

SAMOAN CONQUESTS

The "American" Correspondent of the World Sends a Report of the Fight.

THE GERMANS WANT SAMOA

They Order the Natives to Surrender Their Fire-arms--Villages Destroyed--Other News.

A Letter From Klein.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The World this morning prints another letter from Klein its Samoan correspondent, in which he says that the motive of the German government is clearly the conquest of the Samoan islands. He says:

"Late in the afternoon of Dec. 19 many rumors were circulated throughout Apia as to what the Germans intended doing in revenge for the killing of their men of war. It was said that they intended throwing shells over Apia into the brush behind the town, that all of the Matafaa's natives were to be shot wherever met and that their houses were to be burned, the nationality of the place, was not to be respected."

It was also reported that the German consul had ordered all the wounded men who were being cared for in the native church near the American consulate to leave the sanctuary at once, as the German men of war were going to burn it with other native property. Consul Blacklock wrote a letter to Consul Knapp protesting against such action as was referred to, if the report was correct.

Consul Knapp answered by denying that such action was contemplated.

A GATLING GUN PLANTED.

Before dark a Gatling gun with 10,000 rounds of ammunition was sent ashore from Nipisic and the piece was planted on the veranda of the American consulate building where it could command the main road and part of the beach.

On the morning of the 21st the following notice in the English, Samoan and German languages was posted throughout Apia along the main road:

My opinion of the way in which Samoa will get happy again is as follows: The difficulties and misfortunes have arisen because there are many fire arms on the island, therefore I order the warriors in Taimanua and Matafaa to bring their arms today on board the German man-of-war in the harbor of Matafaa. When a red flag will be hoisted on the top of the man of war. This will be the sign that you have to bring your arms on board the man of war on your boats, which will hoist a white flag when the arms will be delivered. Samoa will live and prosper, but when one hour has passed after the red flag has been hoisted and you have not begun to bring the arms on board the man-of-war, the latter will fire into the village of Matafaa. I hope you will obey my orders.

DR. KNAPPE,

Imperial German Consul. Apia, Dec. 21, 1888.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PROTEST.

Consul Blacklock had received a copy of Officer Knapp's letter early in the morning and replied with a protest in the name of the United States. Notwithstanding the protest of Consul Blacklock the German man-of-war began firing on the village at 8:15. It having been deserted on the previous day by Matafaa's men and not one of the Samoans having come on board for the purpose of giving up their arms as ordered. Twenty-five shells were fired at the village and in the brush behind toward Matafaa's camp, but no one was injured. The American flag was fired upon as if there was no such flag in existence. Several boatsload of sailors were then landed and two-thirds of the village burned, among them three houses belonging to Capt. Hamilton, an American citizen, as well as a house belonging to a British subject.

High License Amendment.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—The following is the full text of the bill for submission of a high license amendment. It is known as house bill 131. An effort will be made to bring it up for consideration at the same time as the Dempster submission bill.

Sec. 1. That at the general election to be held in November, 1890, there shall be submitted to the electors of Nebraska, for their approval or rejection, an amendment to the constitution of state in these words: "The liquor traffic of this state shall be forever regulated according to the provisions of the statute now in force now known as the Slocumb law."

Sec. 2. The ballots of each elector voting on the proposed amendment shall be printed or written: "For the amendment," or "Against the amendment."

If the said amendment shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at the said general election in November, 1890, said amendment will forever be known as section 27 of article 1 of the constitution of Nebraska.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

A Law Regulating the Carrying of Mails--Classification of Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The postmaster general has sent the house committee on post offices and post roads his opinions on the house bill which requires railroad companies to carry mails at a rate of compensation fixed by law. He points out the present condition of the law, under which any railroad company may refuse to take mail, and by which the department can secure their passage by contract only, and suggests that the present system of law by which the service may be stopped at the caprice of the carrier constitutes a reproach to a government established to promote the public welfare. The committee unanimously voted to report the bill. It provides that if any railway company shall refuse or neglect to carry mails upon any trains upon which the postmaster general may require such service, or willfully refuse to obey any law regarding the transportation of mails, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000 for each day in which such refusal or neglect shall be persisted in.

The postmaster general will tomorrow communicate to the committee his views on the proposed horizontal reduction compensation to railroads for carrying mails. He will advise against the proposed measure as being inexpedient at this time, and to some extent unfair.

