



"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."—JOHN A. DIX.

VOL. I.

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**THE HERALD**  
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BY  
**H. D. HATHAWAY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office corner Main street and Levee, second floor.  
Terms:—Weekly, \$2.50 per annum;  
Daily, \$1 per month.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
SQUARES.  
One square, one insertion, 10¢  
Each subsequent insertion, 5¢  
SIX MONTHS.  
One square (space of ten lines) one insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 50¢  
Three months, 25¢  
Six months, 50¢  
One half dollar, twelve months, \$1.00  
One dollar, twenty-four months, \$1.50  
All advertisements must be paid for in advance.  
We are prepared to do all kinds of job work, printing, and in a style that will give satisfaction.

**Business Directory.**

**R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office in the professional services to the citizens of Plattsouth, N. T.

**T. M. MARQUETT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
PLATTSOUTH, NEBRASKA.

**National Claim Agency.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
F. M. DORRINGTON,  
SUB-AGENT.  
PLATTSOUTH, NEBRASKA.

**F. M. DORRINGTON,**  
REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
PLATTSOUTH, NEB.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and payment of Taxes, and all business pertaining to a general Land Agency. Title law made a specialty.

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Real Estate Agents,  
Commissioners of Deeds  
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PLATTSOUTH, N. T.

Collectors promptly attended to, and proceeds returned at earliest date. Taxes paid in season. Loans made on real estate. Money loaned on Real Estate securities. Title law made a specialty.

**CLAIM AGENTS.**  
Agents for the recovery of claims against Government, War Soldiers, their widows and heirs, etc. Address for the purchase and sale of Lands and City property, leaving of Title.

**REFERENCES:**  
Hon. S. H. Wilson, Dover, N. Y. C. T.  
Messrs. Knickerbocker, Chicago, Ill.  
Messrs. Knickerbocker, New York, N. Y.  
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**JOSEPH SCHLATER,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
PLATTSOUTH, NEBRASKA.  
A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc. on hand. All work done in the best style and warranted.

**WILLIOTT POTTEGER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
PLATTSOUTH, NEBRASKA.

**PLATTE VALLEY**  
Woolen Goods,  
G. W. CROW, PROP.  
I am prepared to furnish all who may favor me with their patronage, with lodging, single meals or board at the weekly rate of \$1.00 per week.  
Plattsouth, April 15, '61

**Hess & Finisher**  
Have just opened and reduced their  
**Saloon and Restaurant**  
Levee street, south of Main, where they will furnish at all times the best dishes the market affords.  
Fresh Oysters constantly on hand.  
FREE LUNCH served morning between 9-12 and 1-2. Free Day Boarders accommodated.  
April 10, 1866

**Wm. H. Lemke,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
ONE DOOR EAST OF POSTOFFICE,  
Plattsouth, Nebraska.

**GOLD HAS FALLEN!**

**WM. HERALD**

Has moved into his new brick building on the corner of Main street and Levee, where he is daily receiving large additions to his already extensive stock of  
**GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.**  
He offers the very best of harnesses to customers, and requests a call in those who want anything in his line to test the advantages in prices with those of others.  
Remember the  
**BRICK CORNER.**  
and give him a call if you wish to buy cheap.

**S. BLOOM,**  
Dealer in  
**READY MADE CLOTHING**  
Gents Furnishing Goods  
Hats,  
Caps,  
Boots,  
Shoes,  
Trunks,  
Valises,  
&c., &c., &c.

Also a large lot of RUBBER GOODS and REVOLVERS always on hand.

**Emigrants**  
—AND—  
**COUNTRY MERCHANTS**  
will find it to their benefit to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Wool.**  
Plattsouth, May 25, '61

**KLEISER & WISE,**  
Dealers in  
**BOOKS & STATIONERY,**  
**WALL PAPER,**  
**WINDOW SHADES,**  
**Confectioneries,**  
**Notions,**  
**Toys,**  
**Coal Oil Lamps,**  
&c., &c.

We are also agents for the Buchanan Woolen Mills, of St. Joseph, Mo., and have now on hand a good assortment of  
**FANCY CASSIMERES,**  
**CLOTHS, JEANS,**  
**FLANNELS, &c.**  
which we have received on commission, and are prepared to exchange for  
**WOOL OR CASH,**  
at very reasonable prices. Give us a call, one door east of the HERALD office, Plattsouth, Nebraska.  
May 16, 1865, '61

**NEW Boot & Shoe Shop.**  
The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Plattsouth and the public at large to the fact that he has located one door east of Deneha's Drug Store, where he intends keeping on hand and making up the shortest notice, every article in his line. His stock being selected by himself, and having spent the most of his life in the business, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. Give him a call.  
April 10, '61  
J. THORNTON

