...OUTH HERALD.

...ED EVERY THURSDAY

—BY—

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PLATTSMOUTH, MARCH 22, 1883.

VERY cautiously and timidly, the managers of the democratic party are putting out their feelers on the presidential question. The bright noonday sun that shone so warmly and so gladly for the party of obstruction, just after the last Fall elections, has a great portion of the time, since then, been obscured with clouds and tempests. At the last election, the republicans of New York stood aside and permitted Mr. Cleveland to ride into power with the democracy at his heels, pledging the people of the Empire State, full and complete immunity from all the ills, both present and future, from which they were suffering or likely to suffer. Today, the democratic press, voicing the sentiment of that great state, charges that there has not been so venal and corrupt an administration since the halcyon days of William Tweed & Company; the only measure which has passed the N. Y. legislature tending to the relief of the public, by cutting down the fares upon the elevated railways in New York city, was unceremoniously bounced and vetoed by the reform governor. In Indiana, the democratic press openly charges that the jobbery of the present legislature will end the power of that party in the Hoosier state for years to come.

In Ohio, the only issue upon the part of democracy, is free whisky, and the æsthetic bide of Gentleman George, with Mr. Doran B. Eaton's civil service-life saving, india-rubber suit, falls stale and flat upon an unappreciative, and decidedly suspicious, democratic ear.

The blare of trumpets, and the sounding of gongs for these leaders, has suddenly ceased. Mr. Watterson, of the Courier Journal is savagely commanding the party to declare against protection; while the action of its representatives in the congress which has just adjourned, where the real brain of democracy was congregated, fully demonstrated that such a course was simply an impossibility as a national measure.

Presidential timber is scarce; the people, when it comes to placing this government in the hands of this party, are naturally suspicious, so suspicious that no dark horse can be precipitated successfully into the White House; the Hancock business settled this fact. If successful in the next national campaign, the democratic party will have to select a well known man as their standard bearer, in whom the country has confidence; but the conundrum is, who is No. 1, to take the helm of the democratic craft?

Our dispatches today, announce Mr. Samuel J. Tilden to be in excellent health, this is sly, "devilish sly," as Joe Bagstock would say; but from the manner in which one Benj. F. Butler is bucking the blue blood legislature down in the old Bay State, one would imagine there is another democratic war horse on the turf, and in training, who is in "excellent health" also. It does look as though that resistless tide in the affairs of great parties—as well as of nations—would yet sweep the great party of obstruction on to a "Hopkin's Choice" between the sage of Gramercy Park, and the irrepressible Butler, of Massachusetts—neither one of whom will be the next president.

UPON taking his seat upon the bench in the Omaha district, among other things Judge Wakely said:

We all recognize the due relations of the bench and the bar. The court has its solemn duties, and its just and stern prerogatives. These duties must be performed; these prerogatives must be maintained, or the court fails to keep itself on the high level of its ordained and constitutional functions. The bar has its rights, its duties, its privileges. I have been of it, and with it too long, I trust, to overlook this. I hope I shall not remain on the bench long enough to forget it. Yet when these rights have been accorded, and these privileges enjoyed, in the full measure of right and approved custom, and the question goes to the court for judgment, such judgment, given in duty and in conscience, deserves, and from the fairminded lawyer will command respectfully acquiescence, cost what it may to his cause and his client. For myself, I can promise you only a faithful and honest endeavor to walk with judicial rectitude in the path of the law, lighted by justice, lead wheresoever it may. I am fully conscious that no court is independent of the aid furnished by the learning, the research, the trained logic, and matured thought of the bar. Of these aids I shall always be most glad to avail myself.

This is the sentiment of the high-minded gentleman and profound jurist, who fully understands and appreciates the responsibilities attaching to his high office, a judge of one of our courts of justice. The HERALD again says the bar of the 3d judicial district is to be congratulated in the appointment of Eleaser Wakely as one of its judges.

THE great city of Chicago has risen in its might to condemn and overthrown the low license, bad order government, run and operated in that great city under the disguise of democracy, and prominent men of all parties have enlisted in the cause. The cry is for a government that will advance the interests of the great city of Chicago—not the party interests of any political organization—nor the interests of any clique, but the welfare of Chicago; and we predict that the misgovernment of Mr. Carter Harrison and his sand baggers will be overthrown.