The postmaster general has sent Chairman Blount, of the house committee on postoffice and postroads, a proposed plan for the classification of clerks in all first and second class postoffices. The general effect of this classification, it is said, would be to increase the aggregate salaries by about \$300,000.

What Bayard Says.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29.—The Sun's Washington correspondent had an interview today with Secretary Bayard on the Samoa question. Mr. Bayard says the question for Americans to consider is whether we shall continue to maintain neutrality as between Matafaa and the Germans, or assume the role of belligerents toward Germany in behalf of one of the two claimants to the throne. Thus far Germany has given us absolutely no cause for fear. The flag which was burned in Samoa was not posted in assertion of American rights. There is no analogy between the cases of Samoa and Hayti.

An Alabama Outrage.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29.—On Tuesday night a party of masked men forced an entrance to the house of Eli Johnson, a farmer living near Vernon, Lamar county, and beat him into insensibility. The men, who were armed with switches, then punished Mrs. Johnson in a terrible manner. The party then searched the house and carried off \$120 in money. On Saturday, John and James Barker and Eph Terry, three prominent citizens, were arrested on warrants sworn out by Johnson, charging them with being of the party who assaulted and robbed them. They have since been released, however.

WHAT ON EARTH

Is the reason people will not, can not, or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by Cheap John's houses or irresponsible parties at enormous profits, rather than take a medicine of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at equal price? No medicine in the world is giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BEGG'S BLOOD PURIFIER & BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do its work will cost you nothing. For sale by O. P. Smith & Co., druggists.

Plenty of feed, flour, graham and meal at Heisel's mill.

HOW CAN PARENTS

allow their children to cough and strain and cough and calmly say: "Oh! it is only a little cold," and keep giving them cheap and dangerous medicines, until they are down with lung fever or consumption, when they can be so easily relieved by BEGG'S CHERRY COUGH SYRUP! It has no superior, and few equals. For sale by O. P. Smith & Co., druggists.

Be wise and buy your overshoes of Merges.

Loaf.—A pair of gold framed spectacles in a leather case. Finder will please leave same at this office.

COUGH! and COUGH! and COUGH!

What in the world is the reason you will cough and keep coughing and still keep trying inferior medicines when BEGG'S CHERRY COUGH SYRUP will positively relieve your cough at once? This is no advertising scheme, but an actual fact, and we guarantee it. Sold by O. P. Smith & Co., druggists.

AMERICA'S DISCOVERY.

ACCOUNTS OF PRE-COLUMBIAN VOYAGES AND SHORT STAYS.

Iceland's Ancient Lore Records an Expedition Which Took Place in 980--Experiences Which Lead to the Belief That America Was the Place Visited.

The ancient lore of the Icelandic sagas furnishes proof of the early colonization of the American continent in the Tenth century by the Scandinavians. The sagas and songs upon which ancient Scandinavian history is founded, and those concerning the history of America by the Northmen, were originally entrusted to the memory, and these oral traditions formed historical narratives.

In the early part of the Twelfth century, when the Icelanders had become familiar with the Latin alphabet, they were committed to writing. Manuscripts found in Iceland during the year 1650 make record of an expedition to Greenland led in 980 by Eric Red, of Iceland. His son Lief, who accompanied him, enlisted a crew of thirty-five men and set sail from Greenland on another voyage of exploration. In due time they came to a well wooded land to the southwest of Greenland, where day and night seemed more equal than in Greenland and Iceland.

After a short sojourn in this newly found country, Lief, in company with his followers, returned to Greenland, and the fame acquired by this expedition encouraged his brother Thorwald to embark in the same vessel in 1002 for the recently discovered territory, to which was given the name of Wineland (Vineland). Thorwald and his crew, having safely reached their destination, spent the winter in the booths which Lief had erected. In the spring he explored the western coast and found the land not only attractive, but rich in vines and forest.

