



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1896

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: In accordance with a time honored custom...

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the State of Nebraska effected a permanent organization on the 5th inst. and proceeded to business. The Senate stood seven Republicans to six Democrats...

The position in which we stand today is peculiar to our national economy, and affords an instructive comment upon the character of our institutions...

The question of State Government, as it has been submitted to the people, has not been sprung precipitately upon them. No exception can with propriety be taken to the manner in which it has been brought before them...

That it will be any grievance to the older States in the Union to give Nebraska a greater representation in Congress than is prescribed by law, is an evident fallacy. In apportioning Representatives to other States...

A FAR-WEST DAILY.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, a place as yet comparatively unknown to fame, nevertheless rejoices in the possession of a daily paper. The "Plattsmouth Herald" is the name of this sprightly and enterprising sheet...

"DOG-DAYS"

For a purely canine manifestation of the approach of the "dog days" see the editorial column of the Omaha Herald of 7th inst. It is reported that "curs of low degree" lick the hand that whips them...

Another argument used against the Constitution was of a very different nature, and was found in the instrument itself, in the clause defining the extent of the elective franchise. But this vexed question seems now about to be placed beyond the reach of agitation by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States...

Within the last two years the wealth of the Territory has increased with even greater rapidity than the population. In 1884 the taxable property of Nebraska was returned as \$11,000,000. In 1885 it was \$13,000,000. This year the returns already filed in the Auditor's office indicate a total of \$18,000,000. The same ratio of increase will give us in 1887 the sum of \$35,000,000...

The importance of the early completion of these highways of commerce is not overlooked by our enterprising people, and must be felt even by a casual observer. The cattle range on broad fields, where the cattle graze upon a thousand prairies and the earth seems oppressed by the luxuriant burden of ripening grain.

Measures have been recently taken in several counties for the development of our mineral resources, and the present indications are that coal exists in inexhaustible quantities in Nebraska. It cannot be long in the natural order of things, before the attention of capitalists is directed to our mines, and coal will, in good time, fill the breach caused by our temporary scarcity of timber.

To a community so comparatively wealthy as our own the burdens of a State Government must be light, and if we take into account the inevitable impediments to be given to emigration and the introduction of capital, by the adoption of a State Constitution, we can but come to the conclusion that financially we shall be upon a much better basis in 1887, with a State organization, than in 1886 as a Territory.

The duties of the present Legislature, though important, will not probably occupy much time, nor entail very much upon the Treasury in the way of appropriations. Until the seal of legality is placed upon its records by our admission and its consequent recognition by Congress, its action should be limited to the business absolutely necessary to put in motion the machinery of State.

The election of U. S. Senators, who shall in conjunction with our Congressional Representative, present our petition to Washington, is of course the first and most important step. That your counsels will be guided by wisdom and patriotism, the fact that you came fresh from the people, to whom the issues of the day have been presented with distinctness and ability, seems to afford the strongest pledge.

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently passed by Congress, and submitted to the action of the several States, to which I have already incidentally referred, should, in my opinion, be acted upon during your present session. It is the embodiment of the reconstruction policy of Congress, a policy long considered and carefully digested, and which is apparently the wisest, the most expedient, and the most conformable to the spirit of our free institutions...

The inhabitants of the ceded Territories shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

Now, what is meant by the expression "as soon as possible," if it is not to be interpreted "as soon as their wealth and population shall be sufficient to support a State Government?" It could not have been in contemplation that an inexorable sliding scale should be established, increasing from time to time, to keep pace with the development of older communities...

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Financially, I am able to report the Territory in a healthy condition. The light debt incurred by us during the Indian troubles, in defending our frontiers, forms the extent of our liabilities. Congress will, doubtless, in accordance with established precedent, reimburse us for our expenditures in calling out the militia against the Indians, as soon as our just claims shall have been properly represented.

To these facts, and especially to the financial fact and energy of our present Territorial administration, are we indebted for the gratifying fact that our bonds will bring in the market 97 cents on a dollar. In this respect we have advantages not often possessed by a new State, and which will tend to alleviate any additional burdens that the change in our form of government may impose.

