.

MR. RED CLOUD, a distinguished redskin, who is on a rather protracted visit to his great father at Washington, is apparently disturbed because, as he avers, once upon a time, the army beat him badly at his own game of horse-stealing. Some six years ago, it appears, General Crook, during a campaign against hostile Sioux, of whom Red Cloud was one, appropriated for the use of the army some six or seven hundred of the latter's ponies. The Indian chieftain now seeks idemnity. A day or two ago he appeared before the congressional committee on appropriations to urge his claim. He insisted on the justice of his case, and contended for payment in cash instead, of cows, as somebody who wanted to win the savage from whisky and warpaths had suggested. When the chief had concluded his harrangue, Mr. Cox replied as follows:

"RED CLOUD: Observe me! You have been pleased to compliment one of our chiefs whose plumed name is Sunset. For this we thank you. It seems at first sight that cows are not a proper pay for horses, but this committee has no power to appropriate cows—only money. You say you are in debt. It is an evidence of civilization. We congratulate you. One of our big medicine-men has sung of your condition:

Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds and can not raise the wind.

We are pleased no know that your family is large. This is encouraging, but we wonder that you are not content with cows. They are useful in a family.

PRINCE BISMARCK, who is sick of the gout, says: "I do not think I shall ever set foot in the Reichstag again. I see they get on splendidly without me. The Empire machine is in first-rate working order. If some interminable dispute were going on, and I should have to grieve and feel angry about it, I do believe it would be all over with me. My present ailment is older than most people think. The doctors have always said there was not the least danger; but oh, the pain I suffer sometimes! I assure you I could run up a perpendicular wall when it comes on. But it only comes occasionally; then it suddenly leaves off, and I forget all about it, and live in hope that it will never return. Just you tell them in the Reichstag to do all they can to prevent useless discussions. The Emperor notices everything, and it is our duty to spare him as much as possible. He is true he is in better health than any of us, but he is much older, and also he has deserved to experience nothing but what makes him comfortable and happy. If the greatest Radicals looked upon the venerable old man, they would stop in the middle of the most excited rabble. We may consider him a model in all things."—Chicago Tribune.

Easter Sunday comes this year on the 18th. With eggs at 30 cents a dozen hens will have to stand in or the usual [illegible]

[illegible] legislature was the reference to the Governor of the testimony taken by the committee appointed to investigate the management of our asylum for the insane. To say the least of it, it looks suspicious that after taking the testimony of so many witnesses by a committee raised and appointed by the legislature for the special purpose of examining into the truth or falsity of serious charges made against the Superintendent of a state institution and after a report was submitted recommending the removal af that officer, the testimony should be practically smothered by referring it to the Governor and for his consideration.

Superintendent Mathewson has been in charge of this state institution for several years and his fitness both as a humane, kind man, and as an accomplished physician are vouched for by eminent gentlemen of his profession, as well as by a host of citizens outside of his profession who have known him well and intimately for years; in fine his standing as a physician and as a man is unexceptionable.

It is only physicians who have made the diseases of the mind a specialty that are fit or competent to take upon themselves the responsibility of the management of an institution of this character. This, we believe, is the universal judgment of the profession. Again, in the management of an institution of this kind the person in charge must possess firmness of character and enforce discipline; it is claimed by those who have examined the testimony in this case, that unbiased the evidence shows that Dr. Mathewson has in his treatment of the unfortunates placed under his care simply exercised that discipline which any good superintendent would be compelled to enforce if discharged his duties conscientiously. The HERALD has not been able to examine the testimony, but feels warranted in saying that Gov. Dawes should be very careful in making his decision in this case.

Physicians competent to take charge of this institution, to say the least of it cannot be very plenty in Nebraska. The executive management of the asylum has been excellent, we learn, and unless the present incumbent is unfit on account of his mistreatment of the inmates, his long experience at the head of that institution is a powerful argument for his retention as superintendent.

The County Attorney Bill.

Before its close the legislature passed a bill abolishing the office of district attorney and creating that of county attorney. This measure, which was crowded through the last hour of the session, was passed without any opportunity for its discussion by the press or its consideration by the people. The Bee believes it to be unwise and extravagant, injurious to the best interests of justice and only adding new burdens to the taxpayers of the state.