THE past hard winter has had its effect upon the obdurate heart of Mr. Sitting Bull and some 140 of his thieving followers. It was the thing which makes times harder than a hard winter, certain knowledge that they had to work in proportion to pay for it.

Light snow
It blew
When it snew,
Time it froze on general
This is March in Nebraska.

THE slander suit now on trial in an Indiana court of justice, in which Miss Helen Gougar, the vituperative advocate, figures as plaintiff, has attracted some very ungenerous, unchivalric and malignant criticism and comments against her from a number of respectable journals, from whom the public had a right to expect something entirely different.

What, we may enquire, is this woman's offense? That she is not a pure, good Woman? No, not one bit of it. Helen Gougar's offense is that she is a fearless, outspoken enemy of the liquor traffic. She is an advocate—and an able one, too—of the enactment of prohibitory laws for the suppression of the evils of intemperance. This is her offense and nothing more, and whether she is right or wrong in her views upon this question, should have no weight with the opinion of any fair-minded man or woman in regard to the villainous and cowardly charges made against her fair name and fame by the advocates of the whisky traffic. The fact is, this interest, unable to meet this woman's arguments before the better classes of the public, seek to destroy the little woman and her arguments, both, by this attack upon her private character, and wisely, or unwisely, Mrs. Gougar has been brave enough to call her traducer into a court of justice, there to make good his accusations.

The history of the world has shown to the most careless observer, that the advocates of every reform movement, whose object is the suppression of some great evil, have to submit to the assassin's midnight attack upon private character. The agitation of the liquor question in this state has furnished its example in this respect.

We may differ, and honestly differ, as to the propriety of woman entering the political arena to engage in the work of overthrowing the *liquor power* of this country; so may we honestly differ as to the propriety of woman being permitted to assume an equal position with man in the affairs of government, but this difference of opinion can have no weight with the question of her fair treatment when she seeks so to do. To our mind there is nothing grander than to see the women of this country entering the lists against the evils of intemperance, nothing more *fit nor appropriate;* it should be accorded woman as a divine right, to protect the heartstone, where she rears her children. It is by agitating the stagnant waters of the pool that they become purified. Helen Gougar has a perfect right to make war upon the liquor traffic of this country, and when her private character is maliciously assaulted by this intolerant power, she has a *right* to drag her traducer into court; and every man with blood enough in him to make a square meal for a dyspeptic mosquito, should at least be willing to accord her a fair trial without attempting to prejudice the public against her in advance.

EX-GOV. WM. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has been nominated by the Independent party of that State for Governor. Governor Sprague, at one time, owing to the aristocratic wealth of the Sprague family, had some national reputation; but so far as his ever having any brains or manhood, the country has never been informed. He won the hand of the beautiful and elegant Kate Chase, Salmon Chase's brilliant daughter—while a member of the United States Senate from Rhode Island; he married her—he failed financially—he drank heavily—he quarreled with his wife—he made the quarrel as public and notorious as he possibly could—he has never been vindicated, so far as we know, even by his best friends, from the charge of outrageous abuse toward his wife and family—he has recently married again, and we suppose the independent party of Rhode Island, has taken the contract of vindicating him, by making him chief executive of Little Rhody. We think any party ought to be fearfully and wonderfully independent, that will take up a man like Ex-governor Sprague, of Rhode Island as its standard bearer.

THE HERALD has no means of informing its readers, as yet, what will be the new order of affairs in the surveyor general's office, when Gen. Stephenson takes charge next month, and having been asked so often by numbers of our people who are interested in knowing, whether the gentlemen who now administer that office as clerks, draughtsmen, ect., will be bounced or not, we can only say, we feel assured that the office will be administered on the strict basis and in strict conformity with the principles of civil service reform, and if under that plan—of which under the new order of things we know nothing—these very efficient gentleman can be retained. The HERALD with the well disposed portion of this community will be highly gratified.

WEEPING WATER is to have a creamery. Our informant says it will contain all the latest most approved machinery and appliances for handling and taking care of the milk and cream, and will be of capacity to warrant a good market for all surplus milk within a radius of eight or ten miles of the town of Weeping Water. Like almost every other enterprise that has boosted that live town to the front, we find Hon. E. L. Reed with his shoulder to the wheel, as a stockholder in this concern. A few business men in a place who can elevate their ideas above the per cent. on butter and eggs long enough to pay some attention to the material growth of their city or town, are jewels beyond price.

