

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1887.

NUMBER 16.

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Clerk, C. H. SMITH
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Attorney, H. W. WATKINS
Engineer, J. MADOLE
Police Judge, J. S. MADOLE
Marshal, W. H. MALICK
Counselman, 1st ward, J. V. WICKHAM
" 2nd, J. W. WICKHAM
" 3rd, W. M. WICKHAM
" 4th, J. S. MADOLE
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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
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CIVIC SOCIETIES.

THE LODGE NO. 81, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at K. of P. hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. F. E. White, Master Workman; R. A. Faltz, Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Morris, Recorder.

CLASS CAMP NO. 32, MODERN WOODMEN of America—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at K. of P. hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; W. C. Willette, Worthy Adviser; P. Morgan, Ex-Hanker; J. E. Morris, Clerk.

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

McCONIHIE POST 45 G. A. R.

ROSTER.
SAM. M. CHAPMAN, Commander
G. S. TWISS, Senior Vice
F. A. BATES, Junior Vice
JOHN W. WOODS, Adjutant
ABRAHAM TARKENTON, Q. M.
BENJ. HEMPLE, Officer of the Day
JOHN CORRIAN, Q. M.
S. P. HOLLOWAY, Serjeant Major
R. R. LIVINGSTON, Post Surgeon
ALPHA WRIGHT, Post Chaplain
Regular meetings, and all Thursday of each month at Post Headquarters in Rockwood Block.

B. A. McElwain,
—DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
—AND—
SILVERWARE.
Special Attention given Watch Repairing

WE WILL HAVE A
Fine Line
—OF—
HOLIDAY GOODS,
—ALSO—
Library - Lamps
—OF—
Unique Designs and Patterns
AT THE USUAL
Cheap Prices

—AT—
SMITH & BLACK'S.
WHEN YOU WANT
WORK DONE
—OF—
Any Kind
—CALL ON—
L. G. Larsen,

Cor. 12th and Granite Streets.
Contractor and Builder
Sept. 12-6m.
JULIUS PEPPERBERG,
MANUFACTURER OF AND
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALER IN THE
Choicest Brands of Cigars,
including our
Flor de Pepperberg's and Bu's
FULL LINE OF
TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES
always in stock. Nov. 26, 1885.

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

MARCHING THROUGH MUD.

The Grand Army Parade at St. Louis Made in a Drenching Rain—The Enthusiasm Unabated Cray Hair-ed Veterans Pass Under General Grant's Picture With Uncovered Heads—Struggling Through Slush

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Rain continued to drop down steadily in the morning but Grand Marshal Grier issued an order to prepare for the parade. The order to fall in for the parade was received at the various camps and headquarters shortly after nine and the men turned out with rubber coats, umbrellas and trousers rolled up. Shortly before eleven o'clock the column was formed and the procession started, headed by the escort of police. Then followed Grand Marshal Grier with his chief of staff and aides. Logan post of St. Louis, mounted, and the Springfield (Mass.) battalion, were the special escorts to the commander-in-chief. His staff preceded the twenty carriages containing the war governors and other honored guests. In the lead was one occupied by Mayor Francis and General Sherman. Then followed divisions of the Grand Army, ten in number. The department of Missouri, commanded by Colonel Nelson Cole, was given the right of line. As the column passed under stained glass transparency of General Grant on Fourth street between Locust and St. Charles streets, the veterans covered their heads and passed by in silence.

The head of the procession reached the Grand Army arch that spans Olive street at Twelfth street at noon and Commander in Chief Fairchild, General Sherman, Ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, the war governors and other distinguished guests left their carriages and took their positions in the grand stand. Marshal Grier and staff sat in their saddles while the rain increased in volume and for an hour and a half poured down on the heads of the passing soldiers. Along the line of march were thousands of boys in blue who thought it too wet to march. In the balcony of the grand stand Commander-in-Chief Fairchild and General Sherman, partly protected from the storm, bowed to the boys as they passed, acknowledging continually the cheering cheers that went up from each post as they filed by in company front. Here and there throughout the different divisions marched a colored post and their salute was invariably the signal for applause from those in the grand stand, which several times were taken up by the crowd and prolonged into a hearty cheer. The dripping flags received much boisterous notice. Throughout the column an occasional warrior carried a cane or pole on which dangled a chicken, leg of mutton, side of bacon, cabbage or some other representative of foraging expedition or commissary stores.

At half-past 1 o'clock the sons of veterans brought up the rear and the crowd made a rush for the grand stand to see and shake hands with "Uncle Billy." The general refused to respond to numerous calls for a speech, and finding an opportunity slipped into a carriage and was quickly driven away.