Under this law there will be one prosecuting attorney to each county in our state, with salaries running from $600 a year in the smallest to $1,000 in the largest counties. Nebraska has now sixty-eight counties, including those of Cherry, Loup, Brown and Dawes added at the last session. As at present constituted, six district attorneys conduct their prosecutions at an annual expense of $1,500 apiece, or $9,000 for this entire state. By the new judicial redistricting the number will be increased from six to ten at a yearly cost of $15,000. Under this county attorney law sixty-eight county attorneys will be elected. Their salaries in the aggregate will be $43,000 a year, an increase of nearly $34,000 over what the state now pays for her district attorneys, and at least $28,000 over what she will be compelled to pay under the new districting.

If it could be shown that the present system of one attorney for each judicial district was inadequate for the proper disposal of cases brought before our courts there might be some excuse for the proposed change. No statistics have been brought forward to prove that the work is too heavy, that the criminal dockets are not promptly cleared or that any interest whatever has suffered under the existing plan. The salary granted is not too much to secure good men. There have been complaints that it is too small to attract really able lawyers to the duties. In our own county the time when our ablest attorneys are not ashamed to accept the place has passed, and here, as elsewhere, the office is regarded more as a stepping stone to lucrative practice than an evidence of surpassing legal abilities. What the effect would be if the salary was still further reduced it is not difficult to foresee.

For these reasons the Bee hopes the Governor will refuse to sign the bill. It is sure that the measure will not meet with the endorsement of the bar, or of the people of the state, the moment that the strong objections to its passage into a law are considered. As we said before, its results are in the line of extravagance and of giving our counties attorneys of poorer caliber than they now have. Either one of these objections ought to be fatal.

The foregoing from the Omaha Bee suggests some good reasons why this law should not be approved by the Governor.

THERE is one thing about Dr. Miller, of the Omaha Herald, which his opponents must admire, and that is, the Christian spirit of forgiveness which the Dr. exercises towards recalcitrant members of his party.

The Dr. is the autocrat of the *democratic breakfast table*, and very often he becomes disgruntled with the undemocratic action of some of his followers, as measured by the Dr's confession of democratic faith in which case he proceeds to use the cruel lash of his great journal most unmercifully; but after the storm of passion has subsided, and the troubled waves which have well nigh extinguished the fires upon the democratic hearthstone, have been quieted, the Dr. will order a choice dish of unadulterated crow, call the banished, and the famished prodigals about the democratic festal board, and grant absolution [illegible]

THE prohibitory amendment in Iowa, which was declared to be nugatory by a late decision of the supreme court of that state seems to have some friends left yet, who decline to be chief mourners at its funeral, and who intend that the late decision of their court of last resort in the Hawkeye state shall not stand as the law of the land, without a thorough and exhaustive re-argument.

Eminent counsel have been retained by the friends of the amendment, among whom we notice the names of Senator Jas. F. Wilson. It often happens that a seemingly unjust decision by our courts is not so much the fault of the tribunal before whom the cause is heard as it is the fault of counsel in properly presenting such case to the court. No portion of the community understand this so well as the "legal fraternity." It appears that another cause involving the precise question, already passed upon by the Iowa supreme court, is on its way to that court from Kossuth county and this latter case the friends of the amendment contend will present a record upon which their cherished amendment will receive a fair hearing. They claim the record in the case decided did not fairly present all the facts to the court and that consequently the case was not thoroughly sifted and fairly presented in the argument and hearing before the court at Des Moines. This may be the case. It is not at all improbable that the record in the original case may not have presented the full case to the court, so as to place the amendment before the court entirely upon its merits.

THE HERALD is not able to say how this is, but can easily understand how it *might be*. The action of the supreme court of Iowa holding the amendment invalid has attracted wide-spread attention and criticism, and it is due the intelligent masses of that great state, who, at a popular election, by an overwhelming majority declared in favor of prohibition, that the express will of the people so declared be not set aside, unless the case is clear and beyond shadow of doubt of the integrity and ability of the great court of last resort in Iowa. THE HERALD believes the people of that state have the utmost confidence; and if upon a thorough re-argument the court adheres to its former decision, we believe such decision will be fully acquiesced in.

Blair Bridge.

