



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1896

WHERE'S THE PROFIT—WHO MAKES IT?

A government corn contract has been let, the corn to be shipped from Omaha, and delivered at different places west of the Missouri river. The contract was awarded to A. Kuntze, and the corn—50,000 bushels—must go from Omaha. J. R. Porter & Co., of this city, furnishes 10,000 bushels of the amount, and probably not less than 20,000 bushels, altogether, will go from this county. Now, what we wish to get at is why is it this corn must go to Omaha, and transportation by that route. The first part of the question is easily answered; the freight goes to Omaha instead of Plattsmouth, because there is no road power to that end; and as to who loses the extra expense, it is the general government, of course. To show how much this extra expense is, we will present a few figures. We will count on 20,000 bushels going from this county alone. It costs about 10 or 15 cents a sack—two bushels—to ship from here to Omaha; there it must be hauled to the Railroad, and then Railroad transportation must be paid; probably ten cents a sack—before it is ready to be loaded into wagons. Now, it is a well known fact that freighters are offering to take freight from this city immediately west for one cent on the pound less than they will take it from the western terminus of the Pacific Railroad. Such being the case, where or what is the advantage in compelling this freight to go by way of Omaha. In what manner does the general Government make back the 7 1/2 cents on the bushel, making \$110 on 20,000 bushels—freight from here to Omaha; the 5 cents on a bushel, or \$1,000 on 20,000 bushels, freight from Omaha to the end of the Railroad; the extra drayage at Omaha; the one cent on a pound difference between transportation from this city directly west and transportation from the end of the Railroad west. This little item of one cent on the pound difference in freight makes the net little sum of \$11,200 on 20,000 bushels; and the entire difference in cost of sending the amount of corn furnished from this county on this one contract to Omaha and thence west and sending it direct from this city amounts to not less than \$14,000, besides the immense loss in handling to many times. Now, we would ask, why is it that this freight cannot be taken directly west from this city, and thus save this \$14,000 either to the farmers of this county or to the general government.

THE CASS COUNTY INFAMY.

The Cass county vote is being investigated by competent gentlemen. The effort to impeach the Rock Bluffs vote has failed, ignominiously. James M. Woolworth, one of the attorneys associated with Mr. Early for the Democracy, has just returned from Plattsmouth, and says the proof is clear against nine men who voted illegally in the precinct. This was proved by the certificate of Capt. Gillette, and by the affidavit of Henry Olin of the regiment. We understand the manner of the canvass by that rotten board was shamefully outrageous. The truth is, there never was a more honest ballot cast in any country than that in Cass county. Leading gentlemen on the other side, there and here affirm this; and they also agree that the attempt to deprive the people of the benefit of the ballot in Cass, is a gross violation of their rights, an outrage which has not the semblance of a pretext for its justification. And this will be the verdict of the Legislature.

EUROPE IN ARMS.

The armaments for the impending conflict continue throughout the whole of the European continent. According to the latest statements we have been able to gather from our European papers, the military situation was about as follows: The Prussians had under arms nine corps d'armee, numbering no less than 647,000 men. In addition to these, municipal guards composed of volunteers, were forming in the southern districts of Brandenburg and Silesia; and a tenth corps d'armee was organizing in Saxony, extending from the neighborhood of Gotha to the Elbe, under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, a nephew of the present King. As Saxony is the firmest ally of Austria, and will undoubtedly ally once join in the war, the occupation of Saxony by the Austrian troops will be a very dangerous flank movement against the Prussian army in Silesia. Already the southern corner of Silesia (south of Oppeln) has been left unprotected against an invasion of the enemy. The two armies in Silesia and Saxony together are supposed to number about 300,000. Against them Austria had concentrated, upon an unbroken line, extending from Cracow to the western frontier of Saxony, a force estimated at 330,000, which, by communications with the centre of the Empire, not easy to break, can more safely rely on necessary reinforcements than the Prussian army. This force is under the command of Gen. Benedek. The Austrian army in Italy, which is under the command of Archduke Albrecht, numbers more than 200,000 men, and can, within a short time, if necessary, be largely re-enforced. Its position is at present purely defensive, and arranged with a view of meeting an Italian invasion of Southern Tyrol, a march upon Venice, or a landing in Dalmatia. It is confirmed that the

of some of our warm and personal friends who have heretofore acted with the Democracy. All we ask of the Herald is to publish the substance of the testimony given by their own witnesses, and we will risk the popular verdict upon the course of the board of canvassers.

