

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

The Dry Ticket Elected After an Active Canvass.

Special to the Globe-Democrat. ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—The prohibition election in Rome yesterday, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the dry ticket, has settled the question that the remaining fourteen counties in which whisky is sold must go dry and, that before six months Georgia will be as absolutely dry as Maine.

Two years ago last February, an election was held, resulting in a victory for the "wet" ticket by several hundred majority. It was felt, however, at that time and every since that the result was not a fair expression of the people's will. The election had been called by the liquor men in midwinter. There was no registration law. It was thought that many illegal votes were cast, and a great bar-becue given by the saloon people on election day attracted hundreds of negroes to Rome.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION CALLED.

The Ordinary called an election for July 9, and the contest opened in earnest. An executive committee was organized with D. B. Hamilton as Chairman and Capt. A. B. Moseley as Secretary. Shortly thereafter a Young Men's Prohibition Club was organized, with Hon. Seaborn Wright as Secretary. Clubs were also organized in all parts of the country.

THE CLAIMS OF EACH SIDE.

The anti-Prohibitionists took the ground that they are opposed to sumptuary legislation; that the Bible does not sanction it; that the abuse and not the use of stimulants is forbidden; that it will decrease the city's revenue from \$8,000 to \$10,000 annually, without accomplishing the slightest reform; that it will cause from twelve to twenty store-houses to remain vacant, and drive away a portion of Rome's business men.

AT THE POLLS.

The day opened bright and beautiful. At sunrise there were prayer-meetings at the churches, which continued during the entire day. A large number of business houses were closed and the city had a Sunday appearance, except that the streets were crowded with people.

the entire day. It was a remarkable scene. Here were aged mothers whose hair was silvered with the frosts of years, young maids and matrons and lovely children, all deeply interested in the result of the great contest. Many men who ascended the Court House steps holding anti-prohibition tickets in their hands wavered when they faced this living bulwark of lovely women and voted the prohibition tickets given them by fair hands.

EMBLEMS AND PARADES.

Many flags and banners were displayed. Among the inscriptions were these: "A vote against the sale and a vote to save our boys." "Vote the way you think, believe and pray." "No saloons means more clothing and happiness." "For God and home and native land, for truth and right we take our stand."

Table Etiquette in Zanzibar.

Talking of eating reminds me of the way this operation is performed by the Arabs. Five of them seat themselves round a large bowl of rice, surmounted by a kingly fowl, all being curried. Two seize the wings with their fingers and two the legs, and simultaneously tearing these off, leave the carcass to the fifth, afterward taking out the rice by handfuls, and dextrously conveying it to the mouth with a peculiar jerk.

Attention has been directed here to facts regarding the distribution of our foreign population, which explain the growing demand for a restriction of immigration.

The pressure of competition from foreign sources is, as was pointed out, most severely felt in the manufacturing and mining sections of the country. The complaint of the home workman is about to take more definite form, as is shown by a recent letter of Mr. Powderly, the head of the order of the Knights of Labor, in reference to the restriction of immigration.

ployers of labor. Persons who are not self-sustaining, he says, should be excluded for the reason that they will either have to be sustained as paupers, or, by forcing residents of the country out of employment, are likely to make paupers or dependents of the latter. This demand for the restriction of immigration is not confined, Mr. Powderly says, to American-born workmen, but is universal. This statement of the head of the Knights of Labor at this time is important. Without doubt more will be heard of this demand of the industrial classes in the near future.—Bradstreet's.

How to Treat Sunstroke.

From Home, Knowledge. A sudden prostration of the nervous system resulting from extreme heat is commonly called sunstroke. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that exposure to the sun's rays is necessary to produce the prostration, for workmen exposed all day to the scorching sun do not have sunstroke as often as persons of sedentary habits who walk on the shady side of the street.

The usual symptoms indicating an attack of sunstroke are a full, heavy feeling in the head, dizziness, ringing in the ears, deranged vision, faintness and difficult breathing; but sometimes the patient falls unconscious without the slightest warning. In severe cases death may ensue in a few hours. Those who recover from an attack do so slowly, and continue to be greatly prostrated for some time after, dizziness and faintness coming on after the slightest mental effort, while the full, distressed feeling in the head continues for months afterward.

