

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, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

NUMBER 76.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor	J. D. SIMPSON
Clerk	C. H. SMITH
Treasurer	J. H. WATERMAN
Recorder	BYRON CLARK
Police Judge	J. S. MATHEWS
Marshal	W. H. MALLER
Councilmen, 1st ward	J. V. WOODRICH
" 2d "	A. W. WHITE
" 3d "	D. M. JONES
" 4th "	W. M. WELLS
" 5th "	M. H. MURPHY
" 6th "	S. W. DUFFIN
" 7th "	E. S. GIBBS
" 8th "	F. McCALLEN, PRES.
Board Pub. Works	F. E. GOLDER, CHAIRMAN
	D. H. HAWKSWORTH

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer	D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Treasurer	T. H. POLLOCK
Clerk	J. M. ROBINSON
Deputy Clerk	C. C. McPHERSON
Clerk of District Court	W. C. SHAWALTER
Sheriff	J. C. KIRKSHAW
Deputy Sheriff	B. C. YODAN
Surveyor	A. MADOLE
Allevy	ALLEN BIRKS
Supt. of Pub. Schools	MAYNARD SEINEK
County Judge	C. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Louis Feltz, Chm.	Wesley Water
A. B. Todd	Plattsmouth
A. B. Dixon	Elmwood

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE No. 116, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIO LODGE No. 81, 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; W. C. Green, Secy.; L. A. Tate, Foreman; F. J. Morgan, Overseer; J. E. Morris, Recorder.

CLASS CAMP No. 32, MODERN WOODMEN of America—Meets second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. L. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; G. T. Miles, Worthy Adviser; D. B. Smith, Ex. Banker; W. C. Willets, 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. Gutsch, M. W.; S. C. Green, Foreman; S. C. Wilde, Recorder; S. A. Newcomer, Overseer.

McDONNIE POST 45 C. A. R.

J. W. Johnson	Commander
G. S. Twiss	Senior Vice
F. A. Byers	Junior
C. O. Niles	Adjutant
August Parks	Q. M.
Malon Dixon	Chaplain of the Day
Charles Ford	Guard
Benn. Hemple	Secret Major
James G. B. Moran	Quarter Master
Alvin Wright	Post Chaplain

Meeting Saturday evening.

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.

H. E. Palmer & Son

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS

Represent the following tried and fire-tested companies:

American Central, St. Louis	Assets \$1,256,001
Commercial Union, England	" 2,366,314
Fire Association, Philadelphia	" 4,435,575
Franklin, Philadelphia	" 5,117,110
Home, New York	" 7,815,528
Tr. Co. of North America, Phil.	" 8,474,322
Liverpool, London & Globe, Eng.	" 6,139,781
North British & Mercantile, Eng.	" 3,378,754
Swedish Union, England	" 1,245,466
Springfield, N. Y., Springfield	" 3,044,973

Total Assets, \$47,115,774

Agents for the following:

Latest by Telegraph.

BORROWED AND STOLEN.

CHICAGO FAVORED.

Omaha Fails to Get the Republican National Convention but Makes a Grand Fight.

The Proceedings in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The republican national committee was called to order at 11 this morning in the Arlington hotel by B. F. Jones of Pennsylvania, its chairman, Samuel Pessenden, of Connecticut, acting as secretary. In a brief speech chairman Jones stated the object of the meeting.

The roll was then called, and every state and territory, with one or two exceptions, was represented by a delegate or proxy. The invitation of the republican national league tendered to the committee to hold its meetings at the league headquarters, was accepted. The committee adjourned to reassemble at the league club house.

A recess was taken long enough to enable the committee to take possession of their quarters, and when chairman Jones again called the committee to order it was decided to allow each delegation fifteen minutes in which to present their claims for holding the republican national convention in their respective cities. The first delegation admitted was that from Minnesota. Their spokesman was ex-senator Windom.