SAYS the Chicago Times: Once a year, and still more every second year, there is presented for solution in the city of Chicago one of the most difficult problems of any age. It is the problem of making a satisfactory distribution of the municipal offices among the different nations of the earth.

How about Plattsmouth city? We have heard it hinted that there was no such trouble one year ago in this city.

PROGRAMME for the present for Plattsmouth city:

First, a good healthy enterprising city government.

Second, permanent and substantial improvement of Main street by widening the side walks and putting in good gutters.

Third, so be it *works.*

Fourth, the Diagonal R. R.

RUSH FELLOWS, of the Auburn Post, was married at Pekin, Ill., the other day, to Miss Eunice Sage, of that place. Rush was almost raised in Plattsmouth, and is well and favorably remembered here by all of our good people, who rejoice at his success in life. Miss Eunice Sage is also well know by many of our people, having spent a summer in Plattsmouth a few years ago, visiting relatives here. Everybody and THE HERALD joins in congratulations and prayers for the future weal of the bright young couple. Below we give a clipping from the Peoria Journal containing the details of the happy event:

"At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sage, corner of Fourth and St. Mary's streets, last evening, there were assembled the relatives and a few intimate friends of Miss Eunice M. Sage, to witness her marriage to Rush O. Fellows, editor and proprietor of the Auburn (Neb.) Post. Miss Sage has always resided in this city, and for several years past was teacher in the high school building, and many years the organist at the reformed church, being a natural skilled organist and a young lady of many accomplishments. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the severe illness of her mother. At eight o'clock promptly the young couple made their appearance in the parlor and were confronted by Rev. E. P. Livingston, who in a pleasing but impressive manner, in a brief service, pronounced them 'man and wife.' The bride looked charming, attired in white silk gulpure lace. Orange blossoms and heliotropes were entwined in her hair, with a bouquet of the same. The groom was attired in the usual suit of unrelieved dark goods, with orange blossoms for a button-hole bouquet, and like the bride, wore white kid gloves. They were the recepients of many valuable presents, among them one from the bride's graduating classmates, also one from the members of the reformed church. After the congratulations had been extended a sumptuous repast was served to the guests. The young couple will leave tomorrow for Auburn, Neb., where they will reside. The blessings of the Journal will follow them through life."

THE claim of Mr. Manning, of the "shoe string" district, in Mississippi, is one of those cheering exhibitions of cheek, which, peculiarly, is the property of the southern democrat of aristocratic tendencies.

It appears that Gen. Chalmers has been elected to congress in this famous district, that Gen. Manning was his opponent, and was counted in under the rules and regulations governing well regulated democratic committees in the south. Consequently, a contest has arisen between these generals of doubtful means and methods in politics, as to which one ought to be entitled to his seat. Gen. Manning claims that Gen. Chalmers received the favoring smile of a republican administration, and the substantial aid of the national committee in the shape of a few hundred dollars, to assist him in running his campaign down in the "shoe string" district, and that this is enough to unseat any man of political beliefs in opposition to the organized bourbon of Mississippi. In 1880, Gen. Chalmers was the democratic candidate in that district, and was counted in, and sent down to Washington to represent the people, by exactly the same men, who now count him out and count in his rival, Gen. Manning.

Ballot boxes in this Mississippi district have been blown up, burned up and ravished, in every conceivable way, to enthrone democracy in power; but let it be shown that the republican national committee have invested a little wealth down there to enable a man of nerve, like Gen. Chalmers, to hire a band and make a canvass among the colored population, and at once the hightoned sensibilities of the democracy are shocked and outraged. The HERALD cares nothing for statesmen of the calibre of Chalmers, it is the welfare of the Mannings we are concerned about.

THE interview we published Monday from the Des Moines Register, in which Mr. G. F. Woolston, the manager of the Diagonal road, states clearly the intentions of the parties building the same, i. e., to build south-west from Des Moines through this section of country; one other fact is also established by this interview, and that is, that as yet, no definite route has been agreed upon from Des Moines south-west, but that its final location will depend altogether upon the encouragement the road receives from the people and communities through which its line will pass.

