

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.

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PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

VOLUME XXIII, NUMBER 13.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive, the whole system is out of order, the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliuness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.

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TRIO LODGE NO. 54, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at R. of P. hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. F. E. White, Master Workman; E. A. Talis, Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Morris, Recorder.

CASS CAMP NO. 322, MODERN WOODMEN of America—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at R. of P. hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; W. C. Whitsett, Worthy Adviser; P. Morges, Ex-Banker; J. E. Morris, Clerk.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 8, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at Rockwood hall at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. J. A. Guseh, M. W.; S. C. Green, Foreman; S. C. Wilde, Recorder; S. A. Newcomer, Overseer.

MCCONNIE POST 45 G. A. R.

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Regular meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Post Headquarters in Rockwood Block.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BEESON & SULLIVAN, Attorneys at Law.—Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Office in Union Block, East side, Plattsmouth, Neb.

JAS. S. MATHEWS, Attorney at Law. Office over M. B. Murphy Co's store, south side of Main between 6th and 6th streets. 211

ROBERT B. WINDHAM, Notary Public and Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Cass County, Plattsmouth, Neb. Office telephone No. 7; residence, No. 6.

JOHN A. DAVIES, Attorney at Law. Office with R. B. Windham, over Bank of Cass Co. Plattsmouth, [Jan 7] NEBRASKA.

M. A. BARTIGAN, Lawyer, Fitzgerald's Block, Plattsmouth, Neb. Prompt and careful attention to a general law practice.

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E. L. SIGGINS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Myer's drug store, Main street—Residence, east 11th and Elm streets—Mrs. Levings' house. Telephone at office and house.
ALFRED SHIPMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in Union Block. Residence corner East and Fourth streets. Office hours 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. Telephone No. 11 and 12.

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of an execution issued by W. C. Shawalter, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day at the south door of the Court House in said county, sell at public auction, the following real estate to-wit: The east half (1/2) of the northeast quarter of section eleven (11) in township ten (10) range eleven (11) east of the 6th P. M. in Cass county, Nebraska, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of John St. Carter, defendant, in a judgment of said Court recovered by Charles Hennings administrator of the estate of Mary Spicers, deceased plaintiff, against said defendant.
Plattsmouth, Neb., this May 15th A. D. 1887.
J. EKENBARY,
Sheriff Cass County, Neb.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court in Cass county, Nebraska.
SIMON LEESER, Plaintiff.
BABYIA LEESER, Defendant.
Notice to take Depositions.
The defendant will take notice that on the 22nd day of July, 1887, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., at the office of a Notary Public, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, the plaintiff above named will take testimony of Peter Marchand and Mary Marchand, witnesses in this action to be used as evidence on the trial of the above entitled cause, with authority to adjourn from day to day until such deposition shall have been taken.
SIMON LEESER, Plaintiff,
WOOLEY, ATT., 10-4

THE BANQUET.

Third Annual Banquet of the Young Men's Republican Club of Plattsmouth.

Speeches from the First Men of the State.

A Grand Success.

The third annual banquet of the Young Men's Republican club, of Plattsmouth, was given last Friday night at the Waterman opera house. It proved a most brilliant success from every standpoint. The hall was artistically decorated with national colors. One of the attractive features of the decoration was two large American flags hanging gracefully over the stage, and under them the flag of Ireland. The banquet tables were made into two extending diagonally across the room, crossing at the center. The tables were spread with white linen and profusely decorated with flowers and covered with tempting viands, all the delicacies and substantial of the season being represented. The feast began at 9:20 and continued till all had satisfied their appetites. There being about one hundred present.

At 10 o'clock the president, Mr. L. A. Dorrington, announced the opening of the after dinner programme. The address of welcome was made by

J. B. STRODE

of this city, who recited in a few words the great things accomplished by the republican party. He also mentioned the rapid growth of industries and schools made under republican administrations and in behalf of the Young Men's Republican club extended to the guests a hearty welcome. Mr. Strode then read letters of regret from H. H. Shedd, A. S. Padlock, Charles F. Manderson and John J. Ingalls.

The toast, "Republican Nebraska," was responded to by

GOV. JOHN M. THAYER

of Lincoln, who spoke for some time in a comical strain which caused a great deal of laughter intermingled with applause, but as the governor deepened in his subject his expression became more sincere and laughter turned to hearty applause. Mr. Thayer began with the earliest days of Nebraska when the democrats were about the only party here and the republicans were so few they hardly dared to stir for fear of the jeers and taunts of the other party. At this time slavery was being introduced into Nebraska, and in 1851 Gov. Thayer and about thirty other republicans succeeded in holding a convention in Plattsmouth. It was the first one held in Nebraska, and from then on the party grew rapidly till 1860 when the republicans succeeded in electing large enough majority to the state legislature to declare that "slavery should then and forever be wiped out from Nebraska." The governor continued his review of "Republican Nebraska" up to the present day and rebuked the first district heartily for permitting a democrat to represent them, but he complimented the Y. M. R. C. for its push and earnestness and said it was a good example of what should be in every city in Nebraska. His closing thoughts were for Ireland, in which he expressed a desire to see her soon a free nation.