General Henderson, of Missouri, spoke for St. Louis. Mayor Roche of Chicago, represented that city. Senator Manderson spoke for Omaha, "that young giant municipality situated in the heart of the continent and upon the banks of the greatest river in the world." Congressman Ben. Butterworth represented Cincinnati. Congressman Harry Bingham presented the claims of Philadelphia. Formal papers presenting the claims of Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha were then submitted; and after some discussion the committee proceeded to take an informal vote viva voce. It resulted as follows: For Chicago, 11; Omaha, 10; Cincinnati, 8; Minneapolis, 6; Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. The committee then proceeded to vote formally by ballot. The following result was announced: Whole number of ballots cast, 47; necessary to choice, 24; of which Chicago received 22; Omaha 4; Cincinnati, 9; Minneapolis, 8; Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1. The second formal ballot resulted: Chicago, 25; Omaha, 1; Cincinnati, 13; Minneapolis, 8. On motion of Morey, of Louisiana, the choice of Chicago as the place of holding the next convention was declared unanimous. The time for the meeting was fixed for Tuesday, the 19th of June, 1888.

Governor Gillette, of Dakota, offered a resolution allowing the territory of Dakota six delegates at large in the republican national convention and made a speech in support of it. Opposition was made by several members on the ground that the committee had no jurisdiction in the matter. The amendment offered by Mr. Carey, delegate from Wyoming, to allow the territories of Dakota and Washington to elect four contingent delegates, whose admission would be decided by the convention was adopted, after discussion. A resolution was adopted recommending the committee to push campaign work between now and the meeting of the convention. Mr. Gallagher, delegate from the New York workingmen's party, asked of the committee some recognition of the cause of labor. He wanted a committee to further the views of the labor party in the direction of a high protective tariff, a strong navy, more coast defenses, internal improvements, compulsory education and other matters, and to use the surplus to protect the labor of American workmen. They asked for the liberation of the white slaves as they had witnessed that of the black slaves. On motion of Cong. R. of Ohio, the hearty and full cooperation of the committee was voted to the men represented by Gallagher. The committee adjourned at 7:30.

The Outlook in France.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—M. Le Jeune, of Paris, member of the French parliament, Count Legrand and George Morena, the latter a distinguished mining engineer, are in the city. They are part of a French syndicate controlling gold and silver mines in Sonora, Mexico, and are en route to that place. M. Le Jeune said the settlement of the presidency of the French republic had relaxed into quietude and an era of political excitement had been avoided by Sadi Carnot's en-

trance to power. He did not think there was any probability of France alone going to war with Germany in the near future, but it would not be surprising if France and Russia formed an alliance hostile to Germany. Speaking of General Boulanger, M. Le Jeune said if opportunity offered, the general could be elected to any office he might desire. He was tremendously popular with the masses, but would probably remain quiet except in case of war, and in that event he would be the leader in the French army.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—It is stated that Goblet, who has undertaken the task of forming a ministry, intends to demand that General Boulanger shall be minister of war.

Most's Punishment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. Herr Most, the anarchist, who was convicted of a misdemeanor, was arraigned in the general sessions court today. His counsel, Mr. Howe, argued in his behalf for a new trial. Judge Cowing denied the motion, but granted a certificate to the supreme court general term, when the whole case might be heard. When the clerk of the court asked Most what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced on him, Most, in a very dramatic manner replied at some length, arguing for free speech, and saying his punishment is an honor to him who suffers for opinion's sake. He protested innocence and appealed to the judge to make use of his discretionary power. Judge Cowing's only reply was: "The sentence of the court is that you be continued in the penitentiary for a period of one year without fine." Most was removed to the Tombs.

Highway Robbery.

PERRY, Mo., December 8. J. A. Coil, a substantial and wealthy farmer, residing four miles south of this place, was held up by two bold highwaymen last night and robbed of \$335. Mr. Coil had been over to a neighbor's, where he had spent the evening, and was returning about 10 o'clock. He was passing through a clump of bushes two men stepped forward, grabbing him by each arm, and went through his pockets, relieving him of three pocket-books, containing the above amount. Mr. Coil was terribly frightened, and says he failed to identify either of the robbers, as not a word was spoken by either himself or them. This bold dash in a community like this has created great excitement. As yet no clew has been obtained as to who the robbers are.

Russia Means No Harm.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—Well informed persons assert that the Russian government's intentions are entirely pacific and that public opinion in Russia is also in favor of peace. Russian movements on the frontier consist merely of the dispatching thither of a division of cavalry, not with an aggressive idea, but for the protection of certain localities.