Council Bluffs, as will be remembered by our readers by reading the proceedings of a public meeting of her prominent business men, published in the HERALD a couple of days ago, has already taken steps to bring the Diagonal to that city; and it is high time our people would have some expression of public opinion and resort to some concert of action in regard to the matter. The HERALD has endeavored to do its duty, by calling the attention of the public to the Diagonal *in time* for our people to secure its presence here among us, if they so will it; there is no reason why the towns on the line of this proposed road south-west from Plattsmouth, should not wake up and take hold of this enterprise; concert of action, gentlemen, is what boosts along great enterprises like this one.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The April number is already out filled with delightful reading and elegant embellishments. The chromo presented with it, "A Basket of Flowers," is a gem. "The Architectural Progress of New York City," the opening article, has twelve illustrations of prominent new public and private buildings. "The Descent of the British Crown," by A. H. Guernsey; "Edinburgh," by Noel Ruthven. "Leon Gambetta," "Ancient Laborers and Princes of Grand Chimu and New Granada," etc., etc., are exceedingly interesting and profusely illustrated. The serial, "The Beautiful Countess of Clairville," is continued, and there are admirable short stories, sketches, adventures, etc., by popular writers. Geo. Meridith, Geo. Weatherly, etc., contribute some excellent poems, and the miscellaneous articles, paragraphs, etc., abound with entertainment and information. There are 128 pages quarto, and over 100 embellishments in each number of this favorate magazine; the price of a single copy is 25 cents only, $3. a year, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

MR. PARNELL, in a late interview, denounces the attempt of the London press to lay the last Thursday night's explosion in London at the door of the land league, and declares these explosions to have been caused by gas.

THE passage of an act by the last legislature, having in view the destruction of the corner on news which a few journals in this state are able to maintain against the field, is exciting quite a discussion between those few newspapers and the Omaha Bee. If we can comprehend the *finesse* of the arguments being used pro and con, the question is resolved down to the point, "Can the telegraph companies be prevented from permitting a syndicate in this state, or any other for that matter, from monopolizing all the news?"

We once heard Col. Tom Stevenson, the silver-tounged lawyer of Nebraska City, make an argument of great force before a jury, in a case where Uncle Johnny Irwin (of Nebraska City also), was prosecuting some poor homesteader for borrowing wood off of some of Uncle Johnny's broad acres. It had been a long, hard winter, and Uncle Johnny's wood had suffered.

Col. Tom told the jury in his softest, most persuasive tones, that according to his way of thinking, there were several things the Almighty—if he intended this country to be settled—(and Col. Tom thought that was a part of the great economy of the universe), intended the poor homesteader in Nebraska should have without money and without price, and that chiefest among these were air, water and *wood;* and Col. Tom actually made that jury think as he did. We are a little like Col. Stevenson; we don't think any set of fellows ought to be permitted to get up a corner on news, in other words, this common carrier ought to be regulated to the extent, first, of transmitting news for everybody at a reasonable rate, and second, no set of men ought to have the privilege of making a contract with it that will give them the exclusive use of the wires to the extent of monopolizing the same. That this is the case is freely charged and believed by a large portion of the public.

That the telegraph stocks of this country is very largely in the hands of a few gambling speculators, is undoubtedly true; and that exorbitant rates and tariffs are imposed upon the public is true; and that there ought to be some relief from the imposition is also true.

The HERALD thinks that the idea which has been advanced, viz., that the government ought to build a system of telegraph lines, is a good one; and such action upon the part of the general government would go a long way towards solving this great difficulty. We believe the poor homesteader is entitled to wood in some way.

IT is menacingly announced by some of the pugnacious journals of democratic tendencies, who have more valor than discretion, that war shall be carried into Africa, when congress assembles, and without delay, against the doctrine and practice of protection for the industries of this country; and one, Mr. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, a member of the next congress, it is said has proclaimed his intention to introduce a bill immediately upon the assembling of Congress, to repeal all duties except those for purposes of revenue only.

This is right, the country will rejoice to see the democratic party tackle this question in congress, where its record cannot be disputed after it is made. It does very well to play free trade for a decoy during a popular campaign, where the degree of the doctrine advocated can be adjusted to suit the climate and condition of the natives; but when it comes down to the square test of attempting to make a national issue against the protection of American industries from abroad, we imagine we can see the little row that will be kicked up in the democratic Sanhedrim, when the free trade wing of that party attempt to place such a plank in their national platform for 1884.