There has never been, in our history, a finer prospect for an abundant harvest than at present. He who sends the "early and the late harvest" has blessed us most abundantly, and let our hearts go forth in gratitude for His many mercies.

I trust that the time is not far distant when the products of our soil shall make our name familiar in the commercial marts of the furthest clime—when our prairies shall be dotted with comfortable dwellings and tracts of growing timber, and when our churches and school-houses, greeting each other from every eminence, shall be the index of the intelligence and moral worth of our citizens.

The inquiring mind of the Herald, of Omaha, is filled with anxiety as to whether we are a bar or not. This piece of Millieristic courtesy, no doubt, becomes effulgent of his gentlemanly (?) conduct to his readers. Poor Miller, the lash that galls him makes him forget his manhood as well as the refining influences of decent society.

The Democrats of the Senate came to the sage conclusion, yesterday, that they could best subserve the interests of their constituents by adjourning sine die, and neglecting all the duties that they were sent up to the Capital to perform. In this action, of course, they presumed to assume a protectorate over their wards—the ignorant commoners who elected them—and proposed to do a wiser and better thing for the people of the Territory than they were able to do for themselves.

In this conspiracy against the expressed will of the people, every Democrat of the Senate, of course, was foreseen; and Thomas K. Hanna, of Cass county, a gentleman universally esteemed by his constituents, and who was elected as a Union man, was mingled into this copperhead trap. But in honor to himself and in justice to his county and the Territory, he expressed a willingness to rectify a wrong as soon as he was convinced of his error. Accordingly after the abortive attempt of the Senate to adjourn sine die without the consent of the House, Mr. H. resumed his place and permitted the regular business of the body to go on. This smart motion was made by James G. McGeath, of Douglas county. The whole scheme miscarried, as would naturally be expected, because McGeath and his spiritual advisers had not the calibre for the occasion. The same trick was attempted in the House, but proved abortive.

After quiet was restored, and the enemy had "retired in good order" (?) Governor Butler delivered his message to the Union members, the great body of the democrats of the House retiring in a contemptuous and disgraceful manner. They can claim the glory of having first been guilty of such an indecency and impropriety within the history of this Territory. They are welcome to the honor!

Our readers will take notice that the eminent originators of this piece of strategy were the late Julius S. Morton, editor of the News, Chancellor Woolworth, or Duke of Kent, A. J. Poppleton, democratic bolter, [see proceedings of democratic convention of 1861.] and attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, and Dr. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, and chief counsellor in the case. The employment of such a midwife was a bad joke on the bantling.

These grand jugglers seemed finally to arrive at the conclusion that it was not entirely competent for one branch of the Legislature to adjourn sine die without the concurrence of the other. They could not find a line of parliamentary law to support such a position. These learned gentlemen have confounded the purport of the words "dissolution" and "adjournment," as used in the British Parliament, and as applied to American deliberative bodies. There was anciently the privilege of separate adjournment of the two Houses of Parliament; but such action did not necessarily determine to session or suspend the functions of either House. In the language of the law: "Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight,

into the particulars of the amendment as presented, as I shall take an early opportunity to communicate to you your honorable body.

Financially, I am able to report the Territory in a healthy condition. The light debt incurred by us during the Indian troubles, in defending our frontiers, forms the extent of our liabilities. Congress will, doubtless, in accordance with established precedent, reimburse us for our expenditures in calling out the militia against the Indians, as soon as our just claims shall have been properly represented.

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a month, &c., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the hour ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement at the point at which they were left." For the proof of this position we refer to any and all parliamentary works of good repute, and to Blackstone's Commentaries.

It is very clear that the meaning of the word "adjournment" as used in England does not correspond to the popular understanding and application of that word in this country. The Constitution of the United States in order to provide against any possible confusion which might arise by confounding the right of the Crown in the prorogation or dissolution of Parliament with the undefined privilege of adjournment in this country, expressly says in regard to Congress, that neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other.