Artificial Pumice Stone.

An artificial pumice stone is now prepared by molding and baking a mixture of white sand, felspar and fire clay. By varying the proportions and quality of the ingredients any desired degree of fineness may be obtained. The product is thus adapted for use in all industries where natural pumice stone has been employed, and it has superseded the latter in parts of Germany and Austria.—Arkansas Traveler.

An Old Fashioned Preacher.

Mrs. Highmild—I suppose you go to church?
New Nurse Girl—Oh, yes, ma'am; every Sunday.
Mrs. H.—What text does your minister choose mostly?
N. N. G.—They're all from the Bible.
Mrs. H.—I see; one of those old-fashioned preachers.—Tid Bits.

Monks Skilled with the Needle.

In ancient days even monks were not ashamed of being considered skillful with the needle. In some of the pattern books for embroidery, cut work and lace of the sixteenth century, men are represented sitting at a lace or embroidery frame. Indeed, some of the pattern books of this period were designed by monks or priests.—Philadelphia Call.

A Wife's Disappointment.

Husband (just starting for out of town)—My dear, here is a \$50 bill.
Wife (heartily)—Oh, John, I'm ever so much obliged!
Husband—Which I wish you would give to the tailor for my new overcoat. He said he would send bill today.—The Epoch.

"All rights reserved" now appears on the upper left hand corner of the English official consular reports.

The Stern Romans.

Young Tommy, who has gone to work manfully at his Latin, says he has no difficulty in believing that the Romans were very stern with their children. "If they had been good to their children, the way folks are now," he says, "they wouldn't have had any accusative cases and ablative and all those things."—Boston Transcript.

A SHOT AND A THRUST.

Experience of a Confederate Picket—The Frenzy of Death.

When we came to throw out pickets in front of our lines on the night after dealing the Federal army the hard blow at second Manassas, we were right among the dead and wounded. We had won a victory, and the bulk of the Federal army was making for the Potomac, but there was a rear guard which fought sullenly and with a thirst for vengeance, and along the front of my division the blue coats were alert and ready for any night attack. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when my company was pushed out, and to get the place assigned us we had to crawl on our hands and knees for the last 200 feet. When I finally got settled in place it was at the base of a shade or fruit tree standing alone in an open field. A ball or shell had struck the trunk of the tree and cut it in two, and a portion of the top lay on the ground. The Federal picket, as I presently ascertained, was about fifty steps distant from me and had the cover of a heap of rails. I did not locate him until he fired upon me. I do not think he was very alert, but rather mis-trusted it and blazed away to draw me out.

There were dead and wounded all about the tree. I had crept over two dead bodies, and two wounded men had begged me for water, and, although the evening was very dusky, I could count at least ten bodies on my side of the tree. I had come out with a full canteen, knowing that the front was covered with wounded. Close to me on my right was a Federal corporal belonging to a New York regiment. He told me at the time the number of his regiment, but I made no note of it. He was shot in the right leg, midway between the hip and the knee. This happened two hours before dark, and considerably nearer our lines, and he managed to crawl twenty rods to get to the shelter of the tree. It was only a flesh wound, and could he have been taken into the lines that night he would have been fit for duty within thirty days. Some men would have almost walked off with such a hurt as that, but the poor fellow seemed knocked all to pieces and had quite lost his courage. I was holding the canteen to his lips, having raised him to the ground, when the Federal picket fired the shot. The bullet crashed into the head of the wounded man, and with a sort of quiver, he fell back dead.

The incident upset me considerably, and, being under orders not to fire a shot unless the enemy were advancing, I hugged the ground at the foot of the tree and remained quiet. Two more shots were fired at me, but they were aimed too high and went over. I had been on duty about an hour, when the pleadings of a wounded man about fifty feet to my left for water determined me to succor him. He knew of my presence and talked directly to me, saying that he was shot in both legs and had been lying there seven or eight hours. I left my gun on the ground and started off on my hands and knees. The corpse of a Federal lay directly in my way, and I was just making a half circle around it when the supposed dead man scrambled up, seized his musket, with lay head him, and whirled on me with a sort of scream. You see, it all came so suddenly that I was confused, and when he came at me I was still on my hands and knees and helpless. He held the gun at "charge bayonets" and made an awful lunge at me. The point of the bayonet passed through the back of my blouse, and the lunge pushed me over and the steel went into the ground almost to the muzzle of the gun. I was thus pinned to the earth, and the man let go of the musket and fell across me, uttering a groan of pain as he came down.