Mr. Randall, and democrats of his stamp, who have attempted to learn something by studying the causes of the people's distrust for the democratic party, see very plainly that the further agitation of this tariff question at the present time, will be both impolitic and unwise; that the commercial interests of the country require *and will demand* rest and quiet. A revision of the tariff has just been had, over the effects of which, there is such a diversity of opinion, that its practical workings will have to be tested, before the public will be willing to set it aside. These gentlemen represent a section of the American Union, whose material interest they dare not disregard, and any political party which requires a sacrifice of those interests at the hands of its followers, is bound to fail.

DR. MILLER has published a newspaper in Nebraska for many years, and has done and said many mean things which he has afterwards modified and corrected, and while we have no particular interest in the fight now waging within the ranks of his party in Omaha, we think the fellows who attempt to put down the Herald or banish the Doctor from the councils of the democratic party in this state, have an all summer's job on their hands.

Eschewing politics, everybody who has lived in Nebraska long enough to become dry behind the ears and who *can* and has read the newspapers of the state, must admit that the Omaha Herald has been a champion of Nebraska interests, and one of the foremost agencies this side the big Muddy, in giving our young commonwealth a healthy respectable reputation abroad. We should regret to see any calamity happen to either the veteran editor of the Omaha Herald or to that great journal itself. That's the kind of a republican we are.

WE notice Omaha is being overrun with thieves and burglars to such an extent that her citizens are beginning to talk about organizing a vigilance committee. If her law and order citizens will do their duty and come to the front in municipal affairs and see that the right kind of a city government is elected at the coming election, one which will have regard enough for their own reputations, and respect enough for their neighbor's property, to organize and maintain the right kind of a police force these sand baggers will very soon disappear, otherwise your city government is as good as you deserve.

MR. JNO. A. MACMURPHY is home once more from his few weeks hard work on the Omaha Republican whose editorial page he burnished up in good style during Mr. Nye's absence. We regret to learn of Mrs. MacMurphy's ill health, and hope the returning spring may "again restore the roses of health upon her cheek."

THE star route trials, now in progress in the District of Columbia, are a reproach and a disgrace to American jurisprudence. Our courts of justice, as a rule, and those especially under federal control and influences have heretofore stood high in the estimation of the enlightened portions of the world where constitutional liberty is prized, and where constitutional safeguards for the protection of the citizen in his person and property are observed and appreciated.

It has been one of the boasts of American institutions, that our courts of justice throw those safeguards about the person of the citizen, that render him absolutely safe from danger by persecution. We have been taught that those sacred guarantees, always extend to, and protect the citizen in person and in property, and that neither the one nor the other shall be denied him until upon due trial it has been shown that he has by violation of law, forfeited that right to their protection which is otherwise guaranteed, and that the presumption of innocence is always accorded him until the contrary appears by competent testimony. But the whole course of these trials in Judge Wylie's court seems to be conducted upon an entirely different theory.

The department of justice, from the attorney general down to the lowest detective in its employ, seem to be organized in a boastful crusade to secure the conviction of the accused which has assumed the shape of persecution; outside counsel have been employed at fabulous prices, and the dramatic scenes of an English court of the sixteenth century are revived and reenacted.

The character of the prosecution of the juryman, Dickenson, right in the presence of the re-trial of this cause, where the present jury is brought under its immediate influence, and under the threatening vengeance of an angry government, is calculated, and doubtless *intended*, as an agency and means to assist in securing conviction, and in the presence of which no accused *can be guaranteed* a fair and impartial trial.

The action of the presiding judge, his conduct towards the prisoners during the progress of the trial, his opinions of their guilt, always improperly, and sometimes violently expressed, in the presence of the jury—his ruling, for instance, upon the right of the defense to impeach the evidence of informer Rerdell—his permission to the government counsel upon argument, as to the relevancy of testimony, to bitterly and vindictively abuse and traduce the prisoners at the bar, and all this in the presence of the jury which has to pass upon their guilt or innocence, is an outrage in an American court of justice, and is subversive of those constitutional safeguards which are intended to guarantee to every man a fair and impartial trial.

If our readers will take the trouble to examine the famous trials reported during the early part of the sixteenth century, they can there see and understand the theory of our constitution and laws in guaranteeing to the citizen a full, free and impartial hearing; they will there understand the reason a citizen of this government cannot be put upon his trial for constructive treason; they can there learn how citizens of Great Britain were tried, convicted and *murdered* without a particle of legal evidence being adduced against them.