THAT HOBBY.

Morton still continues his tirade against the Union soldiers with as much persistency as he did during the rebellion. The great majority of Democratic journals have ceased to denounce the soldiers, but the Democratic press of Nebraska, at the head of which stands Julius S. Morton, have become so imbued with the spirit of hatred towards them that it appears impossible to cease the vilification, that has become a second nature. Morton, in the News of the 29th ult., outdoes himself in this matter; charging that the entire soldier vote is a swindle. He attempts to show that false returns were made, by distorting the truth. He insinuates that the name of "Adolphes Montecray" was returned by the judges when that gentleman was in Cass county on the day of election. This won't go down, Morton. The testimony in the case shows that the gentleman in question did vote at the polls of Co. "A," but not for members of the Legislature for Cass county. And as to the certificate of Capt. Gillette and the testimony of Mr. Poland, it is all "in your eye." Capt. Gillette never sent any such "certificate," and Poland only testified that there were several men voted whom he did not know "whether they were residents of Cass county or not;" and Lieut. Whitelock testified that he knew that several of the men in question were residents of this county. Thus it will be seen "on what a slender thread hang everlasting things." If you dislike the soldiers, Julius, why say so; but do not attempt to disfranchise them because they have been engaged in killing your friends.

THE ROCK BLUFFS VOTE.

The investigation of illegal and fraudulent practice at this precinct during the late election, which has been held before Messrs. Moore and Chapman, of this city, closed this morning. The testimony is quite voluminous and will be laid before the State Legislature without delay. One thing seems to have been clearly proven, and that is, that one of the judges had about as much right to sit upon the rights of Nebraska voters as old Beelzebub would have upon all of us on resurrection day. This fact alone upsets the votes of that precinct beyond all question. Aside from this, however, enough of illegal votes have been proven to give the Union nominees their seats. Action in the Legislature will, no doubt, be lively and warm on this matter, and we expect some additional vilification of soldiers votes from the men who talked and worked against them during the war. There is no use trying to stop their vindictive expressions of impotent rage, and as far as we are concerned we confess it does our soul good to hear the poor devils howl, for we then know that we have hurt them. If the Union members of the Legislature do their duty fearlessly the howl will be hard to bear.

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS.

The Denver Theatre was well filled last evening with an attentive and appreciative audience, to hear Mr. Taylor's lecture upon Russia and the Russians. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and we think no one who heard it will ever regret having done so. Probably not one in fifty of those present ever before had a definite idea of Russia; of its vast extent and characteristics; of its immense population and the peculiarities of the people, or of their political, religious or social customs. All these were vividly and clearly delineated in the lecture, and more was learned thereby in an hour and a half than could be by weeks of reading and study. Mr. Taylor's style of delivery is unexceptionable. His enunciation is perfect, and every word can be heard with perfect distinctness in all parts of the house. His lecture is like a well told story, running smoothly from beginning to end. There is never a lack for the right word, and there is no confusion of ideas nor transposition of sentences; prevalent faults with many, even eminent, lecturers. This evening he will talk about Life in the Arctic Regions; a lecture said to be more interesting even than the one upon Russia. No one should miss the opportunity of hearing it.—Denver News, 19th.

THE YOUNG WEST.

The New York Tribune says it cannot be possible long to influence Western and Southern jealousy against the policy of encouraging Home manufactures, in view of the fact that Manufacturers rapidly diffusing themselves throughout the Northwest, as they are, or soon will be, throughout the Southwest also. One or two good crops of Food and cotton will be followed by the erection of mills and factories all over the Allegheny region of the South, especially in Northern Georgia and North-eastern Alabama. As to the Northwest, the North American has this cheering statement: "Minnesota was admitted into the Union as a State May 11, 1858, with an area of 81,259 square miles. In 1850 it contained 6,077 inhabitants; in 1855, 68,812; in 1857, 150,032; in 1860, 176,635. In 1850, the State had 80 sheep, and five manufacturing establishments, with an annual product of \$57,500. We cite these particulars of so very recent a date only in order to render more impressive the fact that the City of Minneapolis, which was scarcely laid out ten years ago, and had the unbroken wilderness above St. Anthony's Falls for its market, is now manufacturing cassimere cloth, said to equal the best English manufacture in texture and durability, from wool grown in the State. This is an evidence that American manufactures do extend, and that they are springing up where least expected, and that when once begun they compete favorably with others and sustain themselves. Minneapolis is now a staple for manufacturers is contiguous to the natural seat of manufactures, and where industry may be profitably exercised, if, as seems possible, the production of the raw material is not yet more valuable than its further manipulation."

