

Frank Carruth has the largest, finest and most complete stock of Diamonds, Gold Watches, Chains, Charms, Silver Ware, Spectacles, Fancy Holiday Goods to select from in the City. It will pay you to call and see our display, and our prices are such as will sell the goods. Don't fail to call. Everybody invited. FRANK CARRUTH.

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

FIRST YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1887.

NUMBER 73.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. D. SIMPSON
 Clerk, C. H. SMITH
 Treasurer, J. H. WATERMAN
 Attorney, BYRON CLARK
 Engineer, A. MADOLE
 Police Judge, J. N. MATTHEWS
 Marshal, W. H. MALLER
 Councilman, 1st ward, J. V. WECKBACH
 " 2nd, J. W. WHITE
 " 3rd, D. M. JOHNS
 " 4th, W. M. WEBER
 " 5th, M. B. MURPHY
 " 6th, S. W. DUFFIN
 " 7th, J. S. GREENE
 " 8th, F. McGOVERN, PRES.
 Board Pub. Works, J. W. JOHNS, CHAIRMAN
 FRED GORDON
 D. H. HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer, D. A. CAMPBELL
 Deputy Treasurer, THOMAS POLLOCK
 Clerk, J. M. ROBINSON
 Deputy Clerk, G. C. McHESSON
 Clerk of District Court, W. C. SHAWALTER
 Sheriff, J. B. ELLIOTT
 Deputy Sheriff, A. MADOLE
 Surveyor, A. MADOLE
 Assessor, ALLEN HIGGINS
 Seal of Public Schools, FRED GORDON
 County Justice, C. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Louis F. Altz, Chm., Weeping Water
 A. B. Todd, Plattsmouth
 A. B. Todd, Plattsmouth
 A. B. Todd, Plattsmouth

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE No. 14, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.
TRIO LODGE No. 31, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. F. E. White, Master Workman; E. A. White, Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Harris, Recorder.
CLASS CAMP No. 32, MODERN WOODMEN of America—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Newcomer, Venerable Counselor; G. F. Niles, Working Advertiser; D. B. Smith, Ex-Chief; W. C. Williams, Clerk.

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

MEMORIAL POST 45, G. A. R.
 J. W. JOHNS, Commandant
 G. S. TAYLOR, Senior Vice
 F. A. HARRIS, Junior Vice
 G. S. NILES, Adjutant
 AUGUST TAKES, Quartermaster
 MALCOLM DENNIS, Treasurer
 CHARLES FORD, Sergeant
 BERT HEMPLE, Sergeant Major
 JAMES COOPER, Quartermaster
 ALPH A. WRIGHT, Post Chaplain
 Meetings Saturday evening.

B. A. McElwain,

DEALER IN
 Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
 AND
 SILVERWARE.
 Special Attention given Watch Repairing

Fine:-:Line

HOLIDAY GOODS,
 ALSO
 Library - Lamps

Unique Designs and Patterns
 AT THE USUAL
 Cheap Prices

SMITH & BLACK'S.

H. E. Palmer & Son

GENERAL
 INSURANCE AGENTS

Represent the following time-tried and fire-tested companies:

American Central-S. Lows. Assets	\$1,258,601
Commercial Union-England	2,596,214
Fire Association-Philadelphia	4,415,276
Franklin-Fidelity	5,117,166
Home-New York	7,855,549
Ins. Co. of North America-Phil.	8,474,392
Liverpool & London & Globe-Eng.	6,633,781
North British & Mercantile-Eng.	3,378,754
North Union-England	1,245,466
Scottish F. & M.-Springfield	2,011,915
Total Assets	\$42,119,774

05333 A United and Paid at Plattsmouth

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

The Convening of Congress

Both Branches of the Legislature Formally Opened.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The proceedings of the day were opened with prayer by Chaplain Rev. J. G. Butler. President of the Senate Ingalls then took the chair and called the senate to order. He said he would now place before the senate the certificates of election, certificates of appointment and other papers received since the adjournment.

The following papers were thereupon submitted and read:

Certificate of the governor of Florida making the temporary appointment of J. J. Phalay as senator from the 4th of March, 1887, until the legislation should fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Jones.

Certificate of the governor of Florida of the election by the legislature of Samuel Pasco.

Certificate of the governor of New Jersey of the election of Rufus Blodgett.

Certificate of the governor of West Virginia of the appointment by him of Daniel B. Lucas to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Gaudin.

Certificate of the governor of West Virginia of the summary proceedings by which the legislature in special session elected Charles F. Faulkner as senator to fill a vacancy.

Credentials of William E. Chandler as senator from New Hampshire.

Protest of Daniel B. Lucas against the administration of the oath of office to Charles E. Faulkner. The grounds of the protest are: 1. The executive of the state of West Virginia has not certified the election of Faulkner under the state, as required by act of congress.

For the reasons set out in the brief of Daniel S. Lucas, a copy of which accompanied the protest. 3. Because Charles J. Faulkner was, at the time and date of his alleged election, on the 5th of May, 1887, judge of the Thirteenth judicial district of West Virginia, and therefore ineligible to the office of senator.

