

BIG SWAMP ADVENTURES.

Life on the Great Marsh with Deer, Bears, Alligators and Desolation.

The prairie land which covers a considerable portion of the Okefenokee swamp is a very remarkable formation. Sand is, I am told, peculiar to this swamp. It is open land, entirely free from timber, and stretching away as far as the eye can reach in every direction. It has most of the characteristics of a huge inland sea except the waves. Interspersed here and there in this huge prairie are small patches of high, dry ground of variable size and heavily timbered, called cow houses. I am unable to ascertain the propriety of this name, unless it be that the cattle, deer and other animals seek these places for shelter and to get out of the water.

The surface of these prairies is covered with a deposit of decayed vegetation that has been accumulating for centuries, and is called muck. This varies in thickness from four to ten feet, with water beneath, and below the water sand. This singular formation gives to the swamp its name of Trembling Earth. It will support the weight of the average man if he keeps moving forward, but if he pauses an instant he commences to sink, and may go through to his waist or over his head. At every step the water oozes up around the feet, while the muck will tremble and quiver for yards around.

There is something grand and even sublime to the visitor in the silent vastness of this prairie formation. It stretches away before the eye in every direction until only limited by the horizon, its perfect stillness only broken by the occasional bellow of some huge alligator or the far distant scream of some unknown bird. Here and there can be seen the track left behind by some hunter, where possibly years ago he had laboriously poled his canoe along in pursuit of game, the path as distinct and fresh now as if only made yesterday. All around fish of endless species and sizes can be seen swimming and darting about, while not infrequently the eye may fall upon some immense alligator or snake sunning himself upon the surface of the muck and water, or slowly sinking out of sight as soon as he is discovered. This description conveys a slight, but at best a very imperfect, idea of the prairie land of this swamp.

Upon the island where we are at present encamped are living two families, with the aged father, named Cheshire. The old gentleman is nearly 80 years of age, and has spent thirty-odd years of his life here in this spot. He is a wonderful fisherman and indeed calls himself the king of the swamps, to which position he says he was duly appointed and commissioned by Dr. Little, the state geologist. The two sons of Mr. Cheshire have their families here. They attempt to cultivate small crops, but spend most of their time hunting. Their revenue is almost wholly derived from the sale of hides, alligators, deer and bear. The quantities of these that they destroy and many of their stories of hunting adventures are almost incredible.

Think of a hunter shooting down four deer with a rifle, one after another, and without moving from one spot. In several of the lakes that are thickly interspersed throughout this prairie the alligators are so numerous and fierce that they will attack a man in a boat as soon as he appears among them, and shooting them by night, which is the way they are commonly killed, is sometimes attended with no little danger.

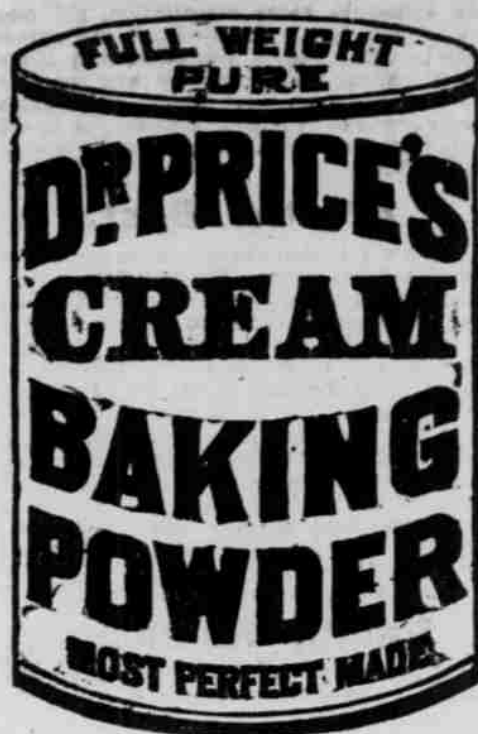
The entire armament of the Cheshire family consists of one ten-gauge, ten-pound, double barreled Remington shotgun and two Winchester rifles, one 38-caliber and one 32. Also a small yellow pine bow and a few cane arrows. The latter are used in shooting fish, and I feel safe in affirming that the dexterity with which these men use their rude bow and arrows would put to shame the average Atlanta marksman with his rifle. In passing over the prairie one of the Cheshires will suddenly stop, poise his little bow and send his little arrow flying into the water—ordinarily into a spot where you or I would see nothing, but the way in which that arrow will dance about for the next minute or two will convince you not only that there is an object on the other end of it, but that there is an object of some size, too. When your hunter pulls up his arrow, behold! A four or six pound trout or black bass, centrally transfixed, a shot that very few of our marksmen could make with a gun.—Cor. Atlanta Journal.

