

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

VOL. 1

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1883.

NO. 67

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JERE DUNN, the sporting man who killed Jim Elliott, the prize fighter, a few weeks ago in Chicago, is on trial for murder. "Self-defense" is his plea.

A Grand Island postmaster has been appointed and his name is Charles L. Howell. This is the postman Seth Mobly had within his grasp a few months ago but it slipped through his fingers.

HON. PHIL. B. THOMPSON, who murdered Walter H. Davis in Kentucky, recently, is on trial at Haroldsburg. Hon. Dan Voorhees is defending him. Thompson is a member of Congress, and the killing is generally supposed to have been unjustifiable, consequently the trial attracts unusual interest.

Mr. Keim appointed as chief examiner of the civil service commission has resigned on account of the newspaper clamor against him and one Lyman, a clerk in the treasury department has been appointed to do that position. Now look out for a row if it should be discovered Lyman ever had any friends or acquaintances among the politicians.

ANTONY RIES, of North Platte, who was advertised by the Bee, as a defaulter, a few days since, has discovered that one Thomas Patterson, of North Platte, sent the special to the Bee which contained the libel complained of, and has had Mr. Patterson arrested on a criminal charge of libel. Evidently the bad blood which has flowed through the North Platte circles for years has got to be drawn in open court.

The organization of a law and order society is a good move, and if properly carried out will be productive of good. There is no intolerance or fanaticism about a movement looking to the enforcement of law in our municipal affairs; let it be aimed at a general upholding of our laws and the enforcement of city ordinances. All good citizens who have business interests to care for, property to protect, and families to guard, can endorse such a movement as this.

SECRETARY TELLER has addressed the following formal note to Brewster, attorney general, in regard to the claim of the United States against the Union Pacific railroad company, which our readers will notice calls for the commencement of proceedings in court to settle the matter. Evidently the government means business in this matter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, May 11

THE HONORABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES:

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the letters addressed me the 10th ult. and 8th inst., respectively, by the commissioner of railroads, and the exhibits accompanying the former relating to the moneys due the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad company. The commissioner recommends that his letters and exhibits be transmitted to you (to be considered with his letters and exhibits of the 2d of February last), for the institution of legal proceedings to obtain judgment against said company for whatever sum may be found due the United States, and for a judicial determination of what are the "net earnings" within the meaning of the act of the 7th of May, 1878. He finds the sum of \$845,985 to be due the United States from said company for the year ending the 31st of December, 1882. This added to the sum due the 31st December, '81 (\$901,877), makes a total of \$1,747,862 due the United States on the 31st of December, 1882. Before transmitting to you the papers herewith, I deemed it proper to make a formal demand on the president of said company for said sum. I inclose herewith a copy of my letter to him of the 21st ult., making such demand, and of his reply thereto of the 1st inst. The views of the commissioner of railroads on Dillon's letter are expressed in his letter to me of the 8th inst.; copy herewith. Because of a refusal of the company to accede to my demand for a settlement of the sum due, I concur in the recommendation of the commissioner that such judicial proceedings be instituted to enforce the demand as may in your judgment best serve to protect the interests of the United States. Very respectfully,
H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

THE LAWLESS DISTRICT.

While the Hastings Journal and other newspapers in the old Gaslin district are indulging in criticisms against the Supreme Court of the State, would it not be well for these journals to stop long enough to inquire just how it comes that this complaint arises almost entirely from the "old Fifth," where the blind Goddess is supposed to swing the even scales of justice with inspired wisdom. The HERALD does not wish to be understood as intimating that the trouble

shown away to avoid the "old Fifth" at all.

I recognize and rejoice in the theory upon which our government was founded—that America should be a home for the oppressed and downtrodden everywhere. We welcome, therefore, all, however humble, who come to us of their own free will, aided by their energy, enterprise, and resources. Such people, whether men or women, and their children, are a source of wealth to the country; but by this I

mean those who come to us of their own free will, and who are not thrown away to avoid the "old Fifth" at all.

ions we have heard time and again from the good people up in that country, we are inclined to the opinion a little reconstructing at home (in that district) would save a good deal of unnecessary and uncalculated scandal abroad—especially as these complaints all, or nearly all, seem to be localized in that particular territory. The HERALD may be pardoned for suggesting to these gentlemen, who are writing these abusive articles, that a little self examination would not be amiss in this matter. It is always a pretty good idea to know that one's own household is in order before undertaking to reconstruct our neighbors.

REFORM HOBBISTS.

It is amusing and instructive to notice the bareback performers in the great circus of American politics; we mean the fellows who ride the hobby horses, for the entertainment of the amusement seekers under the different party canvasses. Geo. William Curtise, of Harper's Weekly, has proved himself, perhaps, as great a clown, and awkward a tumbler, as can be found among the great multitude of performers. Reform is Mr. Curtise's strong suit, so strong is he on this hobby that no man can be found to counter to his statements of proposition. The individual may be all right, his propositions all that Mr. Curtise proposes; he may read from the same civil service prayer book, sit in the same pew, drop his nicker into the same contribution box, part his hair in the middle, assent to the same creed, and swallow exactly the same confession of faith; but if, anywhere, at any time, during his past life George William discovers, this brother, in full fellowship, has been friendly with any of the party leaders who have become distasteful to Mr. Curtise, the man's blood is attained, and his doom is sealed, nothing can atone for this error, however early it may have been in the unfortunate's existence, or however trivial in its nature. George William will have some of him.