The protest was laid on the table and ordered printed in the record.

The ceremony of administering the oaths to the newly elected senators was then proceeded with, such senators being called in parties of four, and in alphabetical order.

At the suggestion of Mr Vest, the privileges of the floor were given to Mr. Faulkner pending the decision of the contest.

Mr. Harris presented a memorial for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic drinks in the United States.

Mr. Hoar presented a memorial of F. Winter and others in respect to the seat of Senator Turpie of Indiana, and moved its reference to the committee on privileges and elections. So ordered.

Resolutions were adopted to inform the house that a quorum of the senate had assembled, and for the appointment of a committee of two senators to join a like committee of the house and inform the president that quorums of both houses had assembled, and congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Messrs. Morrill and Morgan were appointed special committee on the part of the senate.

A. J. Bourne.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Long before the hour of noon the galleries of the house were crowded to the utmost capacity with spectators. Ladies were in the majority and their gay costumes lent an air of animation to the chamber. On the floor the members congregated and exchanged greetings and congratulations. At noon the clerk of the house called the body to order and was about to call the roll when a crack in the gallery started a Salvation army hymn, which he sang lustily until he was ejected by the doorkeeper. The clerk then proceeded with the roll amid a great deal of confusion.

On call of the roll 313 members answered to their names and the clerk announced that more than a quorum being present the next business in order was election of speaker.

John G. Carlisle was put in nomination by Mr. Cox, of New York, and Thomas

Prohibition Scores A Point

The Supreme Court Decides the Famous Kansas Liquor Cases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A very important decision and one likely to be far-reaching in its consequences was rendered in the supreme court yesterday in the so-called Kansas prohibition cases of Mugler against the State of Kansas and the State of Kansas against Zeibold and others. The judgment of the court was pronounced in a long and elaborate opinion by Justice Harlan, who said:

The general question in each case is whether the prohibition statutes of Kansas are in conflict with that clause of the fourteenth amendment which provides that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges, or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The argument made in support of the first branch of this proposition, briefly stated, is: That in implied compacts between the state and a citizen certain rights are preserved by the latter which are guaranteed by constitutional provision, and with which the state cannot interfere; that among those rights is that of manufacturing for one's own use, either food or drink. The proposition and argument made in support equally concede that the right to manufacture drink for one's personal use is subject to the condition that such manufacture does not endanger or affect the rights of others. If such manufacture does prejudicially affect the rights and interest of the community, it follows from the very premises stated by counsel, that a society has power to protect itself by legislation against the injurious consequences of that business.

As was said in *Muniz vs. Illingworth*, while the power does not exist with the whole people to control rights that are purely and exclusively private, the government may require each citizen so to conduct himself and so use his own property as not to unnecessarily injure another. But by whom or by what authority is it to be determined whether the manufacture of a particular article of drink, either for general use or for the personal use of the maker, will injuriously affect the public. Under our system that power is lodged with the legislative branch of the government. It belongs to that department to exert what are known as the police powers of the state. There is no justification for holding that the state under the guise merely of police regulations is aiming to deprive a citizen of his constitutional rights, for we cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that public health, public morals and public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks, nor can we ignore the fact established by statistics, accessible to every one, that the disorder, pauperism and crime prevalent in the country are in a large measure directly traceable to this evil.

The state of Kansas had a right to prohibit the liquor traffic. It did not thereby take away the property of the brewers. It simply abated a nuisance. The property is not taken away from its owners. They are only prohibited from using it for the specific purpose which the legislature declared to be injurious to the community.

Appropriations Recommended by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The book of estimates just issued by the secretary of the treasury estimates that the following sums of money can be profitably expended on the improvement of the Missouri river in Nebraska during the next fiscal year:

At Omaha, \$600,000.
 At Plattsmouth, \$675,000.
 At Nebraska City, \$642,100.

The total amount asked for, for the improvement of the river from its mouth to Sioux City, is \$4,631,810.

BATHING AT AIX-LES-BAINS.

Carried to the Bathing Establishment in a sedan chair—The Let Alone Plan.

At Aix-les-Bains you may choose your own time for getting up. The physicians there rely chiefly on baths and massage—those in Marienbad chiefly on drinking the waters and on exercise, with the baths as supplementary. At Aix you arrange beforehand at what hour you will take your morning bath, and you may make this as late as you choose. When the hour arrives, you hear heavy and regular footfalls in the corridor, and something is set down in front of your door. It is not your coffin, though it sounds as if it might be. The maid knocks: "The chaise a porteur is ready for madame."

You rise drowsily to your feet. Jeanne puts on your flannel wrapper—you go into the hall and step into the sedan chair—and two bearers lift it by its long poles and trot away down stairs with you and along the street, thronged with other such curtained chairs, till you come to the bathing establishment—may, till you get into the very room, where your bath waits. There, you look and feel like a mummy—you are lifted into the sedan chair—the concealing curtains are drawn around you, and the two men bear you back again to your own chamber.