Frozen in Midsummer.
In speaking of the large number of deaths of English sparrows during the late rainstorms, Professor Otto Luggar, of Baltimore, says that, instead of having been dashed to death, he believed they had been frozen in midsummer. One day last week he counted forty sparrow lying stiff and cold within a distance of three squares. He carried eight home, examined all of them and found no bones broken. Four of them he warmed and they revived. The other four never again showed signs of life. Professor Luggar gave the following explanation of the apparent lifelessness, after the storm, of the birds, most of which were young ones: In migrating birds fly against the wind. Should the wind suddenly change and blow in the same direction as the birds are flying, and at a greater rate of speed, the birds' feathers are blown forward, the skin is exposed, and a cold driving rain will soon chill the birds and cause their death. In this way, strange as it may seem, the birds may be said to have been frozen in midsummer.—Boston Transcript.

Outwitting the Alligators.
The dogs of San Domingo have discovered a way of outwitting their adversaries. Whenever a native dog of the island comes to a stream he stops and backs furiously for some time, until gradually one by one the yacores gather near the bank on which he stands, poking their vicious jaws out of the water as if in expectation of a feast. The dog knows by instinct when he has gathered all the yacores in the vicinity in one spot, and becoming satisfied of this fact he scampers off at breakneck speed up or down the stream and swims across in safety. It is only the San Domingo dog, however, who possesses this instinct. An imported dog would plunge recklessly into the water and soon become the prey of the yacore.—New York Mail and Express.

LINCOLN'S CELEBRATED PHRASE.

"He Made no Pretense of Originality in the Matter," Says Ward H. Lamon.

For using, in his Gettysburg speech, the celebrated phrase "the government of the people, by the people, and for the people" has been subjected to brutal criticism as well as the most groundless flattery. Some have been base enough to insinuate against that great and sincere man the crime of willful plagiarism; others have ascribed to him the honor of originating the phrase entire. There is injustice to him in either view of the case. I personally know that Mr. Lincoln made no pretense of originality in the matter, nor was he conscious of having appropriated the thought or the words of any other man.

If he be subject to the charge of plagiarism, so is the great Webster, who used substantially the same phrase in his celebrated reply to Hayne. Each may have acquired the peculiar form of expression (the thought itself being as old as the republican idea of government) by the process known as unconscious appropriation. Certain it is that neither Webster nor Lincoln originated the phrase. Let us see how the case stands: In the preface to the old Wickliffe Bible, published A. D. 1324, is the following declaration: "This Bible is for the government of the people, by the people, and for the people," which language is identical with that employed by Mr. Lincoln in his Gettysburg speech. In an address before the New England anti-slavery convention in Boston, May 23, 1850, Theodore Parker defined democracy as "a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people of course." Substantially the same phrase was used by Judge Joel Parker in the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1853. A distinguished diplomat has acquainted me with the singular fact that almost the identical phrase employed by Mr. Lincoln was used in another language, by a person whose existence even was not probably known to Mr. Webster, the Parkers or Mr. Lincoln, and who certainly did not borrow it from them." On page 31 of a work entitled "Geschichte der Schweizerischen Regeneration von 1830 bis 1848, von P. Fedler," appears an account of a public meeting held at Olten, Switzerland, in May, 1830. On that occasion a speaker named Schindler used the following language: "All the governments of Switzerland (referring to the cantons) must acknowledge that they are simply from the people, by the people, and for the people."—Ward H. Lamon's Letter.

Typhoid Fever on the Steamers.

People who are about to visit Europe should be very careful what ship they take for the passage. I have heard within the last two or three weeks of some of the most terrible cases of typhoid fever contracted on board ships of the lines considered by the public first class. I met the other night a New York gentleman who came over with his daughter six weeks ago for the purpose of making an extended tour of Europe. It was the daughter's first visit. She was a perfect picture of health when she left New York. They took passage upon one of the finest vessels of one of the great transatlantic lines. Within two days after their arrival in London she was taken down with typhoid fever. She has been ill for nearly five weeks. She came near dying once or twice, but is now recovering. The typhoid fever among the more delicate people on the passage list of this same vessel. The surgeon mentioned above said also that vessels which have been through collision, with a serious shaking up, are apt to breed fevers unless they are afterward thoroughly overhauled. It will be remembered that Secretary Whitney let his favorite daughter through a malignant diphtheria contracted on board ship on a voyage to Europe. The majority of people leave the United States to visit Europe with the object of securing rest, improving their health and the pleasure of sightseeing. The knowledge that fevers are often developed on the lines of the transatlantic steamers should certainly produce great vigilance upon the part of owners and masters of vessels to guard against further dangers to the public from this direction.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Edwin Forrest's Turning Point.

"In the following spring I went to New York and put up at a boarding house. I was without a dollar. I did not have two shirts in the world. My clothes had been seized for board in Albany. I was thoroughly disgusted with the world and resolved to kill myself. I went to a drug store and bought some arsenic. I told the apothecary I wanted to kill rats. I went to my room and mixed it, and was on the point of taking it, when, just as such things happen on the stage, I heard a gentle rap on the door. A man came in and said he was an actor, and that his name was Woodhull. The object of his visit was to get me to play for his benefit. He said he had never seen me act, but he had heard Ogden Hoffman, a member of the legislature, and others capable of judging, say that I was very fine. I told him lastly that I had done with acting, and that I did not know anything about him or his benefit. The actor looked downcast and said: 'I am a poor man, and have a long summer to run through. I had hoped you would come to my aid and assist me in supporting my family; otherwise I am here, and engaged me for one year at his theatre. From that time till now my course has been upward and onward.'—Dr. Kane in Baltimore American.