The trial and conviction of Sir Walter Raleigh—1603—is notably a case in point where the vituperative eloquence, "the rancorous abuse," of attorney general Coke destroyed that good and useful man.

The guilt or innocence of these men on trial can have nothing to do with this branch of the case; they should be fairly tried and the greater the offense, or the more distinguished the individual is, the more careful the government and her tribunals of justice should be to see that the constitutional liberties of the citizen are neither weakened nor imperiled.

THE REFORM SCHOOL

Location of the New Building---The Management---Miscellaneous Notes.

Hon. E. P. Roggen, secretary of State, returned Friday from Kearney where the board of public lands and buildings went to inspect the reform school and select a site for the new building. The other members of the board, Attorney General Powers, Treasurer Sturdevant and Mr. Kendall, president of the board, went from Kearney to their homes at Dakota City, Geneva, and St. Paul respectively.

The site selected for the new building is within 150 feet of that of the building occupied at present. The present building will be converted into work shops, for the training of the inmates of the school.

Mr. Roggen says that there are not nearly sufficient accommodations at present to satisfy the demands for admission for children. He does not doubt that if there were sufficient accommodations there would be 100 inmates within three months. He believes that this will become a very important and useful institution and will have five hundred inmates within the next five years. The board design putting up a barn at once, an appropriation having been made for that purpose, and this can be utilized for a time for sleeping apartments. The board will advertise on the first of June for plans, and on the first of July for bids under the plans.

The board were well pleased with the management of the institution. There are thirty boys and eleven girls in the school, and the discipline among the inmates is said to be wonderful. They are trained like soldiers, and they are controlled in their movements by a simple movement of the hand of the superintendent.

The superintendent believes in moral suasion, and does not administer corporal punishment of any kind. There are certain priveleges which the inmates have and they forfeit these by an infraction of these rules. This is generally all the punishment that is required. A citizen of Brownville took his son to the school some time ago, and he assured Dr. Collins that no moral suasion would have any affect upon the boy, that he would have to whip him. The doctor said that he would do nothing of the kind, and has been as good as his word. The boy is obedient and trustworthy, and is frequently sent up town with sums of money to make purchases. In no case has he failed to execute his errands with promptness and fidelity. His father wanted to take him out a short time ago, but the boy did not want to go and was not compelled to do so.

There is no enclosure around the grounds sufficient to prevent the escape of an inmate disposed to run away, but there is an uninterrupted view for several miles around and the doctor on one occasion at least made good use of this advantage. One of the boys got away and had been gone some time before he was missed. Dr. Collins got a large field glass which he had purchased a short time before, and by means of it discovered the lad about three miles off, and taking a horse, soon overtook him and brought him back. He soon after missed his telescope, however, and it occurring to him to stir up the ashes in the large stove he found the slag into which the telescope had become metamorphosed. The boy had evidently taken this precaution against recapture a second time.

There is a good deal of trouble grows out of the tendency of those desiring admission of their children to swear down the age. The rule is to admit none over sixteen, and parents are inclined to distort the facts in order to get troublesome children off their hands. Another unpleasant thing is the presence of several idiots who have been sent there. This unfortunate class of beings seem to have no proper place. They have been scattered around between the reform school, the penitentiary and the insane asylum, in none of which places they belong. Some provision ought to be made for them.—State Journal.

Three Groves News.

THREE GROVES, March 19, 1883.

The relapse of winter returned yesterday, with a fearful north-west wind all day, probably this is one of Prof. Wiggins' storms coming in on the home stretch, if it is, we think he came in about ten days late.

The farmers are making good use of the frozen weather by breaking down their stalks; some plowing has been done the past week, but no wheat sown yet that we know of; the fall plowing is dry enough, but those who want to sow wheat prefer to wait a little while longer until the ground quits freezing.

The DAILY HERALD came to hand a few days ago, and we are well pleased with its appearance; it is such a paper as the people needs, we find it to be a seven column paper chuck full of locals and newsy items.

Frank Hartigan's school closed on last Thursday, with quite a number of visitors present to hear the recitations and speeches given by the scholars.

Rev Loofbourrow will preach his annual quarterly conference sermon to the Sabbath school two weeks from yesterday, the first Sunday in April, at 3 p. m. He intends to organize a Sunday school at the same time; there also will be a quarterly meeting at the brick school house, the second Sunday in April, commencing on Saturday at 2 p. m.