The position was such that I could not free myself for two or three minutes, and when I did the man was dead for sure. He had probably been unconscious for a long time before the frenzy of death caused him to attack me in the singular manner he did. So firmly was I pinned to the earth that I had to "skin" out of my blouse to get free, and it took a stout twist at the butt of the musket to pull the bayonet out of the hard baked soil.—"An Ex-Rebel" in Detroit Free Press.

Objections to the Profile.

The pure profile picture, by the way, is a very rare thing. A person can get a profile taken if he brings with him help enough to overpower the photographer, but no camera man who has liberty will allow a sitter to pose for a profile picture. The photographers seem as much set against that as against the full face. The reason seems to be that if they succeed in getting the nose in focus the ear, which is some inches nearer the instrument, will be out of focus and will be too large. Now, nobody likes to have his nose appear larger than it ought to be, but he still more strongly objects to appear in a picture with his ear several sizes bigger than necessary. In other words, a man hates to make an ass of himself, and objects to having the photographers write or print his name down on his forehead. Photographers know this, and so they object to the profile and make you turn your head a little this way, please, until the nose is in the same focal field as the ear.—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

New England Hospitality.

I shall never again say that Massachusetts people are not hospitable. Not long ago I was driving along a country road, just outside of Boston, and chanced to stop at a farmhouse to inquire my way. An old woman came to the door, and, having given me the information I desired, politely asked me in, to have, so she expressed it, "a drink and a rock." By a "drink" I rather supposed she meant a glass of milk. The "rock" was a luxury the nature of which was beyond imagining. Satisfied, however, that it was something inviting, I accepted the offer with thanks, and, having tied my horse, went inside. My hostess thereupon requested me to be seated in her best rocking chair and poured me out a glass of water. "Now," she said, "you can have a drink and a rock, and rest yourself as long as you like!" Certainly this is the most inexpensive form of entertainment I have ever heard of. It beats the 5 o'clock tea all hollow.—Boston Letter.

ATTENTION, - LADIES!

Great Sale of Cloaks,

By the Dry Goods Emporium of

JOSEPH V. WECKBACH,

For the next Twenty Days we have determined to offer our Immense Stock of choice

Cloaks at 20 per Ct Discount

From Standard prices, which were 25 per cent. off from last years prices. These goods consist of all the latest styles in

Cloaks, Imported New Markets, Astrachan and Plush Wraps.

We also offer special prices in all

WOOL DRESS FLANNELS

SILK AND WOOL ASTRACHANS

Also 45 inch Tricots at 75c, worth \$1.00, and 35 inch all wool Tricots at 45c, worth 75c. These are the best prices offered to

Plattsmouth - Ladies

this year. Ladies are invited to call before the rush takes the best bargains.

JOS. V. WECKBACH.

Daylight Store,

Plattsmouth, - Neb.

3-THREE! THREE!-3

Great Sales combined in one, Opening

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21.

CLOAKS, :-: CLOAKS,

For Ladies', Misses' and Children.

We are determined to close out our Entire Stock of Cloak, within 30 days—our assortment will be found the most complete in the city—and as this sale is especially introduced for rivalry we guarantee to discount any Sample Lot Sale on record 10 per cent.

150 Pairs of Blanket.

Slaughter sale on these Goods to Close. The season has been mild, and to close out quickly, great reductions have been made.

TWO HUNDRED COMFORTS

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

UNDERWEAR SALE,

Fifty Dozen Pieces.

Astonishing values will be offered in this Department for the next Two Weeks.

HOLIDAY GOODS

For Holiday gifts, Headquarters long since established for useful presents, embracing Silk Mufflers, lace and silk Handkerchiefs, Toilet Sets, Albums, Tidies, table Scarfs, Hammered Brass Whisk Broom Cases, Piano and Stand Covers; and fancy Goods. An Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.

SOLOMON & NATHAN,

White Front Dry Goods House,

PLATTSMOUTH,

NEBRASKA.