No evidences of human habitation were visible, nor did he find the hair of any animals. Afterward sailing eastward they came to a cape upon whose sandy beach they landed. Having crossed this projection, to their surprise they saw three boats made of skins, partially buried in the sand, beneath which nine men lay hidden, eight of whom were caught and killed, one managing to escape. Later these Northern men attacked by the Esquimaux, to whom the eight who were killed probably belonged. Thorwald, fatally wounded in the encounter, was buried on the promontory where he fell. His crew returned to Greenland with a rich cargo of timber.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

The sagas make mention of another expedition, undertaken by Thorfinn Karlsefne, who sailed with his associates sixty men and five women. Sailing from Iceland in a southerly direction, they arrived at the place where Lief had built his huts. After landing the cows and a bull to graze, which they had brought with them, Karlsefne ordered his men to fell trees and prepare timber for the ship's cargo; and while thus engaged they saw emerging from the woods many Skrælings. Hapening to appear where the bull was feeding, and being rather of a ferocious spirit, he bellowed loudly, and made an attack upon them, which led them immediately to retreat.

After securing re-enforcements they returned, and although they were not able to make themselves understood to the Northmen by means of signs, however, they were enabled to barter furs for such other commodities as the Northmen were willing to sell. When the natives had withdrawn, Karlsefne caused a strong wooden fence to be placed around his booths, which proved to be a wise precaution, as a short time afterwards the Skrælings returned, when a fierce fight ensued, in which many of the Northmen fell. The Northmen soon becoming weary of their abode in so strange a country, and exposed to the frequent attacks of the natives, in the spring returned to Greenland.

THE THEORY OF IRISH COLONISTS.

The third expedition was undertaken in 1011 by Freydisa, a daughter of Eric Red, in company with 200 Icelandic traders, but as no further exploration of this country was entered upon no new facts were obtained. The theory of the population of America by Irish colonists has been founded on the mention of a saga writer who observes that Wineland must have been "Flittrmannaland," or the Great Ireland. It is not improbable that a similarity in the sound of the language of the people caused the name of a smaller body of land in the eastern hemisphere to be given to a part of the country by its first discoverers. Be this as it may it is certain that the theory has never been authenticated.

Thus we became acquainted with the Icelandic history of certain portions of the western hemisphere, as given by the sagas of the Icelanders. The discovery by Christopher Columbus of West Indies in 1492 was perhaps the result of a trip made by him to Iceland in 1477, at which time the discovery of unknown lands to the southwest of Greenland and Iceland was made known to him by the sagas of the people of Iceland.—Gen. C. W. Darling in Home Journal.

Concerning Hydrophobia.

Our knowledge concerning the condition under which the poison which creates hydrophobia acts has been somewhat advanced by the recent experiments of M. Galtier, of Paris. According to the experiments the dried virus has its poisonous properties destroyed in from four to six days. On the other hand, earlier experiments of the same savant show that an animal which has died of rabies may retain the poison in that part of the brain called the medulla oblongata for six or seven weeks. It is evident that this fact may be of importance in cases where persons have been bitten by animals supposed to be rabid. If the body of the creature has been buried it may be possible to exhume it after many days and make experiments which will serve to show whether danger from the wound is to be apprehended. In this way unfounded anxieties may be allayed.

A HERMIT FISHERMAN.

He Lived on \$8 a Year and Has Accumulated a Goodly Fortune.

"Zeb, the hermit fisherman," lives in a filthy hovel down near the ocean in the town of Stonington. He wears the old time fisherman costume of blue overalls, jacket and skull cap to match. He, too, was disappointed in love, and took to fishing in solitude for a livelihood. He next courted the Bible, and can repeat it from Genesis through to Revelations by heart. With a capital of \$90, which he invested in a dory, he has amassed a fortune estimated at \$50,000. For five years he lived in a shanty, expending but \$8 a year for food. His clothes he wore to shreds, and his fuel he picked up on the beach. During that time he saved \$125, with which he bought his present home. Here for thirty out of thirty-five years it cost him but \$25 annually for the necessities of life, while his earnings he invested in real estate.

The property purchased by him lies along the water front, and at that time was at the mercy of the sea, which cast its huge waves far inshore during a gale. Zeb immediately began the laborious work of building a breakwater, or rather a seawall. This he did alone and unassisted. It is of stone, fully 500 feet in length and five feet in height. The work was all done by hand, the big stones being carted in a home made wheelbarrow and consumed a year's time.

After this job had been completed Zeb began the erection of his first tenement house. With a pickax, a spade and a wheelbarrow he excavated for the cellar, using the dirt to fill in the hole back of the seawall. He walled up the cellar with stone and then secured carpenters to build a house. This cost him \$700. The painting and papering he did himself. As soon as this one was completed he began work upon a second. He continued his labor, and now has ten houses, side by side, all built the same way. Each of these houses brings him a monthly rental of \$7, and they are all occupied.