**U. P. R. R. AGAIN.**  
"I recollect seeing, a few days ago, an article in one of our Nebraska exchanges, the statement that the Union Pacific Railroad, which has Omaha for its Eastern Terminus, was only a branch of the Great Road itself. This idea we feel it a duty to correct, because it is a gross error. The road that starts from this point is the Main Trunk of the Great Pacific Railroad, which is to have two branches, one running from Sioux City, southwesterly, and the other from Kansas, northwesterly, to intersect the Main Trunk from this city, at or near the 100th meridian, which point is about fifty miles west of Fort Kearny. Congress, if we are not mistaken, fixed the Eastern terminus of the two branches, and the point of intersection with the Main Trunk; but President Lincoln, under the act incorporating the Company, fixed this city as the eastern termination of the Main Trunk."

"We cannot understand how any one should err in this important historical matter. But some persons do so. It is because Omaha is the terminal point East, of this gigantic enterprise, that now gives it such importance in the eyes of the great capitalists of the world. And whilst capital is always chary of its favors to doubtful points, its eyes are wide open to the advantages which our young city now presents, because of the fact named, among others, and hence the commencement already of investments here by men of enlarged views and energetic purposes, such as do not now occur in other towns on either the Mississippi or Missouri rivers."

The above is from the *Daily Republican*, published at Omaha. The effort to correct a "gross error" is made about as clear as mud. "Congress if we are not mistaken," etc.; "President Lincoln fixed the eastern terminus," etc. How conclusively it is proven that "this is the main trunk (!) if is no argument, and as we have nothing but the laws of Congress, we are willing to found our opinion on them, resting satisfied that the main trunk commences at the 100th meridian, and whether it is at a point fifty miles west of Kearney, or south-west therefrom, remains to be proven; for when the work on that is commenced it will have been previously decided by Congress whether it should be in the Republican or Platte rivers—which decision has not yet been made—and it is in view of the importance to us of the selection that we have felt called upon to speak on this subject.

The *Daily Press*, of Nebraska City, is in error when it states that Colorado favors putting the main trunk on the Smoky Hill. We have it from the best authority, and those most deeply interested, that Colorado favors the Republican route in preference to all others. It is the most direct to both northern and southern cities east of the Missouri river. We are sorry that any of our contemporaries should take offense at our position, nevertheless they will bear us out in the end. Where is now that hot-bed through which our present Legislature was to force a Constitution upon the people? Where are the impetuous, chafing friends of that measure now? We hear very little about the matter lately. Our political force at the Capital has been out-flanked and out-generalled—the same management will inevitably produce the same results—and our recommendation to the thoughtful of our creed is, look before you leap.

**GENERAL HERD LAW.**  
The desire to have a general herd law passed appears to be on the increase. Many who opposed the measure a year ago, are now willing and anxious to have it. This subject should be looked at by our citizens with both eyes open, in order that their mental vision may not be obscured by a small amount of fencing which they may happen to have. We have no doubt that most of our citizens look at this matter from their present stand point; and those who have fences already built do not look at the future quite so sharply as they should. They do not appear to comprehend that their fences will not last always, and that when they are worn out a herd law is the very thing needed by even those who now have good fences. The amount of money it takes to fence a farm, 160 acres, in a good and convenient manner, at the present rates of fencing material, would buy about fifty cows. Now, is there a farmer in Nebraska who can show us how he can make more money in five or ten years from a fence than he can from this number of cows. Suppose you have a fence now; the probabilities are that three-fourths, at least, of the fences in Nebraska will need re-building in the course of the next five years, and when that time arrives you will wish that, for your own convenience, there was a

herd law. Now is the time to provide it, for when your fence is gone others may not want it. But again, the farmer who has a good fence can make more money with a herd law than he can without it. But few of our farmers have all their land fenced, and they can devote what is fenced to pasture, and take that which is now lying idle for cultivation. This plan would give more tillable land than there is at present, even on the farms already opened.

**CAUSE AND EFFECT.**  
It is a common saying with some people that "everything is fair in politics." They laugh and boast over an advantage gained by any of their partisan friends, no matter how reprehensible the means employed to obtain that advantage, and treat the matter as a first-rate joke. We say this is the case with some people; yet not with the intelligent and thinking portion. We are glad to be able to say that we have yet to see the first man in Plattsouth, either Democrat or Republican, who publicly endorses the course pursued by the Democratic members of the present legislature. The trick of sending letters to Republican members elected from the interior counties, telling them that the meeting of the legislature had been postponed several days, in order that they would not be present at the organization, is a thing which any one but a Democratic politician in Nebraska would blush to be accused of; and we are glad to know that such things are discountenanced, and the authors looked upon with contempt by the strongest partisans Democrats in this locality. Another sample of the expediency and our partisan trickery of these lights of Democracy in the legislature is the admission of Mr. Faulkner to a seat in the Council, in defiance of all law, in order that they might have a majority in that body also the disprizing of Gen. Heath of a seat in the House, to which he was as justly entitled as any member now sitting in that body.

