

WITH THE CITY DADS

The City Hall Proposition Referred to a Committee.

MURPHY CLAIM REJECTED.

The City Council Met Last Night and Accepted the Advertising Book, Paying More Than Contract Price.

The council met Monday night as their usual custom. The room contained a large number of spectators who were present to watch the workings of Plattsmouth's great council. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. After all members were found to be present.

A petition was read from H. C. McMaken & Son and several other agents on North Eleventh street. The petition stated that if the council would extend the water mains to the block further north on Eleventh street, that they would pay the hydrant rental until the next levy was made. Longenhagen wanted McMaken & Son to put up a bond to pay the rental or otherwise he would have to vote no. The matter was finally put on the table for two weeks to allow them to furnish a bond.

A petition was read from a number of citizens asking the council for the privilege of working out their poll tax on Timber street between Eleventh and Twelfth under the supervision of the street commissioner. The request was granted.

A petition was read, numerous signed asking the council to lay a crossing at the intersection of Chicago avenue and Ninth street for the benefit of the school children who pass that way going to school. In motion the crossing was ordered.

A petition was also read asking the council to put in a crossing on Lincoln avenue in front of the B. & M. shop gate and also repair sidewalk on Gold street, which had been ordered done some time ago. The prayer of petition was granted.

A number of citizens asked the council to have Marble between Sixth street and Seventh graded, so it would be in a passable condition. The petition was referred to the committee on streets, alleys and bridges.

Messrs Richey, Parmele & Craig presented a proposition to the council regarding the city hall and opera house. The proposition is that a \$30,000 building shall be erected on lot 7, block 28, in the city of Plattsmouth, said building to be used as an opera house and city hall. That ground floor should be used as an opera house and the upper floor for a city hall also that the back part of the ground floor is to be used as a room for the fire department. The opera house to be one-story and a half high and that the city see that the building is exempt from taxation for the term of twenty years. The city to pay the sum of \$15,000.

On motion of D. M. Jones the proposition was referred to a committee of three to investigate.

Mr. Murphy said he thought that it was a fair proposition and that the council should consider it fairly; that a city hall was badly needed as was also an opera house. He also said that all of the smaller city's had a nice city hall building but, said Mr. Murphy, the city cannot exempt the building from taxation, but could do the same as they did with Mr. Waterman, not levy an occupation tax.

Mr. Stempke secured the floor and opposed the proposition, in one of his usual long winded speeches. He said: "that if the city had \$15,000 to put in the city hall he was in favor of the city building exclusively," that he opposed the proposition and did not think the city could do any improving until the citizens had taken hold of the matter themselves, and would go ahead themselves.

Mr. Lake, the man who purchased the new hose secured the floor and with his eyes bulging out in horror declared that they wanted the earth.

Mayor Butler appointed D. M. Jones, J. C. Petersen and H. Spies as a committee to confer with Richey, Parmele, and Craig.

The Nier-engineering Co., made a request of the council, that if they needed any more willows that the council allow them the privilege of cutting them from the bar in front of the depot. On motion of Murphy the request was refused.

The report from the joint committee from the council and board of trade reported that they had held a meeting and decided to accept the work. The report was signed by all members of the committee except Murphy.

Mr. Murphy stated the reasons as to why he did not sign the report.

He said the work was not up to what the contract called for; that the B. & M. bridge according to contract should have been lithographed work was not anything like the upon the front cover, and that the sample on file with the committee, and that he, therefore thought he was justified in refusing to sign the report.

Lake secured the floor and in a stentorian voice moved the adoption of the report and was ably seconded by Mr. Stempke. All of the councilmen voting aye except Murphy.

Mr. Windham called the attention of the council to the condition of the alley in the back part of Union block, since the street was graded, saying that the surface water that ran in there stood still. On motion of D. M. Jones, a district sewer was ordered put in and the city attorney instructed to prepare an ordinance creating said sewer district.

The water company had the permission of the council to lay the pipe from Granite street to the drinking fountain on Sixth street if they so desired.

