

GRAND CELEBRATION AT PLATTSMOUTH OVER THE COMPLETION OF HER WATER WORKS SYSTEM

BUT THE GREATEST CELEBRATION OF ALL IS AT

MAYERS' OPERA HOUSE CLOTHING STORE

OVER THE GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. THESE PRICES TELL THE TALE:

Working suits, \$3 50
Business suits, - 6 50

Cheviot suits, - \$10 00
Corkscrew worsted, 8 00

Imp't'd worsted suits, \$10
G.A.R. suits complete, 8

CHILDREN'S SUITS \$1.25 AND UPWARD.

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.
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OUR CITY.

HOW IT CELEBRATED LAST THURSDAY, MAY 5TH.

As indicated by her name Plattsmouth is situated at the mouth of the Platte river. It is the county seat of Cass County, one of the richest agricultural counties in the state. It is also one of the oldest and best fruit producing counties. Besides its agricultural and horticultural products a large portion of the county is underlaid with a strata of fine building and paving stone, much of which is easily burned into good lime or ground into an excellent cement. With these resources it is no wonder that Cass county and Plattsmouth are noted for their immense wealth. The City of Plattsmouth is one of the oldest in the state and is beautifully located at the mouth of the Platte on the west bank of the great Missouri river.

On the 11th day of March, 1886, a contract was closed with the firm of George B. Inman & Bros. of New York, for the construction of a system of water works by stand pipe and direct pressure, the completion of which was duly celebrated on the 5th day of May, 1887.

The Plattsmouth water works system, for the completion of which a special day was set apart to celebrate, were erected under a contract and are owned by Messrs. Turner, Clark & Rawson, of Boston, the city paying a yearly rental for the use of hydrants for fire protection at the rate of \$80 a year for each of the first fifty hydrants, and at \$50 a year for each additional hydrant. Four miles of cast iron mains and fifty hydrants, the mains ranging from six to twelve inches in diameter. The mains are supplied with Missouri river water ordinarily by pressure from a steel standpipe twenty-five feet in diameter and eighty feet high, situated on the highest point in the city, of a capacity of over 350,000 gallons. The pressure from this standpipe is ninety pounds at the corner of Main and Sixth streets. In case of fire water can also be forced into the mains by direct pressure. Water is supplied to the standpipe from the settling basin situated near the Missouri river, of a capacity of 1,700,000 gallons. The pumping station is a neat, substantial, brick structure 55x30 feet, situated a mile north of the center of town. The motive power is supplied by two of George F. Blake's boilers of 150 horse power. The pumps are of George F. Blake's manufacture, of a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons for each twenty-four hours. One is a high pressure duplex the other is a compound non-condensing pump, and both are magnificent pieces of workmanship. The design of the citizens and the company has been, so far as practicable, to supply the city with Missouri river water, which has been found by chemical analysis to be the purest running water in the world, and is so known to be far and wide by experts in the construction of water works.

Early in the morning teams from the surrounding country began to arrive, bringing hundreds of neighboring farmers to the city to witness the grand display. The early trains were loaded with invited guests from many cities of the state. Members of the fire department and of the city council of several cities, both in Nebraska and Iowa, were upon these trains. Every town and village in Cass county was represented. The city was decorated with flags and bunting from one end to the other. Bands of music began playing upon the arrival of the first train and the reception committee were on hand to escort guests to headquarters. Every carriage in the city was pressed into service and the visitors were driven over the city to all points of interest and residences of prominent citizens pointed out to them. The last train arrived at 10:30 and at 10:30 the opera house doors were opened and the body of the city was admitted to the limit of comfort. The streets were lined with distinguished guests. After all were seated the President P. Dr. Butler, Water, etc. ar...

gramme, the first item being music from the B. & M. and the Bohemian bands. After this a song by the Plattsmouth glee club.