THE INDIANS.

The Kearney Herald of the 29th ult. contains the following: It is now believed that Mr. Israel Fuller, killed on the Little Blue last Friday by Indians, was massacred by a small band of the Sioux, who were lurking through that country at the time. A buffalo robe and a lot of arrows dropped by them after committing the murder, and found by some of the settlers, leaves no doubt of their identity. This bloody deed was enacted not more than fifty miles from where the six men, on a hunting excursion, were shot and scalped about two weeks since.

TERRIBLE, BUT TRUE.

In a late speech on Reconstruction, the Hon. S. Shellabarger, of Ohio, drew the following picture of the slaveholder's rebellion. It is the exact truth, most forcibly told: "Does the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond) yet ask for the 'specific act' that deprived these States of all the rights of States and made them 'enemies?' I once more answer him in the words of the Supreme Court that the specific acts were: "They cautiously waged against their own government a war which all the world acknowledged to have been the greatest civil war known in the history of the human race." That war was waged by these people "as States," and it went through long weary years. In it they threw off and defied the authority of your constitution, laws and government; they obliterated from their State constitutions and laws every vestige of recognition of your government; they discarded all official oaths, and took in their places oaths to support your enemy's government. They seized, in their States, all the Nation's property; they Senators and Representatives in your Congress insulted, bantered, defied and then left you; they expelled from their land or assassinated inhabitants of known loyalty; they betrayed and surrendered your armies; they passed sequestration and other acts in flagrant violation of the law of nations making every citizen of the United States an alien enemy, and placing in the treasury of the rebellion all money and property due such citizens. They framed iniquity and universal murder into law. They besieged for years your capitol, and sent your bleeding armies in rout, back here upon the very sanctuaries of your national power. Their pirates burned your unarmed commerce upon every sea. They carved the bones of your unbattered heroes into ornaments, and drank from goblets made out of their skulls. They poisoned your fountains; put mines under your soldiers' prisons; organized bands whose leaders were concealed in your homes, and whose commissions ordered the torch and yellow fever to be carried to your cities, and to your women and children. They planned one universal bonfire of the North from Lake Ontario to the Missouri. They murdered by systems of starvation and exposure sixty thousand of your sons, as brave and heroic as ever martyrs were. They destroyed in five years of horrid war another army so large that it would almost reach around the globe in marching columns; and then to give the infernal drama a fitting close, and to concentrate into one crime all that is criminal in crime, and all that is detestable in barbarism, they killed the President of the United States."

THE FENIANS.

The following dispatch dated New York, June 26, appears in the Chicago Journal: "The Fenians are very quiet. If they are doing anything, they are doing it secretly. The meeting last night was well attended. Several letters of apology from gentlemen expected to attend were read, including the following from Horace Greeley, the reading of which was received with the most enthusiastic applause: "DEAR SIR:—I wish to say to your friends assembled to-night, what I feel some time to say to them more fully, that I have faith that the time is not far distant when Ireland shall belong to, and governed by, the Irish, and that they will be, as they surely ought to be, earnestly devoted to the liberty of all men, all nations, all races, here and everywhere. Yours, HORACE GREELEY."

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Capt. Clark, an Inspector of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus reports on St. Mary's and Culvert counties, Maryland: "Matters are in a very unsettled condition. The most encouraging feature is the fact that a considerable number of colored people, residing in the above named counties, are owners and lessees of the land. The wages paid laborers are for women \$5 per month, and for men \$12 to \$15, with rations and quarters. Notwithstanding the negroes work well, yet a bitter feeling still exists between the two races. No schools have yet been established for the Freedmen, the white citizens being unwilling to countenance them. The most general complaint among the freed people is concerning the loose manner in which children are bound. Over 500 children have been apprenticed since last November, and some planners have as many as ten children bound to them. A Mr. Sellers, living in Culvert county, has three children bound to her, one of whom she hires out to a doctor, receiving compensation for its services. The provisions of the Bill are entirely disregarded. Judge Wm. H. Luck, at the May term of the Criminal Court of Culvert county, sentenced five men to be sold into slavery for a period ranging from 6 to 18 months. The offence of which these freedmen were guilty, was petty larceny."