The finance committee reported favorably on the following claims: H. A. Waterman & Son, coal \$ 1.25 F. S. Burton, printing 22.00 W. C. Cummings & Son 16.00 W. J. Wefricamp, rent 30.00 Wm Nishel, team work 12.50 John Jenma, hand work 11.50 Ed Hales, team work 13.50 Geo. Pissall, team work 48.25 Geo. Pissall, salary 21.50 Jas. Thrasher, special police 9.00 Jones & Fitzgerald, horse hire 1.50

The claims of E. D. Cummins and the fire department were refused by the finance committee and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Petersen brought in a certified report of the deputy county treasurer regarding the Murphy claim, which stated that there was, with interest up to date, \$71 against the property.

On motion of Spies the Murphy claim was refused, Longenhagen, Steinkler, Petersen, Lake, Spies and Graves (6) voting aye, and W. D. Jones, D. M. Jones, and Murphy (3) voting nay.

On motion of Petersen a committee of three was appointed to secure a stove and fuel for the council chamber. The committee appointed consisted of Petersen, Murphy and Graves.

Mr. Graves had a kick coming on the resolutions printed ordering property owners to lay sidewalk. He said that a councilman did not have time to hunt up the description of every lot when the sidewalk needed repairing.

The city attorney volunteered—supposedly to hold his job—to look up the descriptions.

On motion of Murphy the city clerk was instructed to have the furniture in the council chamber insured.

What Does it Mean?

For a long time the voters of the First district have been in doubt as to the position between Bryan and Shump. Saturday, Shump spoke in Rockwood hall, and after the speaking was over C. W. Sherman was the first to grasp his hand and tell him his speech was immense, and that he was giving it to the republicans in proper shape.

Yesterday morning C. W. Sherman, Mr. Bryan's manager in this county, came down town bright and early, and went to the hotel, carried Mr. Shump's baggage to the B. & M. depot and then got on board the train and went to Omaha with him.

Taking into consideration the recent flop of Elmwood Leader from Shump to Bryan there must be something in the wind.

Just think of C. W. Sherman, the trusted lieutenant of William Jennings Bryan, the honest man whom the Journal has been slobbering over, carrying an independent nominee's baggage to the depot and then going to Omaha with him, there must be something wrong. What makes Bryan's county manager, so courteous to arrive if there is not something in it? Is Sherman trying now to get Shump to withdraw in favor of Bryan, the same as the democrats have done with Cundiff, who started out with Shump as his confidential friend and who has recently announced his adherence to Bryan.

Another evidence that led people to believe that there was something in the wind when they saw the editor of Bryan's mouthpiece going to the depot with Shump, was the manner in which Shump abused Judge Field and republicans Saturday night.

The fact of the matter is, Bryan and his friends are becoming desperate, they would trade anybody on the ticket to elect Bryan.

Think of Bryan at Alvo, a few days ago, promising the democratic vote of Cass county to J. P. Rouse, independent candidate for commission, if the independents would support him (Bryan).

Then talk about Bryan's honesty. Think of the democrats having to vote as told, Mr. Bryan's course is a long way from being honest it is any way to get there; if he can't get there by fair means he will sell the whole democratic ticket from top to bottom.

IRVINE IS A FREE MAN.

Given His Liberty on the Fifth Ballot By the Jury.

A DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Democrats of Lincoln Contemplate Voting 1,500 Gradors for Bryan—Their Scheme Nipped in the Bud.

Irvine Acquitted.

At the opening of district court Monday morning at Lincoln, the court room was crowded with spectators to hear the concluding argument of County Attorney Snell in the Irvine case.

The speech of Attorney Snell was a strong one. He quoted the case of John Poltn of Plattsmouth to show that juries in Nebraska do not sanction murder as reparation for domestic wrongs. However, the verdicts of other juries were not material and the defense had no right to hold them as arguments. He dwelt with favor upon the duty of the jury to reach a verdict upon the law and evidence. He called attention to the fact that the testimony did not even show a confession of criminality by Mrs. Irvine, as the justification claimed by the defense. He dwelt upon the entire lack of any law so justifying the defendant, even if the wrongs were shown.

Immediately after Mr. Snell had concluded Judge Hall read the instructions to the jury and a few minutes before noon the jury retired to its room. Shortly before 3 o'clock the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The large crowd present rushed up to congratulate Irvine upon his acquittal after which he was driven to the home of a friend, where he will stay for a short time.