The arduous work of sinking the massive piers for the Missouri River bridge down through the sand and water to the bedrock of the river, in the safety and celerity with which it has been accomplished thus far, is a triumph of modern engineering. The pier in midchannel was settled on the ledge last Monday night, 56 feet below the level of the river, and is now being filled with concrete. It will take about one month for the masons to raise it to the altitude of the one now completed on the east bank which is about 68 feet above high water mark, and is a highly finished, ponderous shaft of masonry which looks as though it might withstand all the ravage of time and flood, though it is impossible to estimate the enormous pressure that will be brought to bear upon them in the event of very high water this spring. If they stand the enormous strain of the flood, bearing upon its bosom ponderous masses of ice and debris this spring, they ought certainly to stand for all time when the immense weight of the steel roadway, with its spans 480 feet in length rest upon their summits and give them vastly added stability.

Work will now be resumed on the pier which is already down 30 feet on the east sid, which will soon be down, leaving only the one on the west bank, which high water will not interfere with, to complete. It is confidently expected that trains will be running by December of this year, and when this is accomplished all the traffic of the Chicago & Northwestern will cross the bridge, and go to Omaha over the C. St. P. M. & O. R. R.—Blair Rep.

Polin Case.

John Polin, lying in our county jail, under sentence of death for murder, has in Messrs. Sullivan & Wooley and Allen Beeson, able, faithful and zealous counsel, who are diligently looking after the interests of their client, and having been approached by so many persons with the inquiry as to whether Mr. Polin had been granted a new trial, or whether he stood any chance for another trial, &c.

We think it may be of interest to many of our readers who are not acquainted with the quirks of the law to here state the present condition of that case.

Under the law in force, Polin's counsel were given by the court until the tenth day of March to prepare, submit, and perfect their bill of exceptions. This case goes to the supreme court of the state on error. In preparing the case for that court, first, counsel have to obtain from the court reporter a true and exact record of all the testimony and of all the proceedings had upon the trial. After this record is completed, it has to be submitted to the attorney for the state who examines it and if correct, agrees to it. This is called settling the bill of exceptions. This bill then goes to the judge who presided at the trial of the case, for his certificate. It is then filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and presented to one of the supreme judges who orders a stay of sentence, until the errors complained of by the person under sentence have been presented to the court and argued by counsel. Under the law, this petition in error is a writ of right and the supreme court has no discretion in the matter but when the proper bill of exceptions with a petition in error is presented they must order the stay of execution of the sentence until they can examine and pass upon the errors complained of.

This will probably bring John Polin's case before the supreme court at the regular July term, and there may not be a hearing and decision of it before the fall term of that court. After the tenth day of March John Polin's case will be regularly docketed in the supreme court of this state and the case will remain thus until an argument there and that court has decided whether he shall have another trial or not.

[illegible] Newell we learn has [illegible] the Inbelder farm at [illegible], of Henry Inbelder. [illegible] a fine farm of 260 acres [illegible] land. Mr. Inbelder will [illegible] his the splendid city hall on the [illegible]

Construction of Carp-Ponds.

A southern farmer who has been raising carp in ponds supplied with surface water makes the following suggestions about constructing ponds: A dam is thrown across the lower end of a hollow; the dams are made entirely of soil or earth; this is the best material to make a dam of, and is also the cheapest. The sides of the dam should have a slope of at least 45 degrees. I do not use any stone or wood (except on the overflow or drain) on this kind of a pond. I try to have no stones or pieces of wood lying around near the ponds, for these are only places of shelter for some of the enemies to the fish, and an inducement for snakes, crawfish, etc., to harbor near the ponds. The deepest part of the pond should be at least eight feet; then it should run out shallow on the side all around, or as much so as possible. It is better to have the shallow places in the pond on the north and west sides; here the sun will strike the water early in the day, and if shallow will warm it up quicker. The carp will always be found in the part of pond where it is the warmest; here they find most of their nourishment, and it is in the warm, shallow places where most nourishment is produced, such as insects, etc. Toward the cool part of the day or evening, the carp retire to the deeper parts of the pond (where it is then the warmest), and so do the insects that were hatched or bred during the day. There should be no gravel or stone in the deepest part of the pond. Spade up well the bottom of a new pond before the water is let in. Have as much surface water flow into the pond as possible; more nourishment is in this than in spring water, especially when it flows from pastures. There should be a ditch around a carp-pond, so that the water that comes from the melting of snow can be run off, as too much snow water let into a carp pond will sicken and often destroy the fish. During winter one or more large bundles of rye straw should be placed upright in the water in this kind of a pond. This will leave air holes in the ice, and then it is not necessary to chop holes in the ice when the pond is frozen over.—Times.