IN ATHENS.

Mid thirty centuries of dust and mold
We gazed with hopeful heart and eager eye,
And had our treasure trove if we but spy
A vase, a coin, a sentence carved of old
On Attic stone. In recent lands we held
Each message from the Past, and fain would try
Through myriad fragments dimly to descry
The living glories of the Age of Gold.
Valnest of dreams! This rifled grave contains
Of Beauty but the crumbled outward grace.
The spirit that gave it life, Helicon then,
Immortal and forever young remains,
But flits from land to land, from race to race,
Nor tarries with degenerate slavish men.
—William Cranston Lawton in The Atlantic.

ARMS AND UNIFORMS.

The Needs of Our Militia—The "State Service" Dress a Mistake.

To argue about the advantage of a uniform of arms between the states and the general government would seem to be scarcely necessary, so palpable ought it to be. For one state to have Sharp's rifles, another Remington, while the general government uses Springfield, is to prevent an interchange of ammunition and accoutrements at a time, perhaps, when such interchange might be invaluable. The inconvenience of a difference of armament in the same state is open to the same objection, only with still greater force. With regard to a uniformity of dress, however, so strict as to preclude all individuality, the gain seems less pronounced. The tendency at present is to abolish regimental uniforms in favor of a state uniform closely approximating to that of the general government. So far as a fatigue or active service dress is concerned, this general uniformity of attire is undoubtedly advisable, but I think a distinctive uniform, and even a showy one for dress occasions, has much to recommend it. A distinctive uniform gives esprit de corps, undoubtedly tempts and attracts a larger enlistment, engenders greater care in its preservation, and keeps alive the martial fervor. I remember talking to a French officer on this subject, and he told me that there were now but two sizes of uniforms for the French infantry, and the necessity of every man to adjust himself to one of these extremes caused greater dissatisfaction than even could have been produced by short rations.

Lord Wolsey is equally decided on the value of dress uniforms. "The soldier is a secular animal," he says, "and should be brought to the highest efficiency by inducing him to believe that he belongs to a regiment infinitely superior to others about him. In their desire to foster this spirit, colonels are greatly aided by being able to point to some peculiarity in dress." Again he says: "The better you dress a soldier the more highly will he be thought of by women and consequently by himself."

Contents of the Tramp's Bundle.

For many years I have been devoured by an intense and abiding curiosity to know what a tramp carries in his bundle. You may have noticed that no matter where you meet a tramp or under what circumstances, he has a bundle with him. It may be done compactly up in a newspaper or tightly wrapped in old and dirty rags; it may be two feet square or no bigger than your fist, but it is always a bundle of some sort, and one to which he clings with the tenacity of death itself. I have heard a number of conjectures as to the contents of these bundles. Some say that it is a mere dummy, contrived to impose upon a credulous landlord at a half dime lodging house. I have read newspaper stories of fortunes concealed in the tramp's bundle, and been told of occasions when a tramp or under in the possession of a dead tramp contained family papers and documents to prove that the late unlamented was a person of high birth and exalted connections. But of my own knowledge I have never been able to satisfy myself as to its actual character, so that when I was accosted by a tramp in the possession of the usual bundle and a plea for the price of a night's lodgings, I said to him: "Tell me what is in your bundle and I'll give you a dollar."

A Lively Imagination.

Some years ago a newspaper man with a lively imagination went upon a trip. I think he paid his way, withly improbable as that may seem to be, because either the newspaper business must have fallen off in its emoluments lately, or he must be lying like all who go there. There were not so many people about the place then, and it was not so easy a trip. In the party was a bright young married lady, who had also a great deal of fun in her. The two put up a job that what either of them saw in the shapes of the crags and peaks in the clouds, or anything else, the other was to endorse it and say "How lovely!" or "Isn't it weird?" or something like that. The claim worked.

WECKBACH.

100 Dozen Fine Merino Underwear,

50 CENTS EACH.

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Joseph V. Weckbach.

We Announce Without Further Notice a
MONSTER REDUCTION SALE

—ON ALL—
Summer Goods,

Commencing TO-DAY, JULY 12th, and continuing until September 1st.

Great Values Will be Offered.

—AS THIS IS A POSITIVE—
CLEARANCE SALE,

without reserve, it will be to the individual interests of all citizens of Cass County to take advantage of the
Unparalleled Bargains Offered

Having in view the interests of our customers, and to enable the multitude to share the benefits of this great sale, we will under no consideration sell to other dealers wholesale lots of goods embraced under this clearance sale.

DO NOT DELAY!
We go to New York soon to make our Fall Purchases, and we kindly request all of our friends indebted to us to call as early as possible and adjust their accounts.

Yours Respectfully,
SOLOMON & NATHAN.
White Front Dry Goods House.
Main Street, Plattsmouth, Neb