The Divine Sarah and Her Trunks.

Lady readers may be interested in knowing something of the trunks of Sarah Bernhard, which the other day, to the number of forty-eight, interfered with the traffic at Angers station and paralyzed nearly the whole of the railway staff there. Madame admits that she had forty-eight trunks with her, exclusive of packages great and small. Twenty of her trunks are made of wood, about four feet high, each divided into three compartments and filled with her most valuable dresses. Fourteen were made of wicker work, also in three compartments, some of the heavier being subdivided into two, three, or four spaces, filled with petticoats, linen, boots and robes of small value. Three special trunks are set apart for hats, arranged on pegs in such a way as to prevent them from being shaken or crushed. The tragedienne's "kit" in all weighed between two and three tons—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Voluble Agent.

The silver polish man is an artist. He is numerous and always theorizes. One of the latest of the kind was in a Lewiston drug store the other day and he was as usual theorizing, and his theory was fearfully and wonderfully made. Said he: "Silver is porous. You can tell that it is because it sweats in hot weather. Fill a silver pitcher with water and the water comes through on the outside." So on ad libitum, while the druggist smiled and said, "If your knowledge of other subjects is as accurate as that upon the pores of silver it is valuable."—Lewiston Journal.



Its superior excellence proved in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States government, Endorsed by the heads of the great Universities as the strongest, purest and most healthful Dr. Price's cream baking powder does not contain Ammonia. Line of Altum. Sold only in cases.

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CALHOUN ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"An Iowa refugee named Vaughn, who is by an unkind and hostile fate permitted to issue in Omaha a collection of plates in the disguise of a newspaper, devotes a column of Monday's issue to the editor of this paper. While it is not the intention to reply to his falsehoods and innuendoes, their utterance will be taken as a cause for somewhat defining and explaining what this paper believes to be sound and honest and proper democratic policy on the liquor question.

To begin a te, it will not for one moment admit that the perniciousness of drunkenness, with all its direful accompaniments and results is a democratic principle at all. It is true that such a contemned by orators who profess a contempt for cowards. It is half true that the late state convention declared it to be such. But that declaration was

NOT THE HONEST CONVICTION of the honest mass of the democratic party. That convention, like all conventions of all parties, was made up of men who have more interest in votes than any thing else. They had been promised many thousands of votes if they would only pronounce definitely and positively against prohibition. They yielded to the temptation—seduced under promise of marriage. The usual result will follow. The votes will not be delivered and with the sting of this fresh betrayal in their souls the democratic politicians will do in their wath what they should have done from principle. But no matter, so it is done.

It is impossible that the maintenance of the whisky traffic can ever become a cardinal principle, a party test, of democracy or any other great party. Even the appearance of it for policy's sake is a serious and lamentable blunder. Let us look at history a little. The democracy in an early day looked askant upon the public school system and thus drove from it many of the best and purest men. It opposed the homestead law and was knocked down and trampled in the dust by the procession of sturdy pioneers that peopled the public domain. The hundreds of thousands of foreign born citizens who came to the great west attached themselves to the party that claimed the credit of supplying homes for them and free schools for their children.