Sunstroke is best avoided by immediately ceasing all mental or physical effort as soon as the first symptoms of prostration are felt, and above all by avoiding the drinking of ice-water when overheated. The head should be protected by a sunshade, and care should be taken to keep the digestive organs healthy by using light food. When an attack occurs the patient should be removed to a cool place and placed in a recumbent position, cold water or ice-bags should be applied to the head, and mustard paste, capsicum or other stimulants to the extremities and over the stomach. Harshness should be held to the nose, and as soon as the patient can swallow, an ounce of brandy, with ten drops of essence of ginger should be swallowed. When improvement begins the patient should be kept as quiet as possible, and all exposure to the heat avoided for the balance of the summer.

How Gordon Was Betrayed.

The general court martial on Bimbashi Nassam-Effendi Benhassawy, who commanded the 5th Regiment (Egyptians) at Khartoum, is now fixed, says a Cairo correspondent of the London Daily News. The Egyptian military authorities refuse to give any information on the subject—in imitation, it would seem, of the Turkish authorities, who, always frantically endeavor to conceal political or military news, and who always fail in their efforts to do so. The whole affair of Bimbashi Benhassawy and his court-martial is an open secret, and is simply this:

For some months drifblers of the 5th Regiment, escaped from Khartoum, have been arriving at Cairo from the Sudan, and they have at present reached the number of 150 privates, officers and non-commissioned officers. It will be remembered that this was the regiment that was supposed to be on guard at the western (Messalia) and southwestern "gate" or entrance to Khartoum. Gradually evidence has been collected which, it is alleged, will prove that Bimbashi Benhassawy, in collusion with Farig Pasha, who held the position of General, corresponded with the Mahdi, and wrote a letter to him to the effect that unless he attacked by Monday he would be too late, as the "English were close at hand."

Making a Congo Map.

The strenuous efforts a noted geographical publishing house of Brussels has just been making to issue a large map of the Congo Independent State afford an amusing illustration of the rapid progress of discovery in that part of the world. Nearly three months ago it was announced that the map would be published in two weeks. On the eve of printing some new discoveries were announced and publication was deferred in order to put them on the map. Later news from the Congo, such as Van Gèle's exploration of the Mohang affluents and John De Brazza's journey down the Leona, were so interesting that the cartographers really could not think of issuing their map without them, and so there were further delays. The map was positively announced for last week, but by the time it reaches this country it will not be surprising if it is a trifle behind the times.—New York Sun.

Renunciation of the World.

An attorney told me the other day that a lady (who does not care, however, to have her name made public) came to his office recently and decided over to her husband property to the value of \$20,000, and he was given power of attorney for \$20,000 more. The lady signified that she had concluded to join the Salvation army, and so had renounced the world entirely and given up all care of money matters in order that she might devote herself absolutely to the concerns of the Lord.—Pioneer Press "Listener."

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

Paragraphs Well Worth Reading.—Sensations from the Exchanges. A woman in Crewe, England, has lately been appointed town crier and bill poster. Petrified wood is found in great abundance in Burson, Calaveras county, Cal., and vicinity.

Hotels, boarding houses and farms all included, 30,000 people can be accommodated this season in, around and about the Catskills. Harvard university paid \$40,000 for the sixty acres containing the famous Serpent mound of Ohio, and will make a national park of it.

A farmer of Plymouth, Ills., angry at his cow, endeavored to kick her on the nose. She lowered her head, and he impaled his leg upon her sharp horns. In rings all kinds of stones are now set low and in clusters, the effect being reached more through the beauty of the stones than their prominence.

An English novelist has found a neat motive for his new comedy. He endows his hero with the faculty of foreseeing the future, but makes him unable to disclose to any one what he knows. Somerset county, Me., has a minister who has his sermons printed monthly and sends them to those of his parishioners who do not attend church. He insists upon looking after their souls' welfare even if they are too lazy to do so themselves.

The pack of canned fruits in California this year is expected to be the heaviest on record. Many orchards have come into full bearing for the first time this season. The result is an enormous crop of apricots, peaches, cherries and pears. The total pack for this year is estimated by good authorities at from 25 to 30 per cent. more than last season.

