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LAMAR.

There was a time in the history of this country when many of the men now controlling public affairs were not only erime in an aggravated form, and Mr. Lamar was one of them. It was at the honor with office and power. time when Jeff. Davis, Yulce, and that conspiracy, as senators and representaington, while their states were seceding under their direction, and by their votes and influence preventing the incoming ment from its open avowed enemies; and for another "Dred Scott" court. thus, these men still acting under the guise of the oath they had taken to support the constitution and uphold the friend." laws, were adding the crime of perjury in addition to their greater offense of treason The following rare morsel from the pen of Mr. Cleveland's nomince for supreme judge, will recail to the minds of our readers a leaf from the book of Mr. Lamar's life, from which they may form a just estimate of his fitness for any place of trust, let alone the exalted position of a supreme judge. In December, 1860, while Messrs, Lamar and Davis in the American congress, Mr. Lamar wrote the following letter to Mr. Jeffer son Davis, with whom, and under whose instrucions, he was plotting to carry Mississippi out of the Union:

"Oxford, December 24, 1860. "My DEAR SIR; -I regretted having to you a full conference as to the great prints sell in New York at 5 cents a strove to force their way, only to have their events whose shadows are upon us. The tinctive complexion of the convention to meet on the 7th of January. The friends bona-fide resistance, won an overwhelming victory; but I doubt whether there is any precise plan. No doubt a large majority of the convention will be for ties in every household. separate secession. But, unless intervening events work important changes of sentiment, not all of those elected as resistance-men will be for immediate and separate secession. Our friends in Pontotoc, Tippah, De Soto and Paulo, took grounds which fell far short of that id-a. though their resolutions were very firm in regard to disunion as an ultimate rasult. In the meantime, the disunion sentiment among the people is growing have great cause for gratification in the American market. any concession by the North will fail to ted in the hearts of the people; what of the situation .- Atlanta Constitution they want new is wise and sober leading. I think there might be more of dignity and confide in; I do not know what we that little coin do duty for a dime. could do without you. That God may preserve you to us and that your mind may retain all its vigor to carry us through these perilous times, is my most fervent aspiration. I am as ever, and forever, your supporter, ally and friend, L. Q. C. Lamar." Col Jeff. Davis, Washington, D. C.

On Jan. 7th, two weeks afterwards, D. Tallahassie, writes as follows:

Washington, Jan. 7th, 1861. My Dear Sir: -On the other side is a copy of motions adopted at a consultation of the senators from the seceding states, in which Georgia, Alabama Lou'sana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida were present. The idea of the meeting was that the states should go out at once and provide for an early organization of the confederate governm t, not later than February 15th. This time is allowed in order to allow Louisana and Texas to participate. It seems to be the opinion that if we left here force color and volunteer bills might be passed, which would put Mr. Lincoln in immediate condition for hostilities: whereas, by remaining at our places until the 4th of March it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and disable being no flame, and is not affected by wind the republicans from effecting any legis- or rain. More than twice as much light, it lation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming administration. The Lurners replace fifty of the old kind, and resolution will be sent by the delegation light a platform 900 feet in length.—Frank to the president of the convention. I

have not been able to find Mr. Mallory (Mr. Yulce's colleague) this morning. Hawkins (representative from Florida) is in Connecticut. I have, therefore, thought it best to send you this copy of the resolutions.

In haste, yours truly, D. L. YULEE.

JOSEPH FINNEGAN, Sovereignty Convention, Tallahassie, Fla.

On the back of this letter of Mr. Yulee's were the resolutions, one of which appointed Jeff. Davis, Slidell and Mallery as the committee to carry out the cowardly, dishonest objects of this cabal of perjured traitors.

Is it possible that such a man as Mr. Lamar, is a fit and proper person to place upon the supreme bench of the United States? If he is, Benedict Arnold, had he returned to this country and professed plotting treason but were guilty of that loyalty, after the revolutionary war, would have been a fit and proper man to

And now comes the Mississippi legisstripe of traitors, had entered into the lature and endorses Mr. Lamar for the supreme bench, and in the same resolutives, to remain in their seals at Wash- tion asks Jefferson Davis to become their guest and address them. What could be more appropriate than Jefferson Davis pronouncing the benediction over Mr. Laadministration, under Mr. Lincoln, from mar's confirmation? Let the dough taking any steps to protect the govern | faces rejoice there may be an opportunity |

To Jefferson Davis:- "I am as ever, and forever, your supporter, ally and all of which are well described in the com-L. Q. C. LAMAR.

