## THE DAILY HERALD : PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1

# The Plattsmouth Daily Heraid.

#### KNOTTS BRCS.

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#### TERMS FOR DAILY.

TERMS FOR WERKLY.

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Our Clubing List.

WEEKLY	HEBALD	and	d N Y. World
	**		N. Y. Tribune 2 50
	**		Omaha Rep 23
	**		N. Y. Press 2 2
		1840	N. Y. Post 2 3-
			Harpers' Magazine 4 6
- 1997 - 19			Weekly, 47
	**		" Bazar 4 30
		.84	" Young People 3 05
			Neb, Farmer 2 70
			Demorest's Month-
			ly Magazine 3 10
**	**		The Forum 5 60

In North Carolina the farmers are or ganizing with shotguns to prevent the negroes from "exodusting," and in Washington a democratic senator is tell ing the negroes that they are not wanted in the South, and that they can "exodust" as fast as they please.

DAKOTA officials estimate the popula tion of that territory at 700,000. The two states which the territory will be carved into by the Fifty first congress will have nearly 900,000 inhabitants when the national census is taken, about the middle of next year. The ten or twelve electoral votes which the Dakotas will cast will come handy for the republicans in 1892.

A COMMITTER has been appointed by the house to investigate the charges of corruption made by Hon. Frank R. Morrissey. The committee selected are Scoville Hooper, Majors, Delaney, Whitehead, O'Sullivan, Gilbert, White and Carbin It is a good committee. Some of the most important witnesses have left the state to stay away till the legislature adjourns. It is hoped that the legislature will make this committee a permanent one and supply it with funds so it can do its work at any time it can get hold of the witnesses. Cases have occurred in other states, where boodlers were sent to the penitentiary and if the matter is conduct ed as it should be there is hopes that some of Nebraska's scoundrels will yet wear the striped clothes.

take the tax off tobacco will be reported when Jean Basin of Saint Die publishfavorably to the house by the Randall committee. This is all right, provided it is reported early enough to allow some chance for its passage. If the democrats who opposed Mills and the Breckinridges and voted to send the bill to the appropriations committee instead of the committee on ways and means vote to pass the bill when it comes before the house it will be carried. The senate will undoubtedly pass it if it reaches that body at any time between now and three or fo ur days before the close of the session. The abolition of the tobacco tax would reduce the revenues between \$25,060,000 and \$30,000,000 a year, which is almost as large a cut as the revenues would stand after providing for the sinking fund and the other stated obligations of the government .--- Globe Democrat. ATTENTION is being directed in the manufacturing centers of the country to the possibilities to which the waste products of corn can be put. One of the latest discoveries is the manufacture of paper and cloth from corn husks. It is claimed that the linen made from the long fibre of husks gives an excellent substitute for the coarser grades of flax and hemp and is superior to jute, gunny cloth and similar products. While the shorter fibres of the husks are most admirably adapted for the manufacture of paper, which is stronger than the papers of like weight made from linen or cotton rags. There can be no question that within comparatively few years manufacturing enterprises will spring up in Nebraska and other of the so-called agricultural states of the west to convert our natural products by methods yet to be discovered or still in their infancy into articles of general utility .- Omaha Bee.

twenty-four hours used; a bill providing for a state board to arbitrate between railroads and their employes; a bill extending the marriage license law to nonresidents; a bill to compel railroads and corporations to sell within six months all lands granted which have been unused for a period of ten years. A joint resolution was introduced on the question of repealing a portion of the constitution which provided that no corporation other than a municipal railroad, plank road or a canal shall exist longer than thurty years. I

And so on the record of the day. Illinois and Wisconsin the same state of affairs exist. In the meantime it is well to remember that none of them have onehalf the cause for action as in this state. -Lincoln Call.

### Instinct in Brutes.

Few things are more wonderful than the instinct that guides the brute in the choice of its food or medicine. In India the mungoose, when bitten by the deadly corba, is said to seek among the grass for some unknown herb or substance which it swallows and is thereby enabled to counteract the effect of the poison. Man, when his system is deranged by the accumulated poisons engendered by constipation or a sluggish habit of body, should seek relief in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant I ellets, which will at once establish a permanently healthy action of the liver, stomach and bowels.

#### THE NAME "AMERICA."

Further Evidence by M. Jules Marcon that It Is a Native Word.

The bulletin of the Paris Geographi cal society contains an account by M. Jules Marton of certain further recarches which he has made into the origin of the name "America." As far back as 1875 he published a paper on the same topic which attracted much attention at the time, and he as since devoted much labor to an investigation of early historical documents in which the New World is named.