Now, it is not so much the injustice done to Mr. Heath, or to those members who were delayed in consequence of the knavery of sending them letters containing false information, nor yet to the fact that the Democracy gained control of the Legislature, that we protest. It is in the moral effect of this manner of procedure where the great danger lies. Our government is supposed to be based upon the will of the people; but, we would ask, how is the will of the people to be ascertained when political demagogues and tricksters are allowed to thwart that will by such unscrupulous means as has been resorted to during, and immediately preceding the present session of the legislature? Where will this thing end, unless the people, in their majesty, put down the men who would thus trample their rights underfoot. We have had one example of what this style of statesmanship leads to, in the late civil war; and we opine the people of Nebraska do not care to place men in power who pursue the same line of conduct that caused the war, even for the sake of party names or party victory.

This is but another witness in proof of what we have often asserted, that the leaders of the Democratic party went on the principle of "rule or ruin." Now, we know that but few, if any, of the Democrats of Cass county would attempt to justify or uphold this knavery of the "lights," yet when election day comes around they will vote for just such men and such principles; and why? Because they are afraid of being called "Abolitionists." That name is a constant terror to them, even yet; and the leaders of the party know that in the free use of that and similar arguments is their only strength. How long will honest, well meaning men, be duped by these unscrupulous demagogues? How long will they permit a few aspiring politicians to trample under foot their rights as freemen? We answer, until they have sufficient nerve to throw off the spell that binds them to a party name; until they consider the welfare of the government and our free institutions of paramount importance to a party organization; until they have sufficient independence to vote against that which their better judgment teaches them is wrong, even if they should be denounced as "abolitionists," "nigger elevation-

ists," "nigger equality men," and a hundred other harmless and meaningless names.

We do not speak thus for any "humble," nor from any partisan spirit, but we are honest and frank in this matter, and hope our Democratic friends will so consider it, and look this thing square in the face and see if our ideas are not correct. If they are correct, why not adopt them? If not, convince us of the fact and we will renounce them. The cause of this manner of procedure is an insatiate desire for power; the effect of allowing such men to continue in power has been witnessed in the late civil war.

**PONTOON ACROSS PLATTE.**  
By reference to Legislative proceedings, we see that our worthy representative, Hon. S. Maxwell, proposes introducing a joint resolution and memorial to the Secretary of War, requesting him to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Platte river at a point as near its mouth as practicable. We hope this matter will be pressed, as there is great necessity that something should be done to render the Platte crossable at all seasons of the year. We knew not whether pontoons could be made effective, but we do know that no harm could result from the trial. Something must be done to enable the travel and mails to cross this stream at all seasons; and, if pontoons will answer the purpose, they are the very things we want.

**Protecting Fruit Trees against Rabbits.**  
At the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Illinois, lately held at Normal, a member said rubbing trees with hog's liver was a sure protection against rabbits. By taking a piece of liver in each hand it can be quickly rubbed all around the tree for several inches above the ground, and one man can make the application to several hundred trees in a day. The following is from the *Prairie Farmer*:  
These pests are very nice feeders, and though so partial to the bark of young apple trees as to attack them quite early in the season, when there is abundance of other food at hand, such as grass, cabbages, turnips, corn, &c., still their antipathy to animal matters is such as to prevent them from touching a tree upon which a few drops of blood have been splattered. Grease, or any animal matter will answer the purpose, but these substances, especially the grease, should be sparingly applied, on account of the injury to young trees which would ensue if too freely used. Indeed, a very slight application will answer the purpose of keeping the rabbits at a respectful distance.

The best method is believed to be to scatter or sputter a little blood upon the stems and the lateral branches, if they be near the ground or snow-line, as we should always like to see them in the nursery or game-orchard. This is easily and rapidly done by using an extemporaneous brush or sprinkler, made of a few heads of broom-corn or sorghum, or the husks of two ears of corn, tied to the end of a stick. The brush is dipped into the blood-bucket and by a quick jerk the fluid is made to scatter upon the trees—a very little has been found to suffice, and one hand, with a gallon of blood, can protect some hundreds of trees in a day. A single application will last the whole winter, unless a deep snow should enable the rabbits to reach an unprotected portion of the trees.

There seems to be a general desire in the East to pass, by this Congress, a general Bankrupt Law. A bill of this kind failed to pass the last Congress, but Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States.