(supreme judge) I endorse the foregoing, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Atlanta Constitution is after

Dan Voorhees on his speech in support of Mr. Cleyeland's message and is quoting Dan'ls protection speed, he delivered | nated in the horrible butchery already going at Atlanta a short time ago.

glibly about the burdens that the tariff the mob. We decided that the best thing were still representatives of this nation places on the necessities; they talk glibly, but it is clear that they do not undertand what they are talking about. A deaver to reach the landing, where we hoped suit of ready-made clothing, owing to home conpetition, brought about by protection, can be bought as cheaply here as in London. That is to say, a durable suit can be lought in Atlanta at prices thing very serious, and the aspect was anyranging from \$10 to \$15, and it is not thing but pleasing as the other carriages slop-work, either. Tariff on calleo prints | passed into the crowd of yelling and gesticu-

If the freg-traders are in carnest in result of the election here is what the their desire to repeal the taxes on necesmost sanguine among us expected: that sities, it is a little singular that none of fall. As we drew up we were told by a mon, is, its general result is so. It is yet them ever refer to the 400 per cent on evidently interested in our well being, to somewhat difficult to determine the dis alcohol. This tax is not only an extra- alight at once and follow him. This time ordinarily large one, but its continuance discretion came to our aid, and, jumping out can only be described as a legislative of our carriago, we ran after our new found enormity. It is a thousand times worse friend up a side street, and, after making a of southern independence, of firm and than the tariff tax on quinine, for that turn or two, found ourselves at the side entax fell only on one article, while the revenue tax on alcohol doubles, trebles, and quadruples the price of a great varie ty of medicines that are absolute necessi-

protesting against this tax! Not one of party below was of a friendly disposition it them has ever lifted his voice against it, was withdrawn. In a few moments the barand there is not one of them that would ricades were removed and the door opened not perpetuate it if thereby they could just far enough for us to squeeze through in cripple the industries of the country and single file. After the party had passed in the turn the people over to panies and poverty. Here is a tax that costs the public y. Here is a tax that costs the public yelling, heating turbaned Egyptians came in a thousand different directions—a tax on the medicines of the poor-and all weapons of all corts, who, had they caught that free-traders care about is to turn the sight of us, would have made extremely short business of the country upside down in order that manufactur rs who pay no taxes here and who have no interest in more intense. Upon the whole, you the country may have control of the

action of your state. The submissioni is | Just how long this free-trade spasm are routed horse, foot and dragoons, and may last we do not know-probably long enough to bring the democratic restore the sacred attachment to the the south only until the farmers and la-Union which was once so deeply radica- boring people open their eyes to the truth

and prudent foresight in the action of a bill to discontinue the coinage of our state than have marked the proc ed- three-cent pieces. If such a bill becomes ings of South Carolina. I have often a law it will be a hard blow on the people ask his assistance. The guide at first derejoiced that we have you to rest upon who are in the habit of trying to make

Pipes Again in Fashion.

"Pipe smoking is on the increase," said a

Palton street tobacconist. "Years ago it was not unusual to meet a half dozen men pulling on brier roots during a walk of as many blocks, but until recently the custom has been regarded as vulgar, and Patsey with his dudheen was the only man who braved popular prejudice and sauntered home with L. Yulee a senator from Florida at the a pipe in his mouth. During the past few Sover ignty convention in session at months it is surprising how many pipes have been sold. Nearly all the old stock is gone, and the manufacturers are smiling at the prospect of a rush for the holidays. The profits are not meager, but of course they are nothing to those we make on eigars. The male portion of New York begins smoking nowadays at the age of 7 years and never quits until death. Cigarettes, or "coffin nails," as some persons call them, are bought by every one. Even young women, school girls and old women, blow a cloud occasionally. We should all get rich if there were fewer in the business. The man who doesn't smoke something nowadays is a rarity."-New York Mail and Express. .

London's New Light.

Euston station, in London, England, is lighted by a new light which is believed to possess many advantages. Ordinary coal gas, mixed in about the proportion of one to eight of common air, is supplied under the usual gas service pressure to burners over which are placed caps of platinum wire gauze. The mixture, when lighted, burns without flame around the cup, which is raised to a brilliant white heat by the combustion. The light is perfectly steady, there is said, is obtained, with a given consump-

A MOHAMMEDAN MOB.

ADVENTURES OF AMERICAN SAILORS AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

How They Escaped with Their Lives from the Egyptians Some Days Before the Bombardment by the Vessels of the English Fleet.

While lying at anchor off Alexandria during the few days previous to the bombardment of that city by the vessels of the Euglish fleet under command of Admiral Seymour, several of our party who had never seen the sights about the place decided to go ashore, hire a carriage, and do the town as thoroughly as the summer's heat and an afternoon would permit.