Gov. Thayer was followed by a toast on "The Signs of the Times" by

JUDGE F. M. BARTLETT

of Omaha. The judge was of the opinion that "The Signs of the Times" showed it necessary that there should be two parties, one to watch the other, and so long as the republican party remained, whether in office or out of office, the government remained safe. He thought it was right for the republicans to hold office under a democratic administration, and he believed Cleveland showed his good sense by not turning them out.

From appearances the judge was almost alone in his opinions, and although applauded at intervals his toast did not take so well as some others. Mr. Bartlett was followed by a toast entitled "The Success of Ireland's Struggle for Justice and Liberty" by

HON. PATRICK EGAN

of Lincoln. He spoke as follows:
MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:
In behalf of the cause with which it is my privilege and my pride to have been so intimately associated, and in behalf of my brother Irishmen, both those who think as we do here tonight in American politics and those who differ from us, I have to thank the Young Men's Republican club of Plattsmouth for the sentiments conveyed in the toast, which you have so cordially received. Sentiments which must go straight to the heart of every Irish exile—the "success of Ireland's struggle for justice and liberty."
[It is a great pleasure and a great encouragement to find the justice of Ireland's demands becoming so well understood and so heartily approved by the

great liberty-loving people of America. Because in this age when the pen is not less potent than the sword, when the force of public opinion is oftentimes more powerful than armed legions, the intelligent, the disinterested opinion of sixty millions of American people must make—aye and is making—itsself felt in behalf of Ireland. Charles Stewart Parnell, Michael Davitt, Justin McCarthy and all the leaders of the Irish movement at home appreciate this warmhearted American sympathy as their mainstay. While Gladstone, whom I have always spoken of—even when I was most bitterly opposed to his policy—as the greatest statesman of his generation, has stated that there is no other factor in the present struggle on which he sets more value than the sympathy and encouragement he is receiving from this side of the Atlantic.

This broad generous American sympathy is best described in the burning words of one of America's most brilliant and patriotic sons—a man of whom every citizen of this land, regardless of party, should feel justly proud—James G. Blaine. (Applause.) Mr. Blaine in his great speech at Portland, Maine, a year ago, after describing how England, while apparently not appreciating her own course toward Ireland, had never failed in the last fifty years to extend her sympathy, and sometimes her helping hand, to oppressed nationalities of Europe struggling against tyranny said: "The people of the United States therefore imitate many examples of England and quite apart from any consideration, except the broad one of human fellowship, stand forth as the friends of Ireland in her present distress. They do not stand forth as democrats; they do not stand forth as Catholics; they do not stand forth as Protestants; but they stand forth as citizens of a free republic, sympathizing with freedom throughout the world." That is the sympathy we of the Irish movement seek; that is the sympathy we appreciate and which England appreciates, too; and such is the sympathy conveyed in your toast here this evening.

There are those who say that participation in this Irish struggle lessens our allegiance and interferes with our duties as American citizens. I can best answer that statement by quoting an old adage which I first heard from my friend Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago. "A bad son never made a good husband." Find me the Irishman who disowns or is a renegade from his native land, and there are a few such creatures to be found, and I will show you a bad American citizen, a corrupt American politician; but get me the man who is a true Irish nationalist, who has never forgotten his suffering motherland, never forgiven her tyrannical oppressors, and in him you will find a citizen ready at a moment's notice to shed the last drop of his blood for the preservation of the great, the glorious institutions of his adopted country. And whenever it becomes necessary to uphold the Union or to avenge an insult to our starry banner, he will be found in the front rank of America's defenders. (Cheers.)

There are certain politicians who never trouble themselves regarding Ireland until about election times when they discover a deep interest in the cause and they are the people who generally set up the claim that in order to be a true Irishman one has got to be a good democrat and that to be anything else is about the same thing as being a renegade. Now, I have never met amongst my Irish republican friends a single one who disputed for a moment the right of any other man to be and remain a democrat so long as his political sympathies led him that way; but I have met innumerable Irish—American, and even French, American democrats who could not understand how or by what process of reasoning I, an Irishman, had dared to become a republican who held, in fact, that every Irishman should be a democrat. I state from here to the people who hold those views that I regard such a proposition as an insult—a broad, open insult—to my common sense and to the common sense of the thinking element of my countrymen; and I further tell them that the day is long past when any party or any set of men can claim a mortgage on the votes of Irishmen.

No man in America to-day respects more cordially than I the opinions of my honest, earnest democratic friends and I but claim for my views and for those of my countrymen who think as I do, the same respect. I claim the right of a full, free, unfettered liberty—the same liberty accorded every other American citizen—to support the party I believe capable of doing most good to the best interests of the country; the party which I think most capable of maintaining the honor and the dignity of America and her flag among the nations of the world.