THE CASS COUNTY MESSENGER.

(Iowa.) says tornadoes seem to be the rage this spring. We have had a little "blow" in this county. Mr. James Harris, who lives on Buck Creek, some twelve miles northwest of Lewis, informs us that about twelve since their school house was moved about ten feet—and it was done with great care, as the stove, ink bottles, &c., were found in their proper places, not even having been jarred. Tree tops were also twisted off in the grove, where the tornado passed. We learn that one passed through the north-eastern portion of the county about the same time, some fifteen miles from here. We have not been able to learn the particulars, but heard of one instance where it took a Mr. Shouf's wagon and lifted it on top of his stable, then blew it down fences, and drove rails into the ground so far that they could not be pulled out by hand.

SALE OF THE PLATTE COUNTY RAILROAD.

The Kansas City Journal learns that the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad Company of Iowa have purchased that portion of the Platte County Railroad extending from St. Joseph to the State line north, paying therefor \$150,000 in Missouri State bonds. Mr. Phelps, the President of the Iowa Company on behalf of the purchasers, obligates them to complete the road to the Iowa State line by the 1st of January, 1897. The cars already run to Savannah, and the grading is completed to Forrest City, 75 miles (by river) above St. Joseph.

STORM IN NORTHERN OHIO.

The recent severe storm on the lake shore and the cold weather, succeeding it, have made sad havoc among the newly sheared sheep in Northern Ohio. The Cleveland Herald is informed that three thousand have died in the townships of Independence and Buckeye. A Huron county gentleman estimates that 12,000 have died in that county since the storm. Mr. Charles Fitch, living near Olmstead Falls, lost 40, and his neighbor also lost heavily.—Several hundred have died in North Royalton, Cuyahoga county. Three farmers in Brunswick, Medina county, lost respectively, 100, 60 and 80. The Ravenna Democrat, noticing the losses in Portage county, says: "Alvin Olin, of Franklin, found 35 of his fine flock dead on Monday morning, they having perished from the cold and rain during the previous night. J. A. Morgan, of Ravenna, lost 30, and Wanzor Holcomb, of Rootstown, lost 22 head. Mr. Mabole, of Franklin, sheared 200 sheep on Saturday, and of these lost 100. W. Strickland, of Ravenna, lost 15, and he thinks some others will die. A. Eckhart, of Ravenna, lost 15 head. Reports say that there was a great destruction of sheep in Paris, Charleston, Edinburg, and other townships. It is believed that several thousand sheep must have perished in the county. The Elyria Democrat gives a similar account of the effects of the storm in that vicinity. It is probable that the important wool growing interest has received such injury as will sensibly effect the community."

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

Sixteen head of mules and four head of horses were stolen from the Blue river, near Marysville, Kansas, on the 23d of June; they were taken by two men who were employed to herd them. The owner of the animals is in town and offers a reward of \$160 for the apprehension of the thieves.—Nebraska City News.

BOY STRUCK BLIND FOR BLASPHEMY.

The vengeance of the Almighty was visited on a youth named Richards, on Sunday week, in the most awful and sudden manner. It appears that the lad, who is thirteen years of age, and the son of parents in very humble circumstances, was playing in the street with four or five other lads of about his own age at "cat and dog." Richards and his companions had been playing for some time, when a dispute arose between them as to the "notches" (or jumps) Richards had scored. He declared that he had made more than twenty, and his opponents protested that he had not scored so many. High words and bad language were freely used on both sides. Each boy accused the other of falsehood, and at length Richards failing to convince his companions of the truthfulness of his statement, flew into a violent rage, and emphatically shouted "May God strike me blind if I haven't made more than twenty." He had scarcely uttered the adjuration before he let the "dog" fall out of his hands, and, throwing up his arms, exclaimed, "Oh, dear, I cannot see!" His companions ran to him, and finding what he said was true, at his request led him home, where, on examination, it was found that a thick film had overspread each of his eyes. In this miserable condition the unhappy youth has remained ever since, and we are informed that there is little or no prospect of his sight being restored.