DR. R. R. LIVINGSTON delivered the address of welcome in one of those humorous strains for which he is famous. He said he was there to extend the welcome of 9,000 people to their guests. He desired that the visitors present should consider Plattsmouth and all it contained their's for the day. If they were hungry they should knock at any door and meat would be given them. If they desired to take a ride they should step into the first carriage they saw on the street. If they desired to embrace a pretty lady they would find hundreds of them who would submit on this particular occasion. Nothing was reserved, nothing too sacred to be tendered to their visiting friends, not even a corner lot in Dr. Mercer's addition. Speaking seriously he referred to the great financial panic of 1877, when everything wore a gloomy aspect. Looking for a new field he glanced over one of Colton's maps, and seeing a spot where two great rivers formed a junction he concluded that no financial panic could prevent the land at this junction from becoming a good city. Believing this he stuck his peg at Plattsmouth and believed that his faith had been well founded. Plattsmouth had grown and would continue to grow. At this point the Liederkranz favored the audience with a couple of songs in the German language, after which

HON. O. H. BULLOU of Omaha responded to the welcome of the previous speaker. After thanking the citizens of Plattsmouth for their invitation and welcome he said that the inauguration of a system of public improvements was the first step toward greater prosperity. He said that Omaha never amounted to much until she commenced to pave her streets, put in gas and water works and make general improvements. He thought Plattsmouth was on the eve of greater prosperity than ever before. He said that the citizens of Cass county must bear in mind that the two great elements of prosperity were agriculture and commerce, and that they must go hand in hand. That the business men must encourage the farmers, and the farmer in turn must second the efforts of the merchant and business man.

SENATOR GWYER of Omaha, believed, with the other speakers, that there was a bright future before Plattsmouth. He related the difficulty of getting from Omaha to Plattsmouth in the early days when it was necessary to cross the river to Council Bluffs and recross at Plattsmouth. He considered internal improvements as the foundation for prosperity. He suggested that more close and friendly relations with Omaha would be beneficial to both cities. He thought this could and should be accomplished by bridging the Platte river.

HON. GEORGE S. SMITH said that Plattsmouth had been out of water for twenty years, and he was glad to be present at the celebration of the acquirement of the long felt want. He had been acquainted with Plattsmouth for twenty years, and coming here this morning and seeing so many new faces and so many new business signs, he could read renewed prosperity upon every one of them. He seconded the bridge suggestion.

HON. P. A. GALVIN of Omaha, was pleased to note the growth of Plattsmouth during the last ten years and hoped and expected to see its continued prosperity.

MR. MORGAN of Weeping Water, was glad to be present and witness the celebration of a system of water works for Plattsmouth. He said that while the city he was visiting and the one he represented were sometimes rivals on the county seat question, they were not rivals upon the question of growth and prosperity. Each was glad to see the other grow and prosper.

HON. S. S. BURDICK of Omaha, paid a very flattering tribute to the B. & M. shops as a foundation for prosperity and said the people of Plattsmouth need have no fear of their being removed. He said railroad companies were not in the habit of putting their great machine shops upon wheels, to be moved from town to town. The shops are a permanent fixture where they are. He also favored the bridge project. He predicted that the time would soon come when Omaha would have a population of 250,000 and when that time arrived 10,000 of them would reside at Plattsmouth and do business there.

Plattsmouth in time to receive his share of those 9,000 embraces. Weeping Water congratulates Plattsmouth upon this new evidence of her prosperity.

Rev. Larkin, of Cherry Dale, Kas., said he represented a water state except the drug stores. His earliest recollection of water works was a spring at the foot of a hill or mountain. He spoke of the subject of water works from a scientific standpoint.

Hon. J. B. Strode said that for many years Nebraska City had been called a sleepy town, but coming down town at an early hour this morning among the first persons he saw were Dr. N. B. Larsh and the city council standing in front of a grocery store eating oranges.

After the rendition of a fine piece of music by the B. & M. Band the audience was invited over to the Rockwood hall, where a sumptuous dinner had been provided by the ladies of the M. E. church.

THE PROCESSION.