Eclectric Magazine.

The March number of the Eclectric is on our table, and is filled with the customary variety of good reading. The following is the table of contents: "The Americans," by Herbert Spencer; "On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters," by one who has personated them (Helena Faucit Martin); "The Last Extremity;" "The Captain of the Pole-Star" (a very mysterious and exciting narrative); "Comets," by William Huggins; "Poor Matthias," a poem by Mat thew Arnold; "The Divining Rod;" "A Study of Longfellow," by Henry Norman; "Omens of Trouble;" "Russian Prisons," by Prince Krapotkine; "A Ghost," by the author of Mrs. Ferningham's Journal; "Ottoman Poetry," by Stanley Lane Poole; "Anthony Trollope," by Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L.; "Monica," by the author of Phyllis; "A Puma Rug," by Frederick Boyle; literary notices; foreign literary notes; science and art and miscellany.

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A Colorado man who expected a gang of lynchers to come for him about the middle of the night took himself to the cellar, leaving a pet grizzly bear in his place in bed. The lynchers didn't bring any lights, but made a very plucky attempt to get the bear out and lynch it, but gave it up after three of them had lost an eye apiece, two had suffered the loss of thumbs, chewed off, and the other six were more or less deprived of skin. That man now has a tremendous reputation as a fighter, and the bear didn't mind the work one bit.—[Ex.

From Longfellow's "Michael Angelo."

The February number of the Atlantic Monthly opens with the second installment of Mr. Longfellow's tragedy of "Michael Angelo," in which occurs the passage, which, though purporting to be the words of Vittoria Colonna, will afford to many readers a glimpse of the poet's religious thought and tendency:

"Parting with friends is temporary death.
As all death is; we see no more their faces.
Nor hear their voices, save in memory:
But message of love give us assurance
That we are not forgotten. Who shall say
That from the world of spirits comes no greeting.
No message of remembrance. It may be
The thoughts that visit us, we know not whence
Sudden as inspiration, are the whispers
Of disembodied spirits speaking to us
As friends, who wait outside a prison wall.
Though the barred windows speak to those within."

Further along occurs the following beautiful and touching verse, spoken by the great Tuscan artist:

"How will men speak of me when I am gone,
When all this colorless, sad life is ended,
And I am dust? They will remember only
The wrinkled forehead, the marred countenance,
And readiness of my speech, and my rough manners,
And never dream that underneath them all
There was a woman's heart of tenderness.
They will not know the secret of my life.
Looked up in silence, or but vaguely hinted
In uncouth rhymes that may, perchance, survive
Some little space on memories of men!
Each one performs his life work, and then leaves it;
Those that come after him will estimate
His influence on the age in which we live.

In the following act Titian expresses and enlarges upon the same thought in the following words:

"Men die and are forgotten. The great world
Goes on the same. Among the myriads
Of men that live, or have lived, or shall live.
What is a singly life, or thine or mine,
That we should think all nature would stand still
If we are gone. We must make room for others."

The First Comet of the Year.

A little before seven o'clock on Friday evening last, while Prof. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., was scanning the western sky, he discovered a brilliant comet located in the constellation of Pegasus near the star Beta. The new comet is moving eastward and is very bright. This is the first comet discovered during the present year and also the first discovery made by means of the new telescope of the Warner Observatory, which is the largest private telescope in the world.

MRS. E. P. ROCKWOOD has furnished Plattsmouth one of the best and handsomest business blocks in the city of which the chief attraction is the splendid city hall on the floor, which will seat several hundred people. This hall supplies a want long felt in Plattsmouth, furnishing us a suitable place for holding town meetings. The district court will be held hereafter in this hall, and a better court room cannot be found in the state. Plattsmouth owes much to Mrs. Rockwood.

South Bend Letter.

SOUTH BEND, NEB., Feb. 28, 1883.

H. Frank Sibley spoke on temperance to a large and appreciative audience last night. He handles the liquor question without gloves.

James Morrison was the guest of Jev. Diffenbacker yesterday.