THEY WERE GOOD THINGS and the foreigner was properly grateful for them. Democratic opposition to them was not very pronounced—just sufficient to incur the natural penalty of shortsightedness. Just as the present attitude of the party on whisky has been brought about by conservatism and lack of thoughtful consideration, so it was then. The democratic party chain itself to slavery. That institution died, and democracy clung to the corpse and held it to its bosom till it rotted and dropped away, shred by shred, bone by bone. The whisky traffic, far more brutalizing, inhuman and execrable than slavery, is doomed to the same extinction. Shall it, when millions are begging its brave assistance in striking off the shackles of tariff tyranny and class rule, by them

WAIT A WHILE because we are too busy defending the rights of men to sell whisky to attend to them just now? As soon as we have secured to some men the assured right to spread brutality and poverty, to sow the seeds of strife and murder, to starve women and children—we will come to the aid of victims of the class misrule, corporate conspiracy and tariff robbery. It is a sublime spectacle. Six millions of men on a crusade for a good government pursuing an errand of liberation, pause in their march until the saloon keeper has been placed beyond all danger of responsibility. Such an incident is without a parallel in human history. It is the colossal blunder of the age if it be seriously undertaken.

Should the democratic party all over the nation adopt as a settled policy what has been undertaken in Nebraska as a vote making expedient, it seals the doom of the party. The human race advances as steadily as time moves. What is civilization today is barbarism tomorrow. Men are pushed and drawn forward and upward by forces as irresistible and unceasing and undeviating as gravity. Within two score years it will be as impossible to make liquor as it is today to own an African slave.

A LITTLE MORE HISTORY.

When the war ended the democratic party, weighted with a bad odor of sympathy with the rebellion, fought steadily against the already accomplished results against the denied and protested against negro suffrage. It protested against the constitutional amendments. It ended by accepting them all. In spite of its blunders in spite of being cheated, defrauded and overawed—in spite of its own blunders, it held together with the tenacity

that commanded the admiration of its enemies. Its bases rested upon one or two fundamental principles that will never change so long as men herd together. Upon these it rallied and recruited its forces after each fresh defeat. But now, while it proposes to burden itself with a predestined corpse, a monster in whose vitals the javelin of Jehova is already thrust, its enemies are robbing it of its principles taking from it its soul.

In Iowa and in Kansas the party managers pursued the same course upon which their fellows are now treading in Nebraska. They had at first a transient success, such as may be achieved in Nebraska this fall. In Iowa they parleyed with the saloon and made it their tool in stead of their master, renewed the struggle on the old lines of free trade and corporate regulation, and won a partial victory at the last election. In Kansas they have succeeded in exchanging thousands of the best and purest men in the party for half the number of vagabonds, bootleggers and rumsuckers.

IT IS UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE in this age of human progress to build and maintain a great party founded upon the saloon. To assert it can be done is to deny all the evidence of history. And if it could be done, if it were possible, the men who should accomplish it are criminals too deep for any conceivable damnation. A people that would consent to it would be unfit to exist, and would cease to exist as rapidly as Nature could wield her deadly engines of destruction. Their downward course would be as rapid and as sure as that of other peoples who have forfeited their right to be.

The forces that sustain a people are virtue, intelligence, sobriety, energy, judgment, perseverance, fidelity, truthfulness and industry. Alcohol is the destroyer of all these. There is not a good quality it does not subvert. There is not a weakness or a vice that it does not develop and foster.

But the race will grow upward. It will put alcohol and all other great curses under its feet, and any party that links itself to any obstacle to progress will be crushed to powder. This is a feeble, tame and imperfect representation of the case, but it is enough to justify every democrat in disavowing any responsibility for the disgraceful blunder perpetrated by his party at its late state convention. And should a wicked and reckless subserviency to the rum power become the permanent policy of the party it will justify every self-respecting citizen in shaking its dust from his feet."

The foregoing from the Lincoln Herald speaks a language for ign to democracy and must convince any one that the man who penned the indictment is neither of nor indigneous to the climate and atmosphere which surrounds him in the democratic pastures of Nebraska. What a history! Hear him? Opposed to the public school system? Opposed to the homestead law which opened the great west up to the poor man and gave him a cheap home! Opposed to the abolition of human slavery and in favor of its maintenance and extension over the free territory. Opposed to all reconstruction measures after the war of the rebellion which insured the permanency of free institutions of this continent. Opposed to the constitutional amendments. Opposed to the advancement of the human race in everything which tended to elevate and humanize and christianize. Opposed to the principles of sobriety and swift to write its condemnation of such principles in the platforms of its party as an oath of allegiance which its adherents must take and subscribe at this day and age before they will be permitted to fraternize its elect. What do democrats, we mean fair minded intelligent democrats, think of this indictment of that party of putrid reminiscences?