A Democratic Scheme.

The following article appeared in Saturday's issue of the Lincoln News:

The republican congressional committee of the First district has received information to the effect that the democratic leaders have a scheme under way whereby they expect to vote at least 1,500 illegal votes in Lancaster county. The information comes from reliable sources and the authenticity is not doubted, especially in view of the developments of the past twenty-four hours. The scheme is, as unfolded to the committee, to vote the laborers on the Rock Island grading for W. J. Bryan and the democratic ticket. There are about 1,500 men at work on the Rock Island extension, a majority of whom came from other cities in Nebraska, and about 35 per cent of them are democrats. The contractors under whom these men are working are all democrats, and it is hardly probable that they will make any very strenuous effort to prevent their men from voting—especially when they cast a straight vote for democracy and reform. Four-fifths of these men are located outside the city in Buda, Centerville, Grant and Yankee Hill precincts, while the others are in the third, fifth, sixth and seventh wards. Only a small percentage of these men are actually residents of Lancaster county, and as the work of extension proceeds they will in a few weeks be out of the county entirely. They are not residents nor do they intend to make Lancaster county their home. They are only here temporarily. Those at work in the city have received instructions to register, but a large portion of them will wait until election day and then vote by certificate. Those who are at work outside the city and who are living in tents and shanties along the right of way will not be required to register in the country precincts but will attempt to vote.

The scheme is a very brilliant one but it will be nipped in the bud. All necessary precautions have been taken, and the first man who attempts to cast an illegal vote will be arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The greatest cough cure is Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry, sold only by Gering & Co.

To Help William

The two democratic clubs of Omaha held a meeting Monday behind closed doors, but a representative of the Bee, secured admission and following is what the Bee representative has to say: "President George Hines of the Jacksonians was allowed to state the object of the meeting, which he declared to be the matter of raising money to assist the democrats in the First district in electing Hon. W. J. Bryan to succeed himself in congress. The announcement occasioned a little ripple of excitement, as few of those present had been let into the secret beforehand, and surprise was depicted on many a countenance, whose owner supposed to be proof

against surprise of any kind or in any form. Mr. Hines extolled the many supposed virtues of Mr. Bryan, and tried to explain to the assembled democrats of the Second district how important it was for their future happiness that Bryan be returned from the First. He declared that William was the greatest democrat this side of New York, and then volunteered the information that the situation down in the First was very precarious, and that it was necessary that something desperate be done or Hon. Allen W. Field would represent the southeastern corner of Nebraska in the next congress. When his auditors seemed to be worked up to a realizing sense of the exaggerated awfulness of such a contingency, Mr. Hines relieved himself of the assertion that in order to counterbalance the inroads that Field had been making in the Bryan forces it would be necessary for the democrats in Omaha to raise \$1,000 at once, and more at a subsequent time. When the speaker sat down the silence was so deep that a ten-foot pole would not have reached half way to the bottom.

Why send a million and a half dollars out of Nebraska every year for Eastern insurance, and complain of hard times. Insure in the Home Fire of Omaha, and keep your money at home. Home companies loan their money in Nebraska, and it is kept in circulation in our own state. Not a dollar is loaned in Nebraska by Eastern Fire Insurance Companies, nor can they by laws of the Eastern States, loan their money in the west.

Window glass at Gering & Co's.

Will They Be Built?

THE HERALD has failed to run across a single tax payer so far who is opposed to the city taking hold of the proposition made them by Messrs. Richey, Parmele and Craig. Plattsmouth needs both buildings and needs them badly, and THE HERALD hopes to see the council go ahead with the matter. The proposition is a fair one, or if the council finds out after a through investigation that it is not fair let them modify it.

The citizens of Plattsmouth in general are denouncing the action of Councilmen Stempke and Lake in opposing a public improvement, without ever giving the matter a passing through. Let the two councilmen wake up to the city's needs, shake the moss off of their back and put their shoulders to the wheels of progress and help along instead of standing in the way and opposing every measure that comes up for the benefit of the city.

An opera house in a city of this size creates business. During the winter months there are generally from one to three troupes here every week. They cannot come here without spending money. They spend money with the hotels, merchants, the postoffice, which helps to swell the revenue of the home postoffice and last, but not the least, several dollars are dropped into the coffers of the printer.