T. D. Look sells his H. H. goods at auction today.

The streets are full of teams with grain. Our grain merchants yesterday took in five cars of shelled and two of ear corn.

Farmers report bad roads.

Our bridge is considered safe.

Geese and ducks have put in an appearance; our nimrods happy in consequence thereof.

We are in receipt of the Plattsmouth Daily HERALD and are pleased with its appearance. Wish it success.

D. McCaig came over from Elmwood to see if the legislature had adjourned. He has quit politics and turned his attention to auctioneering.

Rumor says W. B. Stout's stone quarries will start up soon.

We are to have evening and morning mail. More anon.

REPORTER.

Avoca News

AVOCA, CASS CO. NEB.

ED. HERALD:—That tardy, loiterin' spring seems to be coming back again once more, with lots of mud and slush, also an increased activity in our little buisness world at this place; farmers are busy daily hauling corn &c., to market, and business men are stocking up for a large spring trade.

A. L. Marshall has moved into the store room belonging to W. Marshall, of Marshall Bros., and for the present will use the same as a residence.

Dr. W. A. Packard is furnishing rooms for office use, over Sawyer and Bennett's hardware store. Mr. Walz and family have moved from here to house on this R. R. in order to board section hands at that point.

Dr. G. H. Hildebrad it is said will open an office soon in G. H. Sawyer's old stand

Mr. Pinkham, our popular grain buyer's brother, is here visiting his brother.

J. Kraft is a little under the weather, Dr. Packard is in attendance, and says he is doing well.

Our elevator men are very busy now, early and late, but complain of being short of cars.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have commenced a series of protracted meetings, which are being held in Avoca Hall. Yours for more,

H. N. C.

The Domestic Monthly

The March number of this delightful magazine is one of the most valuable issues of the year, as the Spring styles are given an exhaustive review. Descriptions of the new Spring costumes and fabrics occupy the greater part of the number, and all the accessories, as trimmings, millinery, etc., are given careful attention. No magazine for ladies gives as complete and reliable information concerning current and coming styles as does the Domestic.

The Literary department is delightful as usual this month. Some of the best short stories that have been written of late years appeared in the Domestic, and this number fully sustains the reputation of the magazine for good things. The policy of the magazine has always been to give delightful short stories and sketches, and avoid the long drawn out serials.

The circulation of the DOMESTIC is now the largest of any ladies' magazine.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY is published at 853 Broadway, corner Fourteenth Street, New York, at $1 a year, with $1 worth of "Domestic" Paterns as a premium to each subscriber, and addition a great picture of Mrs. Langtry is sent to every new subscriber before March.

In the press of other things don't forget that one of the most important adjuncts of family life, is an organ or piano. We are keeping a full stock of the Mason & Hamlin organs and are always glad to show them up. First-class pianos also on exhibition. Call at opera house music store, James Pettee, General Agent. 4tf

The only first class barber shop and bath rooms in the city at Joe Ferda's, under Carruth block. d&wtf

LEGAL NOTICES.

Legal Notice.

Charles H. W. King, of Keokuk county, in the State of Iowa, will take notice, that Albert Welon, of the county of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, did on the 26th day of February 1883, file a motion in the county court of Cass county, Nebraska, for the revival of a dormant judgment, obtained in said court by R. E. Farmer on the 4th day of January 1876 for $199.82 and $36.00 attorneys fees and $12.72 costs, against the said Charles H. W. King and Solomon Ward, which said judgment was on the 4th day of February 1876, for a valuable consideration assigned to the said Albert Welton, and the said Chas. H. W. King is notified that he is required to appear and show sufficient cause on or before the 16th day of April 1883 why the said judgment should not be revived or the same will stand revived.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Feb'y 28th 1883.

J. W. JOHNSON, County Judge.

J. R. Strode, Att'y for Welton. 5014

Tax Deed Notice.

To the unknown owner of subdivision lot 21, in sec. 7, Town. 12, Range 14 east in Cass county Nebraska.