A Washington dispatch to the *Boston Transcript* says that Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, will introduce a resolution for the Government to take possession of all telegraph wires, and conduct the business similar to the postal service.

**Quincy, Ills., Jan. 18.**—The river at this point is rising. To-day the ice moved down and blocked up the channel, but the ferry boats cut their way through and make occasional trips; the prospects for crossing with boats are good if the weather gets no colder. Trains both from the east and west made time connections here to-day. Nothing from Keokuk in relation to the condition of the river. Report says the ice is too weak to admit of crossing it at Hannibal.

**BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY HERALD.**

**WHEELING, WEST VA., Jan. 17.**—The Legislature of West Virginia organized yesterday. The Governor's message is a clear and forcible document, and the result of the financial exhibit of the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports is very flattering.

The report of the Adjutant General shows that West Virginia furnished to the Union army over 35,000 men. The Governor commends the free schools to the fostering care of the legislature, and recommends liberal legislation to facilitate competition on the James river and Kanawha canal and Covington & Ohio railroad.

An impostor, styling himself E. M. McCook, of the celebrated McCook family of Ohio, was arrested here yesterday. He has been traveling about the country personating Gen. McCook, and carried on very boldly. A letter found on his person indicated that he was engaged in counterfeiting. He will have a hearing this morning.

**CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.**—The Gazette's Nashville dispatch says that during the debate on the bill granting civil rights to negroes, in the House, a fierce altercation took place between Messrs. Steel and Arnold—the latter was given and returned, and the house adjourned in great confusion.

A dispatch from New Orleans says the steamer *Ostwald* was burned in Ouachita river. Loss \$50,000; insured for \$30,000.

**NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.**—A fire broke out this evening at the store of Thomas Gorman, College street, damaging property to the amount of \$6000. Fully insured.

McGee's Battery, colored troops, so long stationed in this city, were mustered out yesterday.

The finding and sentence of the court-martial in the case of the murderers of Wm. Heffman, has been approved, and Gen. Thomas has directed that the sentence be carried into effect by their being publicly hanged by the neck, at or near this city, on Friday, January 26th, under direction of Col. W. R. Chaffter, commanding the post. The names of the murderers are James Lysoght, Wm. Dean alias McCuskey, Geo. Bravot alias George Red, and Thomas Perry, all Government employees. They are now confined in the military prison; and up to the present time have been confident of their ultimate acquittal.

**New York, Jan. 18.**—The Herald's Washington special says the Canadian delegate is not in Washington on behalf of the reciprocity treaty, but to ascertain if it is not possible to establish friendly commercial relations between the two countries.

The Times says that the decision prohibiting the importation of cattle does not apply to the importation of dressed beef.

troops and a quasi recognition of the empire. The raid was made, says report, to prevent any such result.

**New York, Jan. 18.**—The Fenian Senate did not meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

The Herald's Fort Monroe correspondent says the vigilance of the military authorities in their search for any person who may be concerned in the supposed plot to liberate Jeff Davis has not been in any degree relaxed since the expulsion from the district of all who were known to have been at one time in the rebel service. A sharp look-out is still kept in arrivals both by land and water, and the conspirators, if the plot really exists, are left little opportunity for the prosecution of their scheme.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Standard, of Dec. 9th, in noticing the outcry with which the wholesale executions in that island had been received in Europe, says that the negro plot was a stern and horrible reality, and was only prevented from developing itself by the rapid movements of the troops.

The Herald's Washington special says the President is considerably indisposed, though no fears entertained of serious illness.

**CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.**—The Union caucus at Columbus last night nominated for U. S. Senator John Sherman by 49 ballots; Schenck received 28, and Bingham 11. The Legislature meets in convention for election to-day.

**New Orleans, Jan. 18.**—General Hood has returned from his northern trip. The planters in Lafayette, Hamilton, and other parishes in West Louisiana are adopting the system of planting on a small scale. The cotton interest in that section is very large and valuable, and requires a better hands. It begins to attract more attention than during the war.

Plantations of twenty-five acres, with improvements, near Baton Rouge, sold for \$2,000; 20 acres near Port Hudson for \$2,100.

The city of Baton Rouge has created a sinking fund of one-fourth of all money coming into the treasury, to pay all outstanding liabilities, including bonds.

It is estimated that the war has occasioned a loss to the parish of East Baton Rouge, alone, of over \$12,000,000. Over thirty parishes were raided over during the war.

**New York, Jan. 19.**—Tribune's Washington special says a new \$50 note was issued yesterday by the printing bureau of the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury will reduce the number of his clerks from 2,700 to 2,000, and divide the pay of the former number among the latter.

John Humphrey, collector of customs in Richmond, is at Washington arranging for a new bonded warehouse in the former city.