At 2 p. m. the grand parade took place. The various organizations in the city assembled on Chicago Avenue with the fire department and were formed in line under the leadership of Marshal J. W. Johnson, in the following order:

- B. & M. Band.—13 pieces.
F. E. White Hose Co. No. 1.—20 men.
A. O. U. W.—45 men.
Bohemian band—7 pieces.
F. M. Richey Hose Co. No. 2.—13 men.
Uniform K. of P.—20 men.
Murray band—10 pieces.
Rescue Hose Co. No. 3.—19 men.
Bohemian society—23 men.
Running Hose Cart—14 men.
Hook and Ladder Co.—19 men.
Military band—6 pieces.
Liederkranz society—35 men.

The line of march was from Chicago Avenue up Seventh St. to Main, down Main to Second, counter-marched back to Fourth, thence north to Vine, west on Vine to Sixth, down Sixth to Main and down Main to Fourth, where it broke ranks and dispersed.

THE HOSE RACES.

Immediately after the parade Main St. was cleared for the race of the three hose companies and ropes were stretched to confine the multitude of people who assembled to witness it from encroachments upon the track, which extended from Fifth street to the court house. The accessible portions of the street were crowded with spectators, and the windows and roofs of buildings along the course were filled with eager people. The race was 100 yards to a hydrant, to get first water through 100 feet of hose, making a total run of 400 feet. Mr. Thompson, of the Fremont Clelands; Chief Baur, of the Nebraska City fire department, and ex-Chief Butler, of the Omaha department were chosen for judges, C.H. Smith, representative of the firm from which the boys bought their out fits, acted as starter, and Ray Nye, of Fremont, was the judge appointed to see that the companies did not unroll their hose until within the required distance from the hydrant.

The first company to run was the F. M. Richey Hose Co. No. 2, of the 4th. ward, which, on account of a miscoupling consumed 4 1/2 seconds. The next run was by the 5th ward hose company, time 26 1/2. The third run was made by the 3rd. ward company, time, 33 1/2.

The broom was awarded to the victorious company in a pleasing manner by Chief Butler, of Omaha, who congratulated the city on the efficiency of her fire men and warned her not to be parsimonious in her dealings with them, and not to deny their wants on the plea of poverty.

Then came the hook and ladder display. The company took a run up Main street and gave a fine exhibition of their skill, hoisting a ladder and holding it perpendicular while a couple of men ascended and descended. Their next performance caused considerable merriment. The company started down the street as if going to a fire but suddenly halting they raised two ladders, one to a window and the other to the top of a brick block and soon had men every where in the building from whence they were to descend down rag children, and they would do if they could.

Next came the hose race. The hose which was entirely saturated with water was carried either a pick or a shovelful on the shoulder. Next came the trades boys, each with its banner and long rows of troops arms were presented. Down the center of this street came to the post of honor, the laborers on the water works, clad in their white garb of manta and wearing their high-top straw hats. They made a picturesque appearance. Next came the trades boys, each with its banner and long rows of troops arms were presented. Down the center of this street came to the post of honor, the laborers on the water works, clad in their white garb of manta and wearing their high-top straw hats. They made a picturesque appearance. Next came the trades boys, each with its banner and long rows of troops arms were presented. Down the center of this street came to the post of honor, the laborers on the water works, clad in their white garb of manta and wearing their high-top straw hats. They made a picturesque appearance.

AT THE WORKS.

During the afternoon four train loads of people were carried to the engine house by special trains, and Foreman Frank Stever and his attendants were kept busy in managing and explaining its workings to the visitors in the most courteous manner. The machinery is painted in rich coloring, with heavy gold striping and bright floral decorations, the steel is as bright as polished silver and the brass bearings are as bright as work can make them. The house is a model of neatness and is as cozy, clean and comfortable as a parlor. The grounds have been graded and are being made ready for lawns and drives.

The day's doings were wound up by a magnificent ball at the opera house in the evening which was the most numerous attended and most pleasant affair of the sort ever held in Plattsmouth. Over one hundred couples participated, and the efficient manner in which all were entertained reflects credit upon the committees who were in charge. The Bohemian band furnished the music and the Y. L. R. R. A. furnished the supper. Dancing continued until almost morning.

