

BLOOD IN HIS EYE

Secretary Whitney Preparing to Knock the Stuffing out of Hayti.

Four War Ships Ordered Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Action has been taken by Secretary Whitney which leaves no doubt as to the policy of this government with regard to the case of the American steamer Haytien Republic, recently seized at Hort Au-Prince. The release of the ship has been demanded through the proper diplomatic channels, and if the demand is not complied with, within a reasonable period of time, steps will be taken to enforce it.

Secretary Whitney, yesterday morning, admitted frankly that he had ordered three vessels to be got ready as soon as possible to start for Hayti. He added that the Haytian authorities had referred the case of the seizing of the steamer to this government.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Orders have been received from Washington for all naval recruits at Charleston navy yard to proceed at once to New York. One hundred and forty-four of them left at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE "Q" DYNAMITER.

Bowles Passes Through the Ordeal of a Cross-Examination.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 8.—The first thing done in the Burlington conspiracy case was the introduction of the dynamite cartridges, fuse and fulminating caps purchased by Bowles with Baurleson's money and under his instructions. These were identified by Bowles, who had resumed the witness stand in direct examination. The cross-examination was then begun by Dan Donohoe, of Chicago, and lasted until the adjournment of the court.

Leg Broken.

From Friday's Daily. This morning about 10 o'clock, as Ed Dutton, a young man about nineteen years of age, and a timekeeper employed in the master mechanic's office, passed a car where a crowd of men were unloading car wheels, east of the machine shop, he was struck on the right leg, below the knee, by one of the wheels as it was thrown from the car to the ground. He did not look for it, and the men working in the car did not see him in time to prevent the accident.

The Widowed Empress.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Empress Frederick arrived at Buckingham palace yesterday. During the day she received a deputation of Greeks, who expressed their pleasure at the betrothal of Princess Sophia, daughter of the empress, to the duke of Sparta, crown prince of Greece.

A Canadian Earthquake.

QUEBEC, Dec. 8.—A strong shock of earthquake, lasting nearly half a minute this morning, was felt at Rimouski, Father Point, St. Flavie and Trois Pistoles. At Rimouski the shock was so severe as to cause the bishop's palace to tremble visibly.

A Cabinet Split.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The resignation of the minister of war has been followed by the withdrawal of several other ministers from the cabinet in consequence of the small majority received by the budget in the committee.

The Germans Worsted.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from Zanzibar states that a night has occurred near Bagamoyo, and it is rumored the Germans have retreated after losing several men.

A Spanish Cabinet Crisis.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—Last night it was announced that several cabinet ministers have resigned. Prime Minister Sagasta will have an interview with the queen regent tomorrow.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Uneasiness of the Macedonians, Who Aspire to Become Free.

We have lately heard a great deal about Macedonia. It is a name which always seems to trouble the despots and the diplomatists; for it is a name not to their credit, any more than the name of Armenia. Without going into minute geographical questions, Macedonia is just now a convenient name for certain lands which in 1877-8 Russia set free from bondage to the Turk, but which Europe, at the treaty of Berlin, thrust back into bondage.

But when "Europe" gave Macedonia back to the Turk, it did at least make him promise that he would give the land "institutions" of some kind or other which were to make everybody there happy. How very simple "Europe" must have been if it thought that the Turk would keep his word. Plain people who looked to facts and not to formula, knew that the Turk had broken it. Of course the Turk broke his word this time, too; Macedonia is cruelly oppressed, like Armenia or any other land that the Turk has got hold of.

And "Europe," which gave him the power to do wrong, has in no way stepped in to hinder him, or even to rebuke him, for this wrong doing. "Europe" is very angry when a people asserts its rights against a despot—it looks on very calmly when a despot breaks his word to a people. But the Macedonian people, on whom the rub comes, are less calm; they know that the Turk will never do them any good; so they wish to get rid of the Turk. They wish to join their free brethren, all the more so since the half free have been joined on to the free.

For this they are called names in well informed circles, and their free brethren have to walk very warily lest they should be called names too. In no well informed circle is the grand Turk ever called names for breaking his word or doing any act of oppression. For the grand Turk is an imperial majesty, and an imperial majesty must not be called names. But the enslaved Bulgarian who seeks for freedom can at any moment be called a "turbulent conspirator," and the free Bulgarian who tries to help him can at any moment be called a "foreign intriguer." Thus, as we all know, "The Eastern Question" is still "awaiting its solution."

It has been awaiting it ever since the beginning of recorded history. Plain people, who look at the facts, are apt to say that the solution will never come till the Turk is got rid of; sometimes they are tempted to say that it will not come till the "will of Europe" is got rid of too. That means till the sovereigns of Russia and Austria can be taught to mind their own business, a process which is likely to take a good while. Meanwhile The Times of a recent date has assured us that "the treaty of Berlin is a very good example of what a treaty ought not to be."