As we drove up from the landing there seemed to be a much larger crowd than usual in the streets and much more excitement than we expected. An employe of one of the stores at which we had been accustomed to deal, in fact the house to which we were consigned, seeing our party, came running toward our carriage to tell us that something of an unusually serious character was about to happen, and that there was already lighting in a neighboring street; that large numbers of soldiers had recently come in from the country; that the best, and, in fact, the only wise thing for us to do was to return to our vessel. As there was always some sort of a street row going on we thanked him for his kindness, told him that thus far American had been comparatively free from complications, and that as we had come ashore to see the things of interest we thought that we would keep on, particularly as our road lay outside of the city, where we would be beyond the troubles that

caused such great excitement. After looking at Pompey's Pillar and one or two other places of more or less interest, plete guide to Alexandria and its surroundings, we drove out to the Khedive's garden, where we intended to pass the remaining pertion of our stay ashore. We found quite a number of officers, both American and Eng lish, out at the garden, all in uniform, which latterly they had been obliged to wear whenever they came ashere, to guard against the insults daily offered to foreigners, and here for the first time we had a comparatively clear account of the troubles which terms on in the city. Later in the day several men in the party at the Khedive's gardens that Our friends, the free traders, talk very beautiful summer afternoon, fell victims of now to be done was to jump into our carriages, and, by taking the shortest route, en-

to find our boats. Our carriage was fortunately not able to leave until the party of English officers had started, and as we drew near the town it was quite evident that we were in for someoccupants dragged from their seats and batchered in cold blood. The few who escaped found refuge in a grand house close by, where they remained until after nighttrance of the building in which was the store of our business friend already alluded to, the doors and windows of which were already carefully barricaded. A few poundings on the door resulted in a head being cautiously put out of a window up stairs, But do we hear the so-called reformers and after its owner was assured that the house the door was again carefully secured, and not a moment too soon, as a crowd of work of it, as "Death to the foreigners!" "Kill them! kill them!" were the cries again

and again repeated. As the excitement became wilder and the crowd more unmanageable, our unpleasant situation was all the more serious, for should it become known that we were in the neighborhood our lives would not be worth the toss of a penny. Great was our relief to see party to its knees again-but it will in a regiment of troops march into the square, and to know that even if they could not accomplish much toward breaking up the mob. they probably would prevent our house being broken into, as one of the members of the firm was related to an officer of the regi-A MEMBER of congress has introduced ment, Our only plan now was to wait until a comparatively quiet time; then, watching our opportunity, send our guides out to communicate our predicament to this officer, and clared he would not go, as should he be discovered leaving a barricaded house suspicion would at once be fastened upon him as being connected with a place in which there was nomething that the mob was not allowed to get hold of, and that his life would pay the orfeit. It was not until threats and supplintions had been supplemented by bribes that he consented to be lowered to the ground from one of the back windows into the yard, rom which he was to pass through a doorway in the wall, through a vacant house in the adjoining lot, and so on by another street

It was long after dark when we heard him return. He told us that the officer and three trustworthy mon would be on hand as soon as they could be procured and the street sufficiently cleared for them to pass. We were directed to change our clothing for such native garments as we could find, so that | utilized. our passing through the streets would create no additional disturbance, and we were to pass from the house by the rear entrance to another street than that on which our house was situated, where we would find the carriages waiting. It was after 11 o'clock before we heard the signal agreed upon to inform us that it was time to start, when, donning our mufti, we were soon in the carriages, and under escort of our guard passed without trouble or adventure to the custom house. Here we were in another trouble, as most stringent orders had been given not to allow any boats to approach the landing, and it began to look as if we should have to remain in our unpleasant situation the remainder of the night; but seeing our boat pulling toward the landing, and assuring the customs officials that we were not English, at the same time adding a liberal bestowal of that "open sesame" which accomplishes so much in that sunny land, we were soon affoat, after having passed through about as much of an adventure as one can experience and live to tell the tale.-New York Times.

Hostess (to guest)—Will you make a fourth hand at whist, Mr. Dumley?

Domley (graciously)-Certainly, my dear Mrs. Holson, with pleasure. Anything to pass away the time.—The Epoch. DOCTORING A BIG BIRD.

How Gen. Dan Sickles Saved the Life (4 a South American Condor. "Just after the war of the rebellion," said Gen. Daniel E. Sickles the other morning as he sat before his looking glass with a razor

in his hand and a lather upon his face, "I was sent to Bogota by the United States government on a diplomatic mission. While there, in one of my numerous excursions about the city, I saw a condor and was instrumental in saving its life. The man who owned this bird had captured it when very young. It was fastened by a chain around one leg to a stake driven into the ground. The sight of the bird made a great impression on me. It was about seven feet in length, and the distance between the tips of its wings when outspread was about sixteen feet. It stood nearly three feet high. Its talons were as long as my fingers. Its eyes were as large as pigeon's eggs and blazed

with a light which no captivity could subdue. "I saved that condor's life. One of its legs had been attacked by a little insect peculiar to South America, which has a habit of worming its way into human and animal flesh, and multiplying with such frightful rapidity that the victim dies in a few days in excruciating agony. I have seen natives lying beside South American roads, their bodies swollen as large as a barrel from the infiammation produced by the ravages of this insect. One of the condor's legs had been badly becerated by the inroads of this insect. I told the owner of the bird that I could effect a cure, but he laughed at me, Said he: "You dare not go near him. He has hilled threa dogs. I have seen him take a dog by the scraff of the neck with his beak and then tear a pound of ment from his ribs." I told his owner that I would take the risk.