Take notice that the undersigned did on the 11th day of May, 1881, purchase the said described lot at private sale for the taxes of 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879 then delinquent; the said lot having been previously offered a public tax sale for the said taxes, and there being no bidders therefor; that said lot was assessed for taxation on the tax books for said years, as belonging to an unknown owner or non-resident of said county; that the time of redemption of said real estate from sale will expire on the 11th day of May, 1883, and that if not redeemed prior to said last mentioned date, a deed will be issued to the undersigned

EDWARD DONOVAN.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Feb. 16th, 1883—4812

Legal Notice.

Selden N. Merriam, defendant, will take notice that on the 1st day of March 1883, John W. Barnes, plaintiff, herein filed his petition in the district court of Cass County, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to remove the cloud cast upon plaintiffs title to the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirteen, in township eleven, range eleven by the tax lien to said land held by defendant. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 9th day of April 1883.

Dated March 1st 1883.

JOHN W. BARNES.

By Sullivan & Wooley, his Att'ys. 5013

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the county court, of Cass County, Nebraska, I will sell at public vendue on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Sporer in Mt. Pleasant [illegible] one mile northeast of Weeping Water [illegible] county, the following personal [illegible] One mare and colt, 17 cows, [illegible] steers, 13 yearlings, 2 heifers, [illegible] bels of corn, one wagon and a [illegible] implements. Terms, sums under [illegible] over $40, nine months [illegible] [illegible] Cash.

DR. FISHBL

OF THE

DES MOINES AND OMAHA MEDICAL DISPE

ON ACCOUNT OF HIS

Immense Practice in Plattsmouth,

WILL MAKE HIS NEXT VISIT ON

Saturday, May 19,

AND WILL REMAIN ONE D

AT THE

PERKINs HO

WHERE HE CAN BE CONSULTED ON T

Ear & Eye, Throat & Lungs, Catarrh,

Bladder and Female Diseases as W

Chronic and Nervous Diseas

DR. FISHBLA

Has discovered the greatest cure in the world for weakness of the b[illegible] untary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight or giddiness, di[illegible] throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels—these arising from solitary habits of youth—and secret practices more fatal to the sons of Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most radiant hopes rendering marriage impossible.

Those that are suffering from the evil practice, which destroy their m[illegible] system, causing

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The symptoms of which are a dull distressed mind, which unfit them for business and social duties, makes happy marriages impossible, distresses the m[illegible] depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fears, dreams, restless n[illegible] gefulness, unnatural discharges, pain in the back and hips, short breathing, easily of company and have preference to be alone, feeling as tired in the morn[illegible] as when retired, seminal weakness, lost manhood, white bone deposit in the urine, [illegible] confusion of thought, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness [illegible] ness in the limbs, etc., should consult me immediately and be restored to perfe[illegible]

YOUNG MEN

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit w[illegible] sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brill[illegible] who might otherwise entrance listening senators with the launders of their eloque[illegible] to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons or young men contemplating marriage beware of physical we[illegible] of procreative power. Impotency or any other disqualification speedily relieved. [illegible] himself under the care of Dr. Fishblatt may religiously confide in his honor as a g[illegible] confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANAL WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affection, which ren[illegible] men and marriage impossible, is the penalty payed by the victim for imprud[illegible] Young men are apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful con[illegible] may ensue. Now who that understands this subject will deny that procreation is [illegible] those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived [illegible] ures of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both m[illegible] arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental powers weaken. [illegible] tive powers, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigest[illegible] tional debility, wasting of the frame, cough consumption and death.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keeps them trifling month after taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. FISHBLATT,

graduated at one of the most eminent colleges in the United states, has effected so[illegible] astonishing cures that were never known. Many troubled with ringing in the [illegible] head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at certain sounds, with frequent b[illegible] attended sometimes with derangement of the mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICUAR NOTICE.

Dr. F. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and [illegible] habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or m[illegible] These are some of the sad, melancholy effects prodiced by the early habits of youth Weakness of the back and limbs, pains in the head and dimness of sight, loss of muscular [illegible] ence, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, derangement of digestive funct[illegible] debility, consumption, etc.

PRIVATE OFFICE, OVER OMAHA NAT'L BANK.

CONSULTATION FREE. Charges moderate and within the reach of all who need Scient[illegible] Medical treatment. Those who reside at a distance and cannot call will recieve pro[illegible] tion through the mail by simply sending their symptoms with postage.

Address Lock Box 38, Omaha, Neb.

Send postal for copy of the Medical Advance.

Time Given.