F. M. Young Sr., is again one among the lucky ones that drew premiums at the Omaha Bee distribution held on March 3d; this time he draws a silver watch, those who want premiums, had better hand the money to Mr. Young and let him do the drawing. We heard a subscriber to the Bee, remark the other day that if he kept on sending for the paper, that he would have quite a library of books before long, besides getting the paper to read to boot.

Bill Case and his lady made a brief call at our place of business one day last week.

Dee Shrader's horse got loose from him Sunday night some where over north, he wouldn't tell where, but we guessed. He was around early before sunrise Monday morning looking for him, and just in time to get this item in this week's HERALD.

We heard the remark made some time ago by a friend, that it would be an excellent idea for some fellow to hunt up and find out who "Big Sis" is, with a view to matrimony, especially such cold winters as the present has been. We wouldn't care very much if the fellow was a nice, genteel young man, who owned a good farm, and a nice buggy to ride around in, and keeps his hair parted in the middle, with his boots and moustache blacked up every Sunday, and his sideburns shaved off close, who don't drink (they would be hard to find though around Three Groves,) nor chew tobacco; such ones might have a slight chance; old bachelors had better keep at a safe distance if they don't want a nice job of sewing buttons on their coats and trousers. But winter has passed and warm weather is coming and Big Sis will have to be summered over until next winter.

The HERALD made a mistake last week in printing the names of church trustees, where it read John Allen, it should have read Johnny Allison.

BIG SIS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, Chief Quartermaster's Office, OMAHA, NEB., March 7th, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, April 18, 1883, or at the same hour (allowing for the difference in time) at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following named stations at which places and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of Military Supplies during the Year commencing July 1st, 1883, and ending June 30th, 1884, as follows: Wood, Hay and Charcoal, or such of said supplies as may be required at Omaha Depot, Fort Omaha, Fort Niobrara, Fort Sidney, Cheyenne Depot, Fort Russell, Fort Steele, Fort Douglas, Fort Robinson, Fort Bridger, Fort Laramie, Fort McKinney, Fort Washakie, and Fort Duchesne and for the delivery at Fort Thornburgh of 300 tons of Coal of 2240 pounds to the ton.

Proposals will also be received at this office up to the day and hour above named, for the delivery on the cars at the point nearest to the station on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, of eight thousand tons of Coal, of 2240 pounds to the ton. Also for delivery at Omaha Depot, or at stations on the main line of the Union Pacific Railway east from Kearney Junction, of two million pounds Corn, and one million pounds Oats. Bids for grain should state the rate per 100 lbs.—not per bushel.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required will be received. Each proposal should be in triplicate, SEPARATE FOR EACH ARTICLE AT EACH STATION, and must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) executed strictly in accordance with the printed instructions, and upon the blank form furnished under this advertisement, guaranteeing that the party making the proposal shall not withdraw the same within sixty days from the date announced for opening them; and supplies bid for, awarded thereunder, he will, within ten days after notice of the award, (post office or telegraph notification be made within the sixty days above mentioned,) accept the same and furnish good and sufficient sureties, at once, for the faithful performance of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, stating the kind, and estimated quantities of Wood, Hay and Charcoal required at each station, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders and terms of contract, etc., will be furnished on application to this office or to the Quartermasters at the various stations named.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked:—"Proposals for——— at———," and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective Depot Quartermasters.

JOHN Y. FUREY, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of C. Q. M's office, Dep't. of the Platte. 2214

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber at his place in the city of Plattsmouth on the 4th day of February 1883 one light brown mare supposed to be 13 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. MULL.

Plattsmouth, Feb. 27th 1883. 50-

Legal Notice.

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

On reading the petition of Sarah R. 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 at least 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. B. POUND, Judge.

Sullivan & Wooley, Att'ys for Petitioners.—4914

LEGAL NOTICE.

Ida Anna Peach
vs.
Gustavus H. Peach.

In the district court, in the second judicial district, in and for Cass county, Nebraska.

To Gustavus H. Peach, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 13th day of March, 1883, Ida Anna Peach filed a petition against you in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you, on the ground that you have wilfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause for the term of two years last past; and also for the care and custody of the children.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the first day of May 1883.