It is something to be told that from a well informed quarter. To be sure, we are also told that "there is a tendency in Macedonia to resort to insurrections, which would produce awkward complications." No doubt there is such a tendency in Macedonia, but it is not peculiar to Macedonia; it is common to all countries in all ages of the world which has been so treated as to make insurrections needful. And no doubt the "complications" produced by such insurrections have often been "awkward" for those against whom the insurrection has been made. The tendency to insurrection has been at different times shown very conspicuously both in Old England and in New. Something of the kind was done at Naseby, something at Bunker Hill.

Whether the general results at Naseby and Bunker Hill down to our own day are to be looked on merely as "awkward complications" or as anything else must be left to well informed circles to determine.—Edward A. Freeman in Kansas City Journal.

Corporal Size No Advantage. "Our diminutive size is not an infirmity. Abstractly considered I am just as large as you are; all dimensions are relative, and especially in intellectual beings it is impossible to fix any absolute standard of size. Physical health is, of course, a grand consideration, but muscular strength or corporal size is a matter of the least possible importance. Your Brooklyn bridge could have been built as well by men three, four or five feet tall as by men of six. Your greatest physical achievements are not the result of muscular power of individuals, but of brain power. Even your absurd and wicked battles, the only place where mere bodily strength is held to be of any consequence, are won, if won at all, by brains rather than by brawn. Oh, no; large bodies are of no benefit to a race. Of course the largest individuals in a community have a certain advantage over their smaller brothers, but an increase in the average physical stature of a race cannot be considered an improvement, rather the reverse. It takes less to clothe, feed and provide shelter for small people than for large ones, and as the size of the earth is limited, it is evident that the smaller the inhabitants, the greater will be the inheritance of each, and, as I have said, a race of giants would accomplish no greater material results than have been achieved by the smallest races of civilized men. When you look at us 'aright,' he concluded, 'you will see that we are no smaller than you are.'—The Man in the Moon in Good Housekeeping.

Generous Gift for Industrial Education. J. V. Williamson, the millionaire of Philadelphia, is about to found an institution similar in many respects to Girard college. He has determined to begin operations at once, and, though feeble in health, hopes to finish during his lifetime. The cost is estimated at over \$5,000,000. It is to be an institution for the education of boys in all departments of mechanical labor. Mr. Williamson has appointed seven trustees to manage the business, whose names are carefully kept from the public for the present.—Scientific American.

Arch Enemy of the Human Voice.

The Wagner school of music has proved itself the arch enemy of the human voice and of all rational modes for its development. The unnatural demands made upon the vocal organs, through Wagner's total ignorance of the art of singing, and the abnormal development of the orchestra, through the impatient yearnings of his unquiet soul, have banished for the time all chance of melody in music, and, as Wagner's utterances are the outcome of an age of noise and hurry, of ruined faiths and tragédies of passion, his genius must have its day and work its full measure of harm upon the voices chosen for the inhuman task of personating his superhuman creations.

But this time will come when the present mad howl with the lungs and throats of singers shall cease. Just as men begin to see that war must be abolished, because the weapons of war have reached too high a power of destructiveness, so the thunders of drum and trumpet in the modern orchestra must subside, if that sweetest music, the tones of the human voice, is to be preserved to the race. The reaction must come. When the orchestration is made so magnificent and so suggestive that the voice is an unwelcome interruption, and when the instruments are so noisy that nothing of the voice can be heard beyond a screech or a howl, it is time for the two departments to be separated, the orchestra should be left to itself, and recitatives should be delivered over to the spoken drama. There is no denying the genius of Wagner. His power of converting musical instruments into echoes of human passion has never been equalled, and his prophetic suggestions, "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser" and "Der Fliegende Hollander" will live forever in poetry and in song; but all the same, Wagner is to be feared and shunned by singers as the great destroyer of the human voice.—Detroit Free Press.

Americans More Hospitable.

"Between the American and English systems of club management," said Crawford M. Kendrick, a prominent member of the University club, to a Republic reporter, "there is a vast difference, which is especially noticeable to an American visiting London for the first time. The leading American clubs, while exclusive enough for all sensible purposes, are conducted with a view to their members being enabled to extend the privileges of club life to visitors from other cities or countries, and there isn't a club in the United States where a stranger, properly introduced by a member, would not be at once hospitably received and made to feel at home. That's one of the beauties of our club life. But how different with the large, first class London clubs. They have an enormous membership, running up sometimes to 6,000 or 7,000, and all own large and magnificent club houses. But they are the sacred and inviolable retreats of members, and no stranger passes beyond the reception parlors. You may go that far and send in your card, but your London friend, no matter to which one of the swell clubs he may belong, cannot get you an entree to the inner social life of his club, and is unable to extend any hospitality that way. Londoners who have visited New York and other American cities, and enjoyed the benefits of our more friendly system, are beginning to complain of this, and to protest against the rigid exclusiveness and selfishness of their own clubs.—St. Louis Republic.

An Instantaneous Cure.