Thus, money is kept in circulation, which the citizens will get no benefit without such a building.

The people of Plattsmouth made a grievous mistake in not electing business men to look after the city's interests.

If the people of Nebraska will liberally patronize responsible home industries of all kinds, it would soon make money plenty and easy to get at low rates of interest, and an era of good times would at once dawn upon us, as it is the want of the money that is drained from our state and sent east that impoverishes the people and makes hard times.

Insure in the Home Fire of Omaha—a sound and responsible home company—and keep your money at home.

The Building Insured.

The board of education held a meeting last night and transacted a good deal of business. The most important, however, was placing \$12,000 insurance on the new school building. The insurance was divided up between four different companies. Following are the agents who will write policies: Sam Patterson secured one policy for \$3,000; Mrs. W. W. Drummond one for \$3,000; B. S. Ramsey, one for \$3,000; Frank Wilson, one for \$3,000.

Work on the new building is progressing in a lively manner and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy after the holiday vacation.

Joseph Gray, a laborer on the water works trenches at Fronton was badly injured yesterday by having a section of four-inch water main pipe fall upon him while he was in the trench six feet deep. The pipe was set in motion by an express wagon being driven against it. No bones were broken, but the man was bruised badly, and internally injured.

Allan's corn cure at Gering & Co's

PARTIAL TO REBELS.

Facts From Cleveland's Record for Soldiers to Study.

THOSE WHO WERE LUCKY.

Pension Veto's for Union Veterans and Foreign Missions for Men Who Fought Them—His Appointments.

Grover Cleveland while president of the United States done all in his power to ignore the Union Veteran and at the same time, give those men who rebelled against the country good salaries offices. The Globe-Democrat has the following to say:

Mr. Cleveland's friendship for defenders of the Union was not paradoxically proved only by his pension vetoes, but by the appointments which he made during his administration. Partisan democrats pretend to detect the elements of heroic courage in his 324 pension vetoes, but Mr. Cleveland's antipathy to Union soldiers is illustrated in a still stronger light by the men whom he selected and appointed to the first mission abroad. In the entire roll of our foreign ministers the only names that were borne on the muster roll of the Union army were those of General E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin, who was given the mission to Mexico—salary \$12,000—because he deserted his comrades when the dependent pension bill was up for passage over the veto; Charles Denby, minister to China, and George W. Merrill, minister to Hawaii, who were for a short time in the early part of the war officers in Indiana regiments. The good northern democrats who fought for the Union were ignored and the desirable places were distributed among copperheads and confederates, as follows:

Mission to Austria-Hungary—salary, \$12,000—given to Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, educated at West Point, quartermaster-general in the rebel army.

Mission to Bolivia—salary, \$5,000—given to S. S. Carlisle, of Louisiana; served in the rebel army.

Mission to Brazil—salary \$12,000—given to Thos. J. Jarvis, of North Carolina; served in the rebel army.

Mission to United States of Columbia—salary \$7,500—given to D. A. Maury, of Virginia, educated at West Point; dismissed from the Union army for disloyalty, June, 1861; entered the rebel army where he became major general commandant of the forces which repulsed with great slaughter Gen. Sherman's army at Chickasaw Bayou, December, 1862.

Mission to Corea—salary \$7,500—given to H. A. Bismore, of Arkansas; served in the rebel army.

Mission to Greece—salary \$6,500—given to Walker Fearn, of Alabama; rebel agent to Europe, afterward serving in rebel army.

Mission to Japan—salary \$12,000—given to R. B. Hubbard of Texas; colonel in the rebel army.

Mission to Paraguay and Uruguay—salary \$7,500—given to John A. Bacon of South Carolina; major in the rebel army.

Mission to Peru—salary \$5,000—given to Charles W. Buck, of Kentucky; served in the rebel army.

Mission to Portugal—salary \$5,000—given to E. P. Lewis of New Jersey, served in the rebel army.

Mission to France—salary \$7,500—given to Mr. McClane of Maryland; a wealthy confederate sympathizer, who left the country during the war and resided abroad.

Mission to Spain—salary \$12,000—given to J. L. McCurry of Virginia; served in the rebel army, and was also a rebel congressman.