The action of these seceders was wholly revolutionary, and we are anxious to see if they have the nerve to stand to their position. Are they proposing to patent a new democratic doctrine—that seven men can thus adjourn fifty-two, in the face of all precedent, and in contempt of the voice of more than four thousands voters.—Omaha Republican, 7th.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION

The prohibition placed by the English Government upon the transit through England of continental emigrants, has already led to the opening of direct steam navigation between Sweden and the United States. In the first day of June, the steamer Mauritius left Gothenburg, with about 400 emigrants directed for the United States. The honor of being the first steam communication belongs to the American Emigrant Company of this city, which is devoting a special attention to the immigration of Scandinavians, and has already exercised a marked influence upon the increase of this immigration. While in former years the average annual number of Scandinavian immigrants into the United States amounted to only 1,200, in 1895, the American Emigrant Company was alone instrumental in bringing over 3,000 Scandinavians. This year the number of emigrants when this Company have brought over already nearly reaches that number, and the aggregate number for the year is likely to exceed 6,000.

It is a note worthy fact that the Scandinavians belong among the best immigrants which this country receives from Europe. Nearly all of those who have thus far come are industrious and healthy. Hardly a single one of them is destitute of means. Of the 400 that were landed this week by the City of Dublin, every one brought with him an average sum of about \$150—most of them, without stopping, go to the Western States, where they soon become thrifty, and save enough money to aid their relatives in the old country to come over. As already stated, the immigration from the Scandinavian countries is assuming larger dimensions and promises to become of considerable importance for the Western States.—N. Y. Tribune.

WHERE THEY FOUND HIM.—The Battle Creek (Mich.) Journal tells the following story, illustrating of the late effort of President Johnson to find the position of certain members of his Cabinet upon "My Policy." The story runs as follows, and makes its own application: "Two boys once dug for a woodchuck, without knowing the animal was at home. After digging away until tired without achieving any result, one of the lads struck his arm down the hole, when the woodchuck seized his finger and bit it to the bone, eliciting a yell that would have done honor to an Indian warrior. 'What's the matter, Joe?' said Jim. 'Thunder and lightning!' returned Joe, flourishing his mutilated member vigorously, 'he's there!'"

SHOOTING.—Capt. Weatherwax, of the late First Nebraska Cavalry, had some difficulty yesterday, with one of the men who belonged to his company in that regiment, and high words passing between them, it is stated that the man goned Capt. W. with the taunts to shoot until he did discharge his revolver at the man, the bullet just touching one of the legs of the man and inflicting a very slight flesh wound.—This morning complaint was entered against Capt. W. before Judge Hassall, the hearing of which was postponed until Monday next.—Omaha Republican, 7th.

G. H. Hosaphat has a plan for paying off the national debt. His plan is to convert the entire indebtedness into greenbacks, and keep them in circulation until they naturally wear out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Lewis, Durbin & Co's HAY AND GRAIN LOADING MACHINE. THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE! Warranted to take up and load hay as fast by the mower, without raking, cooking or pitching. Also to load grain, fire, &c., without the labor of dragging and shoveling, thus saving at the present prices of labor from \$7.50 to \$10.00 per day. Price of machine at factory \$100.00. The Right for Cass County is for sale. Address, J. N. Wilson, Esq., Plattsmouth, Nebraska, 12/11/96.

Attachment Notice Charles F. Cullis vs. To Edmund, Minor & Co. Rainier, Minor & Co. You are hereby notified that an attachment was levied by me in favor of the above plaintiff against the above named defendants, for the sum of \$6,500.00, and interest for Wagoning, on the 15th day of August, 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, at which time judgment will be rendered against you if you do not appear and show cause to the contrary. JAMES O'NEILL, Justice of the Peace, Plattsmouth, July the 6th, A. D. 1896.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a execution issued out of the District Court of the County of Platte, State of Nebraska, in a case wherein Samuel L. Francis is plaintiff and Plaintiff, and Levi Geddes is defendant, and to me directed, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in front of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, in said County of Platte, on Saturday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, p. m. of said day the following described real estate, to-wit: North east (4) quarter section thirty four (34), township eleven (11), range twelve (12); also east (1) and (2) of north west quarter (14) section thirty four (34), township eleven (11), range twelve (12), set of the 6 P. M. Taken on the property of Levi Geddes to satisfy a judgment in favor of Francis and Ash. "Evident" of Cass County, N. B. By P. P. GARD, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, June 12, A. D. 1896, [13-4-96]

FOR SALE A good two story brick store building, 24 1/2 by 30 feet, with a large front porch, situated on the corner of 1st and 10th streets, Plattsmouth, Neb. Call on J. S. HANCOCK, 10th St., Plattsmouth, Neb.