For years the term Irishman was supposed in this country to convey that the person alluded to was an Irishman, a Catholic and a democrat, and those of our nationality who came from the north of Ireland and happened to profess the Presbyterian creed endeavored to distinguish themselves from the rest of their countrymen by calling themselves Scotch Irish, a term which I never heard uttered except in America. Our northern friends can now gracefully lay aside the adjective Scotch, for I thank God that the term Irishman is not any longer limited to any class or creed, but embraces every son of the old land, no matter what province of Ireland he came from and no matter what way he says his prayers, or whether he says any prayers at all; and I think we Irishmen, democrats as well as republicans, should feel glad that our countrymen are no longer the slaves or blind followers of any ring or any party. For my own part I am a double dyed republican. (Loud clapping.) I was one from conviction and sympathy—the re-

sult of careful study before I ever saw this country, and every day's experience has tended to strengthen and confirm me in the faith. I trust, however, that I shall never become a blind partisan and that in this country as in the old, my sympathies and actions will receive the credit of being at least dictated by honest motives.

Again I thank you for your warm expression of sympathy for the cause of that glorious old land, which is so dear to me, and for having done me the honor to couple my name with these sentiments. (Great applause.)

Mr. Egan was followed by an address entitled, "The Republican Press," by

H. M. BUSHNELL

of Lincoln. Mr. Bushnell had not had time to commit his toast to memory and so was compelled to speak from his copy. His address was as follows:
FELLOW REPUBLICANS OF THE Y. M. R. C.:
The republican press was the outgrowth of a principal in the unerring progress of humane government. The revolution came that applied the torch to free soil, free speech and free men should prevail in the republic, and at that hour the republican press was in existence. It came like the product of dragon's teeth sown in the night—a mailed warrior.

It came with honest manhood of the day to cope with servile doubtings and deceits. But the republican press came not without bitterness and struggles and sacrifice. In the older days when Faust with his invention of movable types abandoned his trade of silver smith and introduced to Paris his new invention, he paid the common penalty of primal reformers. And yet on the very foundation stones of the prison where he perished stands today the office of *Le Petit Journal* that has double the sworn circulation of any paper on the earth. Four centuries since have seen the same climax reached. Before the new party was formed in this country that was to prevent disunion and preserve, in fact, the republic, the penalties were being paid for free thought and free speech by pioneers of the republican press. And the pioneers were in the field as the republican press of today is arrayed against the reaction and nonprogress of bourbon democracy, so were the pioneers in the republican press forever with their faces set against the "progress" of the democratic press, that in the days of the fifties preferred disunion and dishonor and ignominy to its life long and never ending policy of masterly inactivity. The pioneers of free speech who were rejected, persecuted and despised by those who attempted to build up a party that fell short of the absolute tenets of free speech and free men, became the chief corner stone of the republican press when the republican party united on its onward march.

The New York *Tribune* founded by Horace Greeley, the Albany *Journal* with the then venerable Thurlow Weed at its helm and scores of other journals, find their destiny in the ranks of a new party. But free speech had its champion and its martyr on the plains of Illinois who scattered the seed that the republican press harvested later on. In five years' time Elijah Lovejoy, because he dared to print and publish his convictions, had five printing offices destroyed, one in St. Louis and four in Alton, Illinois. Vandalism urged by the bourbon press of the dark ages in this government, burned and destroyed the office that dared to act and advocate free speech; and with the indomitable will of a martyr to principle, Lovejoy persisted until he was murdered while defending with friends the machinery that published his truths. The great state of Illinois acquitted the murderers but it was the sowing of the wind. The principle they could not throttle and in the whirlwind of events that preceded the struggle at arms, Illinois marched grandly under the republican banner. The blood of the martyred Lovejoy became the seed of the new dispensation, and from that day, that state has been a follower of the republican press.

Again the rioters against free speech and the abolition of the slave relic of barbarism in the Kansas struggle, sacked and mobbed the territorial *Register* in Lawrence that dared demand for that territory free soil and freedom from slavery. This pioneer paper in republican journalism in Kansas was silenced, but old John Brown on the prairie at Ossawatimie asserted the same principle that was smothered in the destruction of a free press, and his protest effectually fired the nation. There is not a man today who loves his country and its freedom but that loves old John Brown whose bones moulder in the rugged mountains of the Adirondacks, while his soul goes marching on!

The republican press led its party in its infancy; it nominated John C. Fremont. The republican press called for the fearless explorer who had made the Rocky mountains no more a dividing line between the known and the unknown and it was free speech, freedom and Fremont in the magnificent campaign of '56. When the crisis came that was to decide whether the land should be severed and exist half slave and half free, the republican press was the voice for union. It was in wonderful contrast with the democratic press of that day that shouted treason in the south and in the north, covered like a coward and pleaded for dishonor and harlotry with harpies of disunion. Time and eternity cannot dim the honor of the republican press in those days, or blot from the book of remembrance the record built by the organs of democracy. When Fort Sumpter fell the New York *Tribune* said, "Fort Sumpter is lost, but freedom is saved," and this became the united voice of the re-

Continued on 7th Page.

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[1]

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