IDA ANNA PEACH.

By Smith and Beeson her Attorneys. 5214

Road Notice:

To all whom it may concern:

The commissioners appointed to locate a road beginning at a point 50 links north of corner to sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, town 12 N range 10, east; thence west 40 10-100 chains to a point 50 links N. of the ¼ sec. corner on the south side of sec. 15; thence west 8 chains; thence N. 56° west 8 chains; thence south 73¾° W. 5 63-100 chains; thence south 66° W. 3 52-100 chains; thence north 71¼° W 6 86-100 chains; thence south 89½° W. 4 chains; thence south 64° W. 6 85-100 chains to a point 50 links north of S. E. corner of sec. 16; thence west 40 10-100 chains to a point 50 links N. of the ¼ sec. corner on south side of sec. 16; thence north 80 chains to a point 50 links west of ¼ sec. corner on north side of sec. 16, all in town 12, range 10 and in favor of vacating road running diagonally across sec. 15 and N. E. ¼ of sec. 16, T. 12, R. 10, has reported in favor of the location thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages, must be filed in the county clerk's office, on or before noon on the 16th day of May A. D., 1883, or such road will be located and vacated without reference thereto.

5295 J. W. JENNINGS, County Clerk.

Legal Notice.

In the district court of Cass county Nebraska. In the matter of the application of Mary Shoop administratrix of the estate of Andrew Shoop, deceased, for license to sell land.

On reading the petition of Mary Shoop, administratrix of the estate of Andrew Shoop, 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 before Hon. S. B. Pound, Judge of the district court, in and for the county of Cass, at the office of the clerk of the district court, in the city of Plattsmouth, in the county of Cass, and state of Nebraska, at one o'clock p. m. on the 1st day of May 1883. It is further ordered that this order be published at least four successive weeks before said day fixed for hearing said petition, in the Plattsmouth HERALD, a weekly newspaper published at Plattsmouth in said county of Cass. WILLIAM GASLIN JR.,

Sullivan & Wooley, Attorneys for Petitioners. 5214 Judge Presiding.

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 such 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 day fixed for the hearing of said petition.

4914 S. B. POUND, Judge.

SULLIVAN & WOOLEY, Att'ys for petitioner.

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 deed 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. 5053

Notice to Teachers.

I will be at my office in Plattsmouth the first Friday and Saturday, and at Louisville 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. 1752 CYRUS ALTON, Superintendent.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the following witness fees have been reported to County Commissioners, as remaining in the hands of W. C. Showalter, Clerk of the District Court, uncalled for up to January 1, 1883.

Rodney Andrews, witness in lower Court	$ 1,50
Edgar Stanley, witness in lower Court	1,50
George Wright, witness in lower court	1,70
B. G. Hoover, witness	10,00
J. V. Glover, witness	14,00
Walter Cutforth, witness	3,80
William Carlysle, witness	4,50
R. W. Cunningham, witness	3,40
Wm. Carlysle, witness	3,50
G. Metzger, witness lower court	1,10
F. Deitrich, witness in lower court	1,10
S. Gittel, witness in lower court	1,10
F. Fetzer, interpreter lower court	1,00
John Ross, witness in lower court	1,00
George Dimmitt, witness	8,30
M. B. Cutler, witness	5,90
J. H. Allison, witness	5,90
Newton Howland, witness	2,00
John MacMacken, witness	2,00
Marion Armstrong, witness	2,00
George Meggs, witness	2,00
J. D. Sharpson, witness	1,10
S. Brantner, witness	2,20
C. H. Weaver, witness	1,10
Wyatt Graves, witness	1,10
W. F. Dykes, witness	1,10
Wm. Guthmann, witness	1,10
M. Schneibacher, witness	1,10
Peter Bates, witness	1,10
John Moss, witness	7,10

If the above be not called for on or before six months after February 21st, 1883, the same will be paid into the school fund of Cass county.

Attest: J. W. JENNINGS, County Clerk.

Plattsmouth, March 6, 1883.—812.

Legal Notice.

Charles H. W. King, of Keokuk county, in the State of Iowa, will take notice, that Albert Welton, 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 $16.00 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 1878, 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 10th day of April 1883 why the said judgment should not be revived or the same will stand revived.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Feb'y 26th 1883.

J. W. JOHNSON, County Judge.

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

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the county court, of Cass County, Nebra