If a republican journalist had written it it would have been hailed as a gem of partisan hate and republican malignancy, but coming from the leading and polished journalists of the democratic party, one who gave evidence of the courage of his convictions both during the war of the rebellion and ever since, it cannot be passed over as the idle word of partisan feeling. These words of the editor of the Lincoln Herald are as true as the fateful denunciations which the great teacher uttered as he scourged the thieves and fakirs from the Holy Temple. And, Bro. Calhoun has no more business in the democratic camp as a loyal member of that party than the ice man has in that warmer region designated in these effeminate days as Hades.

John Inhelder, Jacob Inhelder, Mary Shirkey, Ulrich Inhelder, Barbara Gauer, Catherine Busche, Clara Sherman, Inhelder, Burkhard Inhelder, Christian Inhelder, Maggie Leuchtweis, Mathew Inhelder and Henry Inhelder, children and only heirs at law of John Inhelder, deceased, and all other persons interested will take notice that on the 13th day of August, 1890 Louis C. Eickhoff as administrator of the estate of John Inhelder, deceased, filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska against said heirs, the object and prayer of said petition being to procure from said district court a judgement and order authorizing said administrator to convey to Harry Meisner of seven (7) in block three (3) in Cedar Creek in Cass county, Nebraska, and further to authorize said administrator to convey to Bertha Frey lot three (3) in block four (4) said Cedar Creek; said conveyances to be made by virtue of contracts entered into between said John Inhelder, deceased, and said Meisner and Frey, a hearing will be given on said petition on the 13th day of Oct ber, 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. I said day, in open court at the regular October, 1890 term of the district court of Cass county, Nebraska.

ROAD NOTICE.

To all Whom it may concern: The commissioner appointed to vacate a road now running across block 18 north, and 6 west and 11 north and 6 west in the town of Rock Bluffs has reported in favor of the vacation thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon on the 8th day of November A. D. 1890, or such road will be vacated without reference thereto.

Skins on Fire.

With Itching, Burning, Bleeding Eczemas Instantly Relieved by Cuticura Remedies.

Our little son will be four years old on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all without success. He became steadily worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the RESOLVENT and he has never been troubled since with the horrid malady. In all we used less than one half of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a little less than one box of CUTICURA and only one cake of CUTICURA SOAP.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1887. G. N. COE, J. P.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Parents do you realize how your little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire with itching, burning, scaly, and blotched skin and scalp diseases? To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will often afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical cure, because so speedy, and not do for them, without a moment's delay, is to be guilty of positive inhumanity. No greater legacy can be bestowed upon a child than that of clear and pure blood. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and may be used from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, 50c SOAP 25c. RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared at the PATENT DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

NO RHEUMATISM ABOUT ME.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, muscular and neuralgic pains. The plaster is only instantaneously pain-killing, strengthening and invigorating.

Notice. Andrew J. Hansen will take notice that Mary J. Hansen filed her petition against him on the 19th day of August, 1890, in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from said Andrew J. Hansen to be have restored to her her maiden name and to have decreed to her the care and custody of their minor children. As a ground for such relief said petition alleges that you have actually a written platfor for more than two years last past.

You are required to answer said petition by Monday the 25th day of September, 1890.

MARY J. HANSEN, Plaintiff.

By her Attorneys, Beeson & Root. 22-4

Legal Notice.

Anne Schrupp, defendant, will take notice that on the 2nd day of September, 1890, Christian Schrupp, plaintiff, herein, filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a decree of divorce severing the bonds of matrimony heretofore uniting plaintiff and defendant.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 13th day of October 1890.

CHRISTIAN SCHRUPP, Plaintiff.

By Woolley & Gibson his Attorneys. 24-4

Legal Notice.