A MEXICAN HOLIDAY.

Special to the Globe-Democrat. CITY OF MEXICO, VIA EL PASO TEX., May 5.—The day which celebrates the defeat of the French at Puebla just twenty-five years ago, opened with a peculiar salute to the national colors. As the flag was hoisted on the palace every bell in the city rang in honor of the emblem. Early as it was—5 o'clock in the morning—the plaza was full of people. There was a gathering of the survivors of the battle and of distinguished officials at the Pantheon of San Fernandez to hold the memorial services of the day at the tomb of Gen. Zaragoza, who commanded the forces on that memorable day in Mexican history, May 5, 1862.

The French were under command of Gen. Laurence, and were acting under orders of Napoleon III. The intention was to establish an empire in Mexico. At that time the United States was too busily engaged with its own civil war to do more than protest. The French landed at Vera Cruz and marched inland toward Puebla, where Zaragoza determined to make the first stand against the invasion. Early in the morning the Mexican forces, numbering about 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry, were drawn up in battle array and the French attacked them. The first encounter took place on the hill of Guadalupe, and after three fearful charges made by the invaders, they were finally repulsed.

On another part of the field the forces under command of Gen. (now president) Diaz, likewise met a terrible charge from the enemy, but gallantly drove it back to the Hacienda de San Jose, to which the troops which made the attack on Guadalupe Hill had retreated. During the evening the French decamped and the victors buried the dead and took many prisoners and munitions of war. The rout was quite thorough, and the French forces were so demoralized that they continued their retreat to Orizaba. They would have undoubtedly been utterly demolished if it had not been that Gen. Zaragoza lacked sufficient cavalry for their pursuit. The Generals who distinguished themselves most in that victory were Zaragoza, Porfiro, Diaz, Beriozabal and Negrette. These facts were dwelt upon in the panegyric pronounced by Senor Jose Maria Gamboa.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The next event of the day was a handsome recognition of the labor organizations. From the National Palace down San Francisco street to the center of the Alameda, three-quarters of a mile, were arranged two solid ranks of infantry standing against the curb and forming an avenue of bayonets. Overhead waved the red, white and green, making almost a canopy of the thoroughfare. The cannon thundered on the plaza, the bugles sounded, and from end to end of the long rows of troops arms were presented. Down the center of this street came to the post of honor, the laborers on the water works, clad in their white garb of manta and wearing their high-top straw hats. They made a picturesque appearance. Next came the trades boys, each with its banner and long rows of troops arms were presented. Down the center of this street came to the post of honor, the laborers on the water works, clad in their white garb of manta and wearing their high-top straw hats. They made a picturesque appearance.

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Immediately after the labor organizations marched the officials of the Government, many of them in full evening dress, and all in black, except the officers of the army and navy, who wore their uniforms, and last, walked President Diaz, and all the members of his Cabinet.

Such is Mexican democracy. Let Americans try to imagine Mr. Cleveland and his councilors going on foot in a procession along Pennsylvania avenue, from the White House to the Capitol, about the same distance that the Diaz Cabinet covered to-day.

THE MILITARY.

At noon the military moved, under command of Gen. Barrizabal, one of the four Mexican Generals who won honor on the field at Puebla. Zaragoza, at whose grave the commemorative services were held, was the ranking officer in the battle. President Diaz, before whom the troops passed in review, was another of the quartet. But what of the fourth—Negrette? Some months ago he issued a pronouncement declaring the time was ripe for revolution. For this he was arrested, and has been in close confinement awaiting trial by courtmartial for treason. Thus the famous Cinco de Mayo anniversary found Negrette, one of the four heroes of the day in deep disgrace, occupying a cell, and with only executive clemency between him and death.