"I went to the forest and cut a strong, withy sapling. From this sapling I made a voke, such as is used to put over the necks of goese to keep them from getting through fences. This yoke I succeeded in putting over the condor's neck. The condor was thus unable to use his formidable beak, although he tried hard to do so. Two men held his sound leg while I doctored the diseared one. The freatment I adopted was to bandage the condor's leg in cotton sonked in oil. Three days later I paid another visit to the conder. This time I cauterized the wounds and the result was that the leg became completely cured. The owner of the bird had doubted my snegical skill, and had said that if I cured the bird I could have bim. I began to make preparations to have the condor transported to Central park.) found, bowever, that the expense would be enormous, involving relays of some thirty matives to enery the conder to the const, beside-life cure on shiphoard; and so Central park lost probably one of the flacst speciwhich has ever been taken alive."-New York Eventor Sun

The Cleansing of Carpets. One of the most prolific sources of the propagation of infectious or contagious diseases is, as you have more than once pointed out, the house carpet, which can retain the germs of these diseases. But as the carpets must be cleaned, and as the practice of beating them in the open air is considered a publie nuisance, M. Bunel, the principal architect of the prefecture of police, was charged to device some means by which this nuisance might be reduced to a minimum, or, if possible, entirely prevented M. Buner subatted an apparatus in the form of a cylinder to the council of public hygiene, in which the carpets are placed, and by a rotary motion the dust is dislocked.

The advantages of this invention over the ordinary method had been approved of; but M. Bunel soon discovered that the dust and other particles escaping from the carpets, instead of being burned, as he thought they would be were utilized in industry for filling cushions, and the finer particles were employed for coating paper hangings, which give them their velvety appearance. This highly objectionable practice was soon brought to the notice of the police authorities, and on advice of the counsel of hygiene it is ordained that the dust and particles beaten out from carpets should be col lected in closed apparatus and burned; but those who may wish to utilize them should have them previously disinfected and then submitted to a current of steam under pressure at a temperature above 100 degs. C., or of sulphurous acid.-Paris Cor, London

A Peculiarly Russian Incident, A daily paper at St. Petersburg, Russia, recently printed the following amusing paragraph: "The peasants of a village in the province of Saratof resolved to close the school and use the building as a saloon. The aldermen undertook the management themselves. They determined to sell their spirits on credit, taking their customers' notes for it. The old men of the village were appointed bartenders, waiters and bookkeepers. All the preliminaries settled, the hurlyburly commenced, everybody present drinking na much and as fast as they could draw the liquor. The school children, perceiving how jolly their fires were, and well acquainted with the locality, effected an entrance into the cellar and started a picnic of their own, Soon the men up stairs found their waters of life' running short, and, going down into the basement, they found their youthful im-itators all stretched on the ground dead drunk, and all the barrelsempty. What had not run into the little stomachs had flowed into the ground. The little fellows were so

Packing Boxes for Soldiers. The packing of boxes during the war became almost a fine art. To crowd the greatest possible amount fate a given space was the ambition of the packer, as in the days of expensive postage the letter writer filled his sheet to overflowing with a multiplicity of words. Every little corner of the box was

drank that they refused being awakened by

the terrible castigation their soniors inflicted

on them,"-Chicago News,

Not stuffed with paper by those who understood their business, thus wasting space, but filled with a potato, an apple, a handful of pennats or some other edible substance, These and other articles occupied the cran-nies between carefully wrapped glass jars, or bottles of toothsome preserves, or boxes of butter, or cans of condensed milk, or well roasted chickens, and the turkey which each box was wont to contain. If there was a new pair of boots among the contents, the feet were filled with little things.

Then there was likely to be, among the merchandisc already specified, a roll of bandages and lint for the sad contingencies of battle.-Youth's Companion.

An Accomplished Wife. "Well, Nellie, does your husband still

"Yes, mother, and its worrying the life out of me. "Did you try the plan of breaking him of the habit that I suggested to you?"

"Did you put whisky in his coffee?"

"He said I was the only woman he had seen since his mother died who knew how to make coffee as it should be made."-Lincoln JULIUS PEPPERBERG.

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over bank of cass county WINDHAM & DAVIES.