STATE ADMITTED.

Table with 4 columns: State, Admitted, Last previous U. S. Census, White Popul.

THE KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

The Keokuk Constitution says that one night recently, between one and two o'clock, as one of the printers belonging to the establishment was going from the office to his room, he was attacked by two scoundrels, one of whom placed a pistol at his head and demanded his money. Mr. Typo having no weapons to engage the villains, replied that he thought they had not been in the "business" a great while or they would not attempt to rob a jour. printer, whereupon one of the rogues remarked "he is not the man," when the revolver was withdrawn and they departed as fast as their feet could carry them, very much to the comfort of poor, terrified Typo, who had a special desire to be at home in his congenial company.—Clinton Herald.

THE IDAHO WORLD CHARACTERIZES THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF THE TERRITORY AS AN INSTRUMENT OF DESTRUCTION FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Idaho World characterizes the Vigilance Committee of the Territory as an instrument of destruction for the Democratic party. We propose the same objection which the Idaho paper urges against Vigilance Committees may all be urged with equal force against the Penitentiary. Both are productive of a great deal of good if they are the means of diminishing the Democratic vote.—S. F. Flag.

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It is said that the owners of the South have laborers suffer serious disadvantages, the heavy rains, continual inundations, tornadoes, insects, rotten seed, lack of implements, insufficiency of labor, &c., has made them hopeless of an average crop. The dependent among them estimate that the coming crop will not exceed 800,000 bales, while others more hopeful, estimate it at one and a half millions.

THE LOCAL EDITOR OF THE HAMBURG DAILY COURIER.

The Local Editor of the Hamburg Daily Courier, is the wealthiest newspaper man in the West. He sums up his worldly possessions in this wise: M. Local (par value), \$1,000,000 00 1 five years' old Local, 500,000 00 1 seven years' old Local, 250,000 00 Cash on hand, 43 00 One on account, 1 00 Sundries, 12

Total, \$1,750,001 55

THE NEGROES ARE IMPROVING AND THRIFTIER.

The prevailing notion that the negroes are improving and thriftier, as well as lazier, is not strengthened by the fact that the colored people of Louisville, have deposited in the "Freemen's Saving and Trust Company," established six months ago, \$103,000, the result of industry and economy.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, states that nine-tenths of the Mexican people are opposed to the longer reign of Maximilian, and that when the French, Austrian and Belgian troops are withdrawn, he will have few supporters in all Mexico.

A TRAY HEN, BELONGING TO A HOTEL-KEEPER, RECENTLY HATCHED A BROOD OF SEVENTY-EIGHT CHICKENS.

"She is doing as well as could be expected."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. C. Huntington & Co., Wholesale and retail dealers in

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

West end Pioneer Block, Farnham St., OMAHA, NEB.

SHOEMAKER AND HARNESSMAKER.

They would call the special attention of owners of mules to their large stock of

MACHINE STITCHED LEATHER.

Belting, all sizes. CASH PAID FOR HIDES, WOOL AND FURS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining undelivered in the Post Office at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, July 1st, 1896. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for Address at Post Office, give the date of this list, and pay the price for advertising.

STAY SALES.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the residence of Daniel Kupper, in Morning Water street, Cass county, N. T., on the 23d day of August, 1896, at 1 o'clock p. m., one red and white steer, supposed to be four years old, and a white steer, supposed to be four years old, which was taken up as an stray by said Kupper, and which said steers shall be two-thirds of the appraised value thereof. A. J. HARRIS, Auctioneer of the Place.

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Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the residence of L. W. Patterson, in Rock Bluffs, Plattsmouth, Cass county, N. T., on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock p. m., one red and white steer, supposed to be four years old, which was taken up as an stray by said Patterson, and which said steer shall be two-thirds of the appraised value thereof. HOWARD ALLEN, Auctioneer of the Place.

STAY SALES.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the residence of Levi Churchill, in Rock Bluffs, Plattsmouth, Cass county, N. T., on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock p. m., one red and white steer, supposed to be four years old, which was taken up as an stray by said Churchill, and which said steer shall be two-thirds of the appraised value thereof. HOWARD ALLEN, Auctioneer of the Place.

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