Mission to Venezuela—salary, \$7,500—given to Chas. L. Scott, of Alabama; served in the rebel army.

Cleveland's first minister to Mexico—salary \$12,000—was Henry R. Jackson of Georgia, who commanded a brigade in the rebel army during the war.

A. M. Kelley, of Virginia, who was Lieutenant in the 12th Confederate Regiment during the war, was appointed by Cleveland Minister of Italy, but the Italians refused to receive him because of insulting language Minister Kelley had used toward Italy.

Cleveland then appointed him to Austria-Hungary, but the Austrians refused to receive him. Cleveland then made a place for him as one of the American representatives on the International Tribunal at Cairo, Egypt, at a far salary.

This of course, does not complete the list. It only touches the foreign appointments. The civil appointments might be taken up in the same way and with the same result, beginning with the First Assistant Postmaster General Adlai Stevenson, ex-Copperhead and present candidate for Vice President of the United States.

The result of an investigation of more than 200 of the pension bills vetoed by Cleveland, reveals the fact that about nine-tenths of them were afterwards repassed by democratic and republican votes in congress and the claims paid in full. More than forty such cases were made special acts by the Fifty-first congress. Democratic pension committees by recommending their passage declared as their mature and deliberate judgment that President Cleveland's veto had been unjust and undeserved.

A still more important fact ascertained was that among the cases opposed by Mr. Cleveland there is one date under which he allowed more than 100 pension bills to become laws under protest, because he had not had time to examine them. This incident occurred twice afterward, and two similar batches of pension bills became laws without his signature or approval, so that according to his own statement there was at least 300 pension bills which he opposed under protest in addition to the 324 which he vetoed outright.

RAW AS BEEF-STEAK

Baby's Fearful Suffering from Skin Disease Covering Entire Body Cured by Cuticura.

My baby was taken very sick when he was three months old, and in a few days began breaking out. We employed both of the home doctors, and they could do nothing for him. Then we sent for the best doctor in Eaton Rapids, Mich., and he diagnosed the disease. It was a skin disease for two weeks, and he got worse all the time; and then I took him to Jackson, to a doctor who attended especially to skin diseases, and then he got worse than ever. Then I had my husband who had better try the CUTICURA Remedies any way; and then he cured him. They would do any good, but in less than two months from the time we began giving them to him he was entirely well, and not a spot on him. His hair began growing right off, and we thought he would always be bald-headed. There was not a spot on his whole body, face, and hand, only his nose and ears, but what was as fine as beef-steak. So poor there was nothing left bones, and so weak he could raise neither hand nor head. Mrs. FRANK BARRETT, Windsor, Mich.



Cuticura Resolvent

The new blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Human Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while Cuticura, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA Remedies cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, eczema, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 25c. Prepared by the FORTNA DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases."

Cuticura Skin and Scalp Purifier, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic aches, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

BLOOD DISEASES

WE SPEEDILY, COMPLETELY AND PERMANENTLY CURE SYPHILIS, AS WELL AS CONORRHOEA

GLEET STRICTURE VARICOCELE HYDROCELE SEMINAL WEAKNESS EFFECTS OF EARLY VICE

DR. BETTS & BETTS

10 South 14th street, southeast corner 11th and Douglas streets, Omaha, Nebraska.

Before a Sale

Francis N. Gilbert vs. Silas H. Clark, et al. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction at the court door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 21st day of November, 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, situated in Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit:

The west half of the north-east quarter of section two in Township 23 North, Range 10 West of the 9th P.M.

So to remain one hour for there on the 1st day of November, 1892.

J. M. PATTERSON, J. M. WATSON, G. W. ALLEN, Auctioneers.

Notice

John Emery, defendant, will take a plea of not guilty on the 28th day of October, 1892, at the city court, in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against the plaintiff, John Leach, William Neville and John William Neville, the object and purpose of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage lien on the southeast quarter of block 28, Plattsmouth, Neb., to pay upon the sum of \$1000 and interest thereon, due the 22nd day of August, 1892, and plaintiff asks for a decree that defendant pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 5th day of December, 1892.

Dated October 20, 1892. SEWING KIRKHEAD, Plaintiff. By Beeson & Root, his attorneys.