The republic would indeed have been ungrateful had no thought gone out for the unfortunate Negrette on this holiday. President Diaz evidently thought so, for the first public act performed by him this morning was the issue of a full pardon to Negrette, who walked out of prison to witness, if he could not participate in, the pageant. At the head of the troops rode the provost guard of the Mexican army, a battalion of picked men, mounted on black horses. From the glistening patent-leather caps to the polished spurs, and from the arched necks to the wavy tails of the horses, there was evidence of extreme care and elaborate grooming. A regiment of boys, with their own brass band, in the full uniform of the regular army, followed, and then a mounted battery. The howitzers were drawn by single mules and the ammunition chests were carried in packs.

A PRETTY FEATURE.

The battalion of cadets, 300 strong, from the military school at Chapultepec, made a pretty feature of the parade with their dark-blue suits and bright buttons. A regiment of sappers and miners, in heavy marching order, knapsacks, canteens, blankets and well-filled cartridge-boxes, moved along solidly. Then came batteries, cavalry, squadrons and regiments of infantry all equipped for service, even to the supply of ammunition. A novelty was the ambulance corps, with the medical staff leading the array of litter carriages, with springs and white canopies, which told of the completeness of the preparations of the Mexicans for any emergencies of war. With each battery was a full equipped blacksmith shop on wheels, the usual extra wheels, and at least one carriage without a gun.

The cannon were without exception breech-loading and the equipment was very complete. All of the artillerymen, except the riders, carried short rifles with sword bayonets for close work. The cavalrymen bore off the palm for general appearance. They were, as a rule, well mounted and fairly drilled. The equipment consisted of carbines slung over the shoulders, sabers and large revolvers. But the rurals—that was the sensation of the day. The rurals are the soldiers of the mountains and the plains. They are almost unknown to the average traveler in Mexico. They will be the surprise should ever this country get into trouble with another. They are more than Cossacks. Their only types the States have ever known were the Texas rangers of the olden time. The rurals are the flower of this republic, yeomanry brought under organization and disciplined, and then armed with the best and latest of weapons.

This review with which the parade closed was another of the striking features of the day. The regiments went by the palace in fronts of full companies, the batteries doubled up and galloped past and the cavalry swung along on a trot in files of sixes, yet the review consumed considerably over an hour.

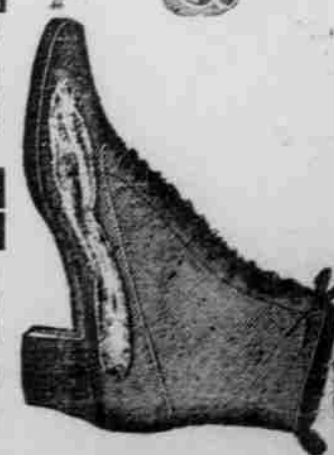
SIMPSON & HOLMES.

Gasoline and Coal Oil Time Clock. Wagon will leave Depot on Wednesday morning at 10:30 a. m. north of Plattsmouth. The day and night of May 12th. Of Main street. The President's office.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight adulterated phosphates. Sold only in 4 lbs. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York. 2818

ROBERT SHERWOOD. LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY. And SELLS CHEAPER than Any Other House. KEEPS THE BEST: NO SHODDY GOODS. STORE CLOSERS AT 8:30 P. M.



Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an order of sale issued by Willitt Patterson, a Justice of the Peace within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed I will on the 23rd day of May A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock p. m. of said day at the south door of the Court House in said county, sell at public auction the following personal property to-wit: One carpenter's tool chest and contents consisting of carpenter's tools &c. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of U. Taylor, whose given name is unknown. Defendant to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by James M. Woodson, plaintiff, against said Taylor. Witness my hand and the seal of said county at Plattsmouth, Neb. May 11th A. D. 1887. J. C. EIKEN BARRY, Sheriff Cass Co.

Notice to Taxpayers. The county of Cass, Nebraska, is hereby notified that the tax for the year 1887 is now being levied and collected. All taxpayers are hereby notified to pay their taxes as directed by law. J. C. EIKEN BARRY, Sheriff Cass Co.