This time they carry you into the room—they set down the chair beside the bed—they lift you tenderly out and lay you on your couch as if you were a helpless infant; then they go away, and Jeanne covers you carefully and leaves you to sweater in your blankets for twenty minutes or more. After this she comes in, bringing a sort of portable stove with her. She takes you out of bed; she extracts delightfully hot linen from the little oven of the aforesaid stove and rubs you dry; then she puts on your dressing gown, also well heated, and leaves you, comfortable to the last degree, while she goes to your morning coffee. This is literally all that is required of you by way of "cure." No one tells you to swallow vilely tasting waters—no one exhorts you to walk—no one interferes with what you shall eat or drink—you have been bathed and kneaded, and you may pass the rest of the day as you please.

Your figure and your morning coffee while away an hour of it. Then you dress at your leisure. You wander about the little town, if it is cool, or you saunter into the casino and read the papers or write your letters, or you buy some tempting trifle at one of the shops or you get a novel at the very good circulating library and sit in the shade and read it.—*Louis Charles Mouton in New York Mail and Express.*

Unearthing Buried Walnut Timber.

The historic earthquake of 1814 effected many changes in the earth's surface in this part of the country. Reelfoot lake, the popular resort of duck hunters and fishermen, was formed by the earthquake. A most peculiar result happened when the lake was made by the depression of land. The region was covered with an abundant growth of the walnut timber, much of which was buried under the surface of the water. In due time timber speculators made their appearance and cleared away all the walnut forests, converting the trees into profitable lumber.

No one thought of the immense quantities of walnut timber imbedded in the mud of Reelfoot lake until a short time ago, when a shrewd speculator thought that a fortune was awaiting the man who could recover the buried treasure. He formed a company, which built dredging boats and placed them on the lake. The result was that valuable timber deposits were recovered in large quantities, and the work is going on yet. The company is getting rich, and has not half exhausted the buried walnut trees. The timber is sold to lumbermen at high prices, and is of a superior quality of walnut, the trees being large and sound. The timber lies in the loose mud under the shallow water, and is not difficult to drag ashore. It has been protected for years from the corroding influences of the air, and has never rotted. The buried trees are as good as when the earthquake buried them in 1814.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Rev. A. J. F. Behrend's Sermon Making.

For a number of years I continued to read half of my sermons and to prepare the other half without use of the pen. But my written and speaking styles were out of harmony. I found myself living a double mental life. My preaching lacked uniformity and the individuality which grows out of the use of a single method. So I abandoned both methods and adopted the third—that of preparing a careful brief, mastering its contents without special attention to the language and then freely reproducing it in speech and without the use of a note. This has been my habit for over fifteen years, and I am sure that for me it is the best. The written preparation ordinarily amounts to about 2,000 words, one-third of a fully written discourse. The thought is put as compactly as possible, and with special regard to clearness and precision. No elaboration, either of argument or of imagery, is attempted at the time of composition; this is left to the subsequent review, to which an hour or an hour and a half is given immediately preceding the service, and very much is left to the friction of thought which an active and attentive audience always excites.—*J. A. McK. in Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Coinage of Belgium.

The inscriptions on the coinage of Belgium have hitherto been in French, the official language, but on the coins most recently struck the Flemish language is used. This is held to be another strong showing of the ascendancy of French supremacy in Europe.—*New York Evening World.*

As the Worn or the Rest Tempered Metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.—T. Fuller.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Ladies' Cloaks,

FROM \$5 TO \$50.

Misses' Cloak, FROM \$2 TO \$12.

Short - Wraps

IN ALL STYLES.
 Rich Astorian and Fur Trimmings.
 FROM \$5 TO \$35.

A full line of STREET - JACKETS

FROM \$2 TO \$10.

JOS. V. WECKBACH'S DAYLIGHT STORE.

Joseph V. Weckbach.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Grand - Inauguration

Of our first series of

20 GREAT SPECIAL SALES - 20

Opening Monday Morning Nov. 7.

Silk Velvets and Velveteens

Fifty pieces Silk Velvets, all shades, at \$1.00 per yard, former price \$1.50 per yard. Twenty-five pieces Silk Plush at \$1.25 per yard, former prices \$1.75 to \$2.50—your choice at \$1.25. Twenty-five pieces Velveteens at 35c, 50c and 75c, formerly 50c, 85c and \$1.25.

SURAH SILK, GROSS GRAINED SILK, SILK MOIRA,

Ten pieces such silks at 75 cents and 85 cents, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25. Twenty-five pieces gross-grained silks at 75 cents and 85 cents, worth \$1 and 1.35. Moira silks at 1.32, worth 1.75.

As the Prices indicated above are Remarkably Low, the goods having been purchased at a sacrifice sale, we are willing to share the benefits with you, do not delay.

SOLOMON & NATHAN,

White Front Dry Goods House.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.