To All whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have given my son, Charles Dill, his time on and after this date, during the remainder of his minority, and further that he has had his time during the last year past. This is to give notice that the undersigned makes no claims to the work and wages of said Charles Dill, either in future or in the year past, and that I will not be responsible for any debts he may have contracted during that time, or may contract during the remainder of his minority. C. H. DILL.

South Bend, Neb., Feb. 17, 1883. 4813

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber at his place in the city of Plattsmouth on the 7th day of February 1883 one light brown mare supposed to be 12 or 14 years old, has collar mark. The owner is hereby notified to call, prove property, pay expenses incurred, and take her away.

G. B. MULLIS.

Plattsmouth, Feb. 27th 1883. 5014

Notice to Creditors.

State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the matter of the estate of Mary Spores, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Mary Spores deceased, late of said county and state, will be examined and adjusted by the county court, at the court house in Plattsmouth, on the 26th day of August A. D. 1883, at one o'clock in the forenoon. And that six months from and after the 17th day of February A. D. 1883, is the time limited for creditors of said deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1883.

J. W. JOHNSON, County Judge.

4913

Legal Notice.

In the district court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the application of Sarah E. Tucker and Albert E. Tucker, administrators of the estate of James H. Tucker, deceased, for license to sell land.

On reading the petition of Sarah E. Tucker and Albert C. Tucker, administrators of the estate of James H. Tucker, deceased, representing among other things that the said deceased died, seized of certain real estate therein described, and that it is necessary to sell the same to pay the debts of said deceased; and praying for a license to sell the same; and it appearing to the court that it is necessary to sell said real estate for that purpose.—It is ordered that said petition be heard at the office of the clerk of the district court in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county Nebraska, at one o'clock p. m. on the 6th day of April 1883. It is further ordered that this order be published four successive weeks before said day fixed for hearing of said petition in the Plattsmouth HERALD, a weekly newspaper, published at Plattsmouth in said county of Cass.

S. S. POUND, Judge.

Sullivan & Wooley Att'ys for Petitioners.—4914

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned, three miles south of South Bend, Neb., the following described stock: One cow; color, red and white; about four years old; brand resembling a B on left hip. Also one steer, same color and brand as cow, one year old. The owner can have the same by paying charges and taking them away

JOHN STROY,

South Bend, Neb., Feb. 19, 1883.

PROBATE NOTICE.

State of Nebraska, Cass county, s. s. In county Court. To all persons interested in the estate of Demit Cole.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph B. Moore Guardian of said Demit Cole, has made application for an order to sell the personal property of his ward, and that said petition will be heard and considered on the 2d day of March, 1883, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the County Judge's office, in Plattsmouth, in said county, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause if any they have why said personal property should not be sold.

J. W. JOHNSON, County Judge.

Feb. 16, 1883—4813.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska In the matter of the application of Charles H. Dill, guardian of Otis M. Hendrix, for a license to sell and convey his interest in real estate.

On reading the petition, duly verified, of Charles H. Dill, guardian of Otis M. Hendrix, representing among other things that his said ward is seized of an undivided one-fifth part or interest in and to certain real estate, therein described, and that it is necessary and expedient that the same be sold for the purpose of the necessary education and clothing of said ward, as well as to promote his material interest; It is ordered that said petition be heard at the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in the City of Lincoln, in the County of Lancaster, State of Nebraska, at one o'clock p. m., on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1883. It is further ordered that notice be given to the next of kin and heirs, apparent or presumptive, of the said ward, by publication of this order at least four successive weeks before the day of said hearing in the Plattsmouth HERALD, a weekly newspaper, published at the City of Plattsmouth, in the County of Cass, State of Nebraska, and also by service of a copy of this order personally on all persons interested in the estate at least twenty days before the [illegible] fixed for the hearing of said petition.

[illegible] 4914

Wise LAW

REAL ESTAT

—(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 specialty of, it is city and [illegible] real estate. Several fine fa[illegible] some wild land at bargains. L[illegible] men can get a home by paying [illegible] ly what they now pay for hous[illegible]

Space forbids giving but a s[illegible] percentage of the bargains now on [illegible] books at this agency; we name [illegible] 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 won't give these lots away, but you can get them so they will absolutely cost you nothing.

Five acre lot ½ 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