The popular notion that America was so called from the Christian name of Amerigo Vespucci is, he says, wholly unfounded, and he sums up his conclusions in this way: 1. Amerique is the Indian name of the mountains between Juigalpa and Libertad, in the province of Chontales, which separate Lake Nicaragua from the Mosquito coast. The word in the Maya language signifies "the windy country," or "the country where the wind blows always," 2. The Christian name of Vespucci was Alberico in Italian and Spanish, Albericus in Latin. 3. This particular name is subject to an enormous number of variations, as the nomenclature and calendars of Italian and Spanish saints of the period show; but nowhere is there any such variation as Americus, Amerrigo, Amerigo, Al-merigo, etc., and none of these is either a diminutive or a variation in Ir is understoon that the Cowles bill to use in Italy, Spain or France for Al-berico or Albert. 4. Before 1507,

Making Money by Raising Skunks. Mr. Joseph Lininger, who lives about twenty miles northeast of this city, is proprietor of a skunk ranch, probably the only one in the state. Mr. Lininger established his "skunkery" with only a few animals, and now there are fifty in the corral. "I set out," remarked the proprietor when interviewed, "to raise 500 of the animals before slaughtering any, and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before that number is realized." "How about the odor?" was asked. "There is none whatever; you can go right up to the corral, and I defy you to tell by the odor that there is a skunk in the neighborhood. They never eject their acrid and offensive fluid except as a means of self defense, and if they are not molested there is no danger. Besides, it is a very easy matter to remove from the kittens the glands containing the offensive secretions, and thus disarm them for life. The skunk is an animal easily raised, and is quite valuable for its oil and fur. The skin is worth from 75 cents to \$1.50, and the yield of oil is about of the same value. They have from six to ten young at a time and breed several times in a season, the same as rabbits. My attention was called to this industry by a man in Tennessee, who has grown rich out of skunk raising."-Wabash (Ind.) Special.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has been

# transaction of legitimate DIRECTORSI John Fitzgeraid John R. Clark, S. Wauch. JOHN FITZGERALD, President. OFFICERS : DIRECTORS : Wagon and



## MICH:GAN RAILROAD LEGIS. LATION.

The plca that Nebraska is the only state that is seeking railroad legislation is one of the pleas that the railroad lobby constantly brings to use around the holy precincts of the capito'. The plea is false and unfounded. It is either made in ignorance or it is made to mislead ignorant people. In every state in the northwest the legislatures that are now in s ssion are devoting more time and attention to railroad matters than any other Take the record in Michigan for instance: Among the bills introduced in one day was one compelling all 1 ulroads to sell

1.000-mile tickets for \$20, to limit charges for sleeping and parlor cars to 75 cents for single births, \$1.50 for a section and \$2 for state rooms for each

ed the name it is not to be found in any printed document, nor even in any manuscript of recognized and in-

contestable authority. M. Marcon claims that his theory of a native origin for the name America has been accepted in Spain, Spanish America, and, with some exceptions, in the United States; in France, Germany, and Italy it has excited doubt and surprise, but in the last named he has the support of the eminant Turin geographer, M. Guido Cora. There is no doubt that Columbus and Vespucci went along the Musquito coast at the foot of the Sierra Amerrique, and that the name was reported by the officers and men of these expeditions, and Schooner, the geographer, declared in 1515 that the name was already popu-

age has the name Amerigo in the place of the Christian name; nineteen place of the Christian hame; finiteden editions had Albericus, and sub-sequent Italian editions had Alberico. The one with Amerigo on the title page was published in 1506, but M. Marcon suggests that this was never intended to be a variation of Alberico, but rather the adaptation of Amer-ricus a name already known and an rique, a name already known and ap-plied to the New World, to Vespucci's name to distinguish him, as we say now "Chinese Gordon," to distinguish the particular Gordon by suggesting one of his greatest feats. The paper, which is very learned concerning the geography and geographical publications of the Sixteenth century, is not yet con-cluded.—London Times.

A Famous Missourian. Col. Nat Claiborne was for thirty years accredited one of the most eloquent speakers in Missouri. He was a member of the legislature from Kansas City when the war began, and he divided honors with Senator Vest as a leader of that body. Col. Tom Sneed's book on "The Fight for Missouri" is filled with quotations from Col. Claiborne's speeches, as showing the ex-tent and character of southern feeling in this state in 1861, and there is nothing more redolent of fine rhetoric in all the western archives than these quotations. Col. Claiborne was, too, like all old Virginians, warmly hos-pitable and really reckless in his chari-ties. He allowed no one to suffer in his presence if aught he had could render succor. His doors were always open to the poor, and none will ever know the extent of his bounties. As a lawyer, he relied largely upon his power over the jury, which he exer-cised in a remarkably magnetic manner. His latest and perhaps most notable appeal was connected with his notable appeal was connected with his voluntary appearance before the jury which tried Bob Pate, and his elo-quence and display of feeling were so strong as to win a victory when the facts and the testimony had confused the result. Col. Claiborne came from a race of public men, and was himseli a noted stump speaker of Virginia ere he had attained his majority. His father was for many years a member of congress and his uncle was the most conspicuous governor that Louisiana ever had. -St. Louis Republic.