Estray Sales.

Notice hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the residence of Wm. Patterson, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, two oxen, labels up an owner by the said Wm. Patterson, and the highest bidder shall be two-thirds of the appraised value thereof. JAMES O'NEILL, Justice of the Peace, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Notice hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the residence of Wm. Patterson, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, one red and white spotted cow, supposed to be four years old, which was taken up as an estray by said Patterson, and the highest bidder shall be two-thirds of the appraised value thereof. JAMES O'NEILL, Justice of the Peace, Plattsmouth, Neb.

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NEW BAKERY.

We have removed to the building formerly occupied by Dr. Dowling, on the north side of Main St., where we are prepared to supply our patrons with the best quality of BREAD, RUSK, BISCUITS, CAKES, PIES, etc., etc.

All of which we will deliver at their homes at such prices that it will be to your interest to purchase of us. We will use the best quality of flour to be had in this market. Our motto is "LARGEST SALES AND SMALLEST PROFITS," and we hope by large increase of business to be able to sell so very cheap that no one can afford to take at home.

We will continue to supply Ice Cream by the dish, quart or gallon. J. PARCEL & SONS.

Probate Notice. William Kropp, Guardian of the minor children of Henry and Sophia Kropp dec'd.

For Sale. The HORSE POWER for a Thrashing Machine, with or without the separator. A. L. CHILP, Glendale, Neb.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS at the "NIMBLE SIXPENGE." which I will sell at REDUCED PRICES. as I am in need of money. L. BILLINGS.

FURNITURE, Chairs, COFFINS, AND Cabinet-Work! H. BOECK. Having entered his Shop and Sales-room, would respectfully remind the people in this vicinity that he can furnish them with the very best Furniture, Chairs, or other Cabinet-work, at the most reasonable rates. He shall be constantly on hand a large assortment of Eastern Hardware, and is also prepared to manufacture anything in any line on short notice. A large stock of heavy-made Coffins kept at all times. Call and examine my stock and prices. 1219 1/2 W. St.

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-Wadsworth Mills, of St. Joseph, Mo., and have now on hand a large assortment of FANCY CASSIMERS, CLOTHS, JEANS, FLANNELS, &c., which we have received on commission, and are prepared to exchange for.

Wool or Cash, at very reasonable prices. 22 1/2 W. St. at a call, one door east of the Herald office, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. May 10, 1895, if

HARNESS SHOP. The undersigned having purchased the establishment formerly owned by H. B. Murphy, is prepared to accommodate customer with anything in the line, such as HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., and everything else that may be called for. Repairing done on short notice, and at reasonable rates. G. S. COURTHROFT.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a execution issued out of the District Court of the County of Platte, State of Nebraska, in a case wherein Samuel L. Francis is plaintiff and Plaintiff, and Levi Geddes is defendant, and to me directed, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in front of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, in said County of Platte, on Saturday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, p. m. of said day the following described real estate, to-wit: North east (4) quarter section thirty four (34), township eleven (11), range twelve (12); also east (1) and (2) of north west quarter (14) section thirty four (34), township eleven (11), range twelve (12), set of the 6 P. M. Taken on the property of Levi Geddes to satisfy a judgment in favor of Francis and Ash. "Evident" of Cass County, N. B. By P. P. GARD, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, June 12, A. D. 1896, [13-4-96]

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Strayed or Stolen. One large brown mare, about sixteen hands high, thin body and light color. Any person who finds her, please bring her to the undersigned, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and she will be suitably rewarded. H. A. SANDOZ, July 21.

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