The latest and best evidence of this intolerant spirit, which has sent martyrs and witches to the stake and dumping board, is the case of the chief civil service examiner, Mr. Keim, from Pennsylvania, a man chosen by the board of civil service examiners as a sort of head tutor in the civil service seminary at Washington, on account of his peculiar fitness, he (Mr. Keim) being an ambitious expert himself, in the ring with the civil service cult. Mr. Keim is an editor of a reform paper, he has written and worked for a practical bill upon this subject that would cure the many manifest wrongs of our public service, and he is all right, until Mr. Curtise discovered he was once, in days gone by, the friend of the Camerons in Pennsylvania, that settled it, and Mr. Curtise says he never, "or hardly ever," will be happy again. In his opposition to this appointment, Mr. Curtise advertises himself as a creature controlled entirely by his hates and prejudices, and as a partner of the smallest and most contemptible of would-be statesmen, who have made their appearance in this era of political hobbiests.

IRELAND'S WRONGS.

Ireland's woes and England's intolerance in her Irish rule, cannot be more forcibly set forth, nor brought home, to the people of this country, than is done by the following official document addressed by Benjamin F. Butler, governor of Massachusetts to Hon. Chas. J. Folger, secretary of the treasury. It appears also from the acknowledgement of Secretary Folger of the official note of Governor Butler that a United States official, the collector of customs at Boston, has also called the attention of our government by an official communication to the same grievance of which Massachusetts' chief executive complains: COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, April 23, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to a matter of very considerable importance to this Commonwealth, which is, perhaps, as succinctly stated as it may well be in the enclosed extract from the *Moniteur Belge*, April 6, 1883, of which I send you also the translation:

One cargo of these emigrants has already arrived in Boston, and another is momentarily expected. If I were constrained to use in the power of this Commonwealth to prevent their landing, I should deem it my duty to do so. Many of them immediately became a charge upon the Commonwealth for support as to themselves and their families. I have the sincerest and deepest sympathy with these poor people, and if I could I would endeavor to see that they are humanely and properly cared for.

I recognize and rejoice in the theory upon which our government was founded—that America should be a home for the oppressed and downtrodden everywhere. We welcome, therefore, all, however humble, who come to us of their own free will, aided by their energy, enterprise, and resources. Such people, whether men or women, and their children, are a source of wealth to the country; but by this I

mean those who come to us of their own free will, and who are not thrown away to avoid the "old Fifth" at all.

were, though not a penal, a pauper colony of that empire. By laws which trench very nearly on the penal they have made these poor people of Ireland paupers, and then, to get rid of feeding them at governmental expense send them to us; perhaps after they have selected the best of them to send to their own colonial dependencies. England ought not, in my judgment, to be permitted to empty her almshouses into the United States, nor ought she to be permitted in Ireland, where she has not almshouses to care for the people that her laws have made paupers, to impose them as a burden upon state charities.

May I ask of you, Mr. Secretary, therefore, to take such means as to your good judgment may seem legal and proper to prevent the landing of such deportations, at least within the limits of Massachusetts; and I promise you whatever aid in that regard the Executive of the state may be able to give.

If it so happens that the laws of the United States may be ineffectual to hinder the landing of these forcible creatures, certainly it is within the scope of the diplomatic power of the United States to make such representations to the government of Great Britain as will prevent their being sent here against the will and wish of our government. If the latter is the only way in which the evil can be reached, may I beg of you to present the matter to the president for his consideration and intervention diplomatically, if he shall see cause? I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Governor,
To the Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary of the Treasury,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1883.
Hon. B. F. Butler, Governor of Massachusetts.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a copy of your communication of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the deportation of pauper emigrants to this country under the auspices of the British government, with its enclosure, has been referred to the Secretary of State for such action as he may deem appropriate.

I will add that this subject was brought to the attention of this department by the Collector of Customs at Boston in a report dated the 20th ultimo which has been referred to the Department of State. Very respectfully,
CHARLES J. FOLGER, Secretary.

Another Democratic Fool? "What kind of a tariff plank are the democrats going to have in their platform?"

A moderate one, I presume. We have got to raise too much money to carry on the government to talk about free trade, and a tariff for revenue only amounts to nothing. I would like to see a tariff law passed that meant anything else than a tariff for revenue. There never has been, and there never will be. So it brings us down to the consideration of a reform in the tariff, a wise discretion in affixing duties, putting on luxuries all they will bear, and admitting a good deal of raw material where it will not impair the traffic in such material at home. It will be this ability to discriminate and wisely impose duties that will command the attention of our legislators, and a wise tariff modification will meet with the approbation of the whole country. Neither protection nor free trade ought to enter into the tariff platform of the party, when we speak of those two doctrines as a whole.

The foregoing views on the tariff question expressed by Senator Kernan, of New York, to a Chicago Times reporter, the other day, will place this distinguished statesman among the back seats in the political holiness meeting to be held by Henri Watterson, Frank Hurd, anti-monopolist Morton, and other free trade doctrinaire Bishops in 1884. The HERALD looks upon Mr. Kernan as just about sound on the tariff question.

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