An army surgeon was one night annoyed by the coughing of the sentry outside his tent. Unable to sleep, he decided that something must be done for the man, and so composed a strong and very disagreeable dose of medicine. Then, going out, he ordered the man to take it. The sentry at first refused politely, and afterward angrily and emphatically. But the surgeon sternly insisted upon his rights, and the man was finally induced to swallow the compound. The result was evidently satisfactory. The sound of coughing ceased in the camp, and the surgeon went to sleep with the consciousness of having done a good deed. The next morning he was summoned by the officer in command, who said to him: "How is this, sir? I hear serious complaints about you in relation to the sentries. One of them has reported that in the middle of the night you came out of your tent and abused him in the most dreadful manner. He said you made him swallow a drink which must have been poison." The guard had been relieved while the surgeon was composing his mixture, and he had cured the wrong man.—Army and Navy Journal.

The Largest City in China.

Several noble Kentuckians have rashly wagered their money on a dispute as to which city of the Celestial empire has the greatest population, and ask that The Enquirer shall decide the bet. Of course the race is simply between Canton and Peking, but it is far from easy to settle even that. The censuses put forth by the Chinese government are notoriously open to suspicion, and even these are grouped as to provinces and not as to cities. All statistics as to the latter are little better than guesses. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" (latest edition) gives Canton 1,500,000, and says that Peking's population is estimated at 2,000,000, but adds, "This is undoubtedly far in excess of the fact." "Martin's Statesman's Handbook" (Great Britain), which is largely made up from the "Almanach de Gotha," gives Canton 1,500,000 and Peking 1,000,000. Spofford's "American Almanac" gives Canton 1,500,000, and Peking only 500,000.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Chinese Marriage Custom.

In one respect, at least, China sets an example which all the world would do well to follow. In this empire every one marries and no one "boards." Hence, generally speaking, there are as many wedded couples as there are men and women above the marriageable age, and as many centers of home life as there are couples married. The modification to this rule exists in the fact that a newly married pair finds its home in the family of the husband's parents until the bride is herself a mother. With the marriage ceremony the bride loses absolutely and finally all connection with her own home, and becomes an integral part of the family of her husband. In it she is only a servant, performing the most menial duties and condemned to a life of hardship and drudgery until she is a mother. Then, at last, she is entitled to a certain amount of respect and recognition, as something higher than a beast of burden.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

A hornet flew into the mouth of Harrison Sands, near Syracuse, and gave him a sting which resulted in his death.

HOW SUFFERED

Seventeen Years From a Skin Disease. Could Not Walk or Dress myself. A mass of disease from head to foot. Cured in eight weeks by the Cuticura Remedies.

At the age of three months a rash (which afterwards proved to be eczema or salt rheum) made its appearance on my face. A physician was called. He said nothing was the cause; he prescribed some cooling medicine, but the sores spread to my ears and head. Another M. D. was called. He professed to know all about the case, called it King's Evil, and prescribed gunpowder, brim stone, and hard mixed into a salve; but the disease continued. They could not do anything with it. Another physician prescribed boxes, water and flour; another blued poultices. One of them did me any good at all, but made me worse. The disease continued unabated; it spread to my arms and legs, till I was laid up entirely, and from constantly sitting on the floor on a pillow my limbs contracted so that I sat all curled up and was utterly helpless. My mother would have to lift me out and in, and I could get around the house on my hands and feet, but I could not get my clothes on at all, nor had I wear a suit of clothing. My hair had all matted down or fallen out, and my head, face and ears were one solid, red, hot, swollen mass, and I had all the time a burning pain in my head, and a constant itching all over my body. My parents consulted a prominent physician and surgeon here in Chicago (the oldest physician before mentioned), who said he could do nothing for me, but that I could walk, but I would not let him, for if I did get better I would have no control of it.

The disease continued in this manner until I was seven years old, and one day in January, 1871, I read an account in the Tribune of your Cuticura Remedies. It revived my hope, and I thought, as a last resort, I would try a trial. When I first started the skin was all raw and bleeding, from scratching myself, but I went to bed at once, and after a few days, I had not had a pain in my head, and the itching had all gone. In about two weeks I could stand at night, but not walk. I was too weak, but the sores were getting well. As a test, I had Judge CUTICURA REMEDY sent me in about six to eight weeks, and up to this date (i. e. from January, 1888, to the present), I have not had a relapse in any way, or have I the least signs of the disease reappearing on me.

W. J. McDONALD, D. 372 Dearborn St., Chicago Ill., June 30, '87. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RELIEF, 5c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough chapped skin, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA Soap.

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No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind, one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is here, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passes into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE, is the result of the approval of those who, in instances innumerable, affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffing, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATHARTIC SALTS, and one Improved INHALEUR. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

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Strains and Weaknesses. Relieved in one minute by that marvelous antidote to pain, Intoxication and Weakness, the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and best of your pain-killers and strength-giving plaster. Especially adapted to instantly relieve and rapidly cure Kidney and Urinary Pains, Rheumatism, and all other ailments. Superior to all other plasters. At all drug stores, 25 cents; five for \$1.00, postage free of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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