There is a mouse in a shop window at Chester, Ills., that has grown quite tame and catches flies. The mouse has grown quite used to having an audience, and does not run away unless the spectator makes a sudden move while he is at work. He is an experienced fly catcher and never misses. Upon making a grab for his prey he sits back on his haunches and calmly devours the choice morsel.

Dainty wreaths of flowers, the work of hands that lost their cunning 3,000 years ago, have lately been found in a subterranean gallery near Thebes, where, with the royal mummies they adorned, they had remained undisturbed during half the whole period of historic time. They partially retained their fragrance, and even their color had not entirely disappeared. They must have been a costly luxury in the country described by the prophet Zachariah as a region where there is no rain.

The more or less dubious story comes to us of the discovery of Ovid's tomb at Anadolivi, near Kustendani, named according to most scholars. The place, however, is on the Enxina, a few miles south of the Danube, near the island of Tomi, to which Ovid was banished, A. D. 8, probably on account of an intrigue with Julia, daughter of the Emperor Augustus. The stone marking the tomb is said to represent Ovid's arrival at the island. All of which is important to classical scholars if true, but it is to be hoped that the stone may not turn out to be like the one discovered by that distinguished antiquarian, Mr. Pickwick.

Work is going forward rapidly on the Gambetta monument in the Place du Carrousel, Paris. The architectural part of the monument is quite finished, and the statue of the dictator is almost complete. Gambetta is represented as restoring to the world his genius; the figure is a work of remarkable power. The other half of the monument, which is of an emblematic character, is more open to objection. It represents a gigantic symbol of the Gallie cock crowing, with crowns of laurel and oak at its feet. Behind the bird an eagle is perched, and a hand holding a shield, which bears the inscription "Compulsory military service" and "Education for all." It is expected that the monument will be completed by the end of September.

The North Carolina Chatauquas.

How many know whence comes the name Chatauquas and where the first Chatauquas had their habitation? Should the question be asked, three-fourths of our assembly would answer—from a place in New York named from a tribe of Indians. Yet it owes its origin to our Old North State—so great in beginnings of many things. Chatauquas was the Indian name of New Bern. To New Bern belongs the honor of having given its name to our great teachers' meeting. There the first Chatauquas—copper colored, black haired savages, named and fished, much after the fashion of their modern namesakes. There De Gravenord visited the king of the country and bought the land on which New Bern stands from Taylor, the king of the Chatauquas. He describes them as a kindly race, who treated him to "elder and dumplings." That was, however, before he was taken prisoner and nearly killed by another portion of this great Tuscarora tribe. The after history of this tribe is well known. One of the Six Nations, it rejoined the other five tribes in New York, taking with it the name of the Carolina home, the Chatauquas.—Raleigh News.

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GREENWOOD Poultry Yards.

PURE BRED Plymouth Rocks, Silver Penciled Hamburgs, B. B. Red Game Bantam, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Langshaws, and-- Pekin Ducks.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

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Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued by W. C. Showalter, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock P. 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: West half (1/2) of the South west quarter (1/4) of Section Six (6) Township ten (10) Range ten (10) East of the 6th P. M. in Cass county, Nebraska, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of William Clark Defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Drury & Feebles Plaintiff, against said Defendant. Plattsmouth, Neb., this June 20th A. D. 1887. 11-5 Sheriff of Cass County, Neb.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by W. C. Showalter, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M., of said day at the South door of Court House in said county, sell at public Auction, the following real estate to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and ten (10) eleven (11) and twelve (12) in Block Eighteen (18) in Duks adding to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, with the Privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Eva G. Parahoff and L. Parahoff Defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by David G. Habbington Plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Neb., June 24th A. D. 1887. 15-5 J. C. EIKENBARY, Sheriff Cass County, Neb.

\$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

WILL BE PAID FOR ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS. 1 Premium, \$1,000.00 2 Premiums, \$500.00 each 6 Premiums, \$250.00 " 25 Premiums, \$100.00 " 100 Premiums, \$50.00 " 200 Premiums, \$20.00 " 1,000 Premiums, \$10.00 " For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.