To Lela L. Todd, non-resident defendant, you are hereby notified that on the 15th day of August, 1890, Harry G. Todd filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against you, the object and prayer of which are to procure a divorce from you on the ground that you have willfully deserted him for more than two years last past.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of September, 1890, or court default will be entered, and the allegations contained in said petition taken as true.

HARRY G. TODD, Plaintiff.

By his attorneys Beeson & Root. 22-4

Estimates of the expenses of the city

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Mayor and Council, City clerk, Board of public works, City attorney, Printing, Incidentals, Gas lighting, Omaha Southern R.R. bonds, B & M R.R. bonds, Streets, grading and bridging, Fire hydrant rental, Keosauqua refunding bonds, High school bonds, Steam water sewer bonds, Inte section paving bonds, Fire and water.

Total, 27,900 00

Total receipts for the year ending July 1st 1890 as reported by the city treasurer \$26,155.21.

Finance Com. A. SALISBRY, P. McCALLEN, C. HEMPLE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, CASS COUNTY Nebraska.

American exchange Bank, Plaintiff.

J. A. Phelps, first name unknown, and S. P. Phelps, first name unknown, and Joseph M. Beardsley, M. W. Wone and A. B. Dickson, company firm of Beardley Clark & Co. Defendants.

And J. A. Phelps (first name unknown) non-resident defendant, will take notice that on the 23rd day of July 1890, the American Exchange Bank by its attorneys filed its petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by defendants J. A. Phelps and S. P. Phelps to Plaintiff upon lot number eleven (11), in block number four (4) in the village of Elmwood, in Cass county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated March 10 1890 for the sum of \$55 and due and payable ninety days after date. That there is now due upon said note and mortgage the sum of \$65 with interest from maturity at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. Plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants J. A. Phelps and S. P. Phelps be required to pay the sum or that the proceeds described in said mortgage may be sold to satisfy the amount found due and that judgment rendered against said defendants J. A. Phelps and S. P. Phelps for any deficiency found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of September 1890.

WINDHAM & DAVIES, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Sheriff 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 13th day of October A. D. 1890 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit: Lots two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) north of range thirteen (13) east of the 6th principal Meridian in Cass county, Nebraska, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Caroline M. Dodge, Moses Dodge and C. J. Farnelle, defendants: to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Anselmo R. Smith plaintiff against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Neb., September 16, A. D. 1890. Beeson & Root, Sheriff Cass Co., Neb. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK.

In Childrens Shoes. Do not miss this Ppportunity but take advantage of the low prices we are offering.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Bargains Bargains Bargains

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F. G. FRICKE & CO.

Will keep constantly on hands a full and complete line of pure

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, & OILS

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PURE LIQUORS.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours.

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are the Only Parties Selling

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Combination

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AND EYE-GLASSES.

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These Lenses are for superior to any others sold in the city. Possessing a natural transparency and strengthening qualities which will preserve the failing eyesight.

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Buy your trees of the Home

Nursery where you can select

your own trees that will be a

great privilege and benefit to

you. I have all the leading va-

rieties and know better what

varieties will do here than

agents and you can buy as

cheap again.

Apple trees, 3 years old - - - - - 25 2 00 1800

Apple trees, 2 years old - - - - - 20 1 75 1500

Cherry, early Richmond, late Richmond, wragg 40 3 60 2500

Plum, Pottawattamie, Wild Goose - - - - - 4 00

Raspberries, Gregg Syler - - - - - 25 150

Strawberries, Sharpless Crescent - - - - - 150

Concord vines, 2 years old - - - - - 10 60 500

Moors Early grapes, 2 years old - - - - - 30 3 00

Currants, Cherry Currants - - - - - 10 1 00

Snyder blackberries - - - - - 250

Industry Gooseberry - - - - - 25 3 00

Downing Gooseberries, 2 years old - - - - - 10 1 50

oughton Gooseberries, 2 years old - - - - - 10 1 00

Asparagus - - - - - 125

Rosses, red moss and white moss - - - - - 40

Shrubs, Hydrangias - - - - - 40

Honey Suckle - - - - - 30

Snow Balls - - - - - 25

Lilacs - - - - - 20

Evergreens, Norway spruce B, Fir

Nursery one-half mile north of town, end of 9th Street.

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