But he has not neglected his fishing during this time. He has made from \$300 to \$400, and sometimes \$500 a year. This money he turned into property or placed in the savings bank. It is supposed by many townsfolk that he also has considerable hid in his sleeping room, the arrangements of which consist of a three pronged pitchfork, a hatchet and a stove poker. The past five years have been more expensive to him than any previous ones. His fortune has accumulated to such an extent that his expenditures now average \$125 a year, which includes insurance, taxes, food and fuel.—Norwich (Conn.) Cor. Boston Globe.

A Palace of Salt.

The people of Salt Lake City are contemplating the erection of a great "Salt Palace." It would be a structure that would lay in the shade all the ice and corn palaces ever constructed. The main part of the structure could be the finest specimens of rock salt to be found in the quarries, chiseled, carved and artistically arranged; while the interior fittings should be of crystallized work from the lake on a grand scale. Such a palace should be permanent if properly protected from the winter rains; it could be made of the most unique and striking style of architecture, it could be made one of the wonders of the world. When lighted by electricity the structure would have all the sparkle and diamond glitter of the great ice palaces, and with the difference in the salt palace's favor, the latter would not melt or dim its glories in the least.—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

A Girl Who Works.

A reporter has a window that commands a view of a sewing room over a gentleman's furnishing store. Every morning when the reporter gets up he sees a slender girl sewing by the work-room window. Often when he comes home at night she is still there and still sewing. She is making eyelets in shirt fronts. It is nice and delicate work, though she does it with the persistency of a machine. She takes thirty stitches every minute. That is 1,800 every hour, or 18,000 every day. In a week she makes 126,000 stitches. Her hand moves a yard for every stitch. In a week she measures off precisely six miles and a quarter of space with that hand. The pay for this prodigious amount of effective labor is \$1 a day, and she is considered highly priced, skilled workwoman.—Philadelphia Press.

A New Danger.

The introduction of leprosy into the United States must be stopped and the terrible disease stamped out at once, or it will be the most unmanageable of all epidemics that ever visited our land. There is no longer any question of its being communicable. The leprosa have invaded British Columbia, and had such free access to the Indians that the whole race of red men is infected. The antagonism to Chinese immigration will be more widespread than ever, and will be based on something besides race prejudice. It would be far better to stop quarantining against yellow fever and smallpox, for while the latter kill more quickly, leprosy devours its victims with a living death. When will our authorities get well aroused to appreciate the danger that is coming upon us?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Electric heat indicators, consisting of iron tubes incased and protected by glass tubes, provided with platinum wires, and connected with a system of electric bells and indicators on deck, are the latest invention for preventing spontaneous combustion among ship cargoes. Should any undue heat arise in any part of the cargo, the mercury in the thermometers will rise, make contact with the platinum wire, and give an instantaneous alarm on deck, indicating at the same time the exact spot where the heat exists.—New York Telegram.

A lady member of the staff on an eastern paper does not take any stock in the statement that Edison's new phonograph will transmit kisses. She asks: "How does he get 'em in?" And after he puts them in the old machine and keeps them for a century or two they will be spoiled when they are taken out. I don't believe the var.

JOE

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IF NOT SATISFIED

with your purchase Joe will take it back again within thirty days and will cheerfully refund the money you paid for it. Joe is proud of his reputation he has earned and

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how low a price other clothiers may ask, or what extra inducements they may offer for your patronage,

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will always be lower and his inducement more liberal.

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Cryptogramic, Private Cypher Business with JOE, but

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B. & M. Time Table.

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
No. 1.—5:10 a. m.	No. 2.—4:30 p. m.
No. 3.—6:40 p. m.	No. 4.—10:30 a. m.
No. 5.—6:47 a. m.	No. 6.—7:13 p. m.
No. 7.—7:30 p. m.	No. 8.—9:13 p. m.
No. 9.—6:17 p. m.	No. 10.—9:45 a. m.
No. 11.—6:27 a. m.	

All trains run daily by way of Omaha, except Nos. 7 and 8 which run to and from Schuyler daily except Sunday.

No. 30 is a stub from Pacific Junction at 4:30 a. m. No. 19 is a stub from Pacific Junction at 11 a. m.