THE NEBRASKA HERALD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

H. D HATHAWAY.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office corner Main and Second streets, second story.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

At a meeting of the Cass County Republican Central Committee, held at Plattsmouth, April 15th, 1871, it was decided to hold a delegate Convention at Weeping Water, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH,

at 1 p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination three candidates for members of the Constitutional Convention, to be elected on the 2d day of May next.

It was recommended that the different Precincts hold meetings at the usual places of holding elections in the various Precincts, on

Wednesday, April 26th, 1871,

at 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to said co vention. It was decided to give each Precinct one delegate and one for each twenty or major fraction of twenty Republican votes cast at the last general election, which gives representation to the different Precincts as follows:

Plattsmouth,	13	Delegates.
Oreapolis,	2	"
Louisville,	4	"
South Bend,	2	"
Salt Creek,	3	"
Greenwood,	3	"
Elmwood,	3	"
Tipton,	4	"
Stove Creek,	4	"
Weeping Water,	6	"
Eight Mile Grove,	3	"
Mt. Pleasant,	4	"
Avoca,	3	"
Liberty,	3	"
Rock Bluffs.	5	"

The Committee express the hope that the Republican voters of the county will attend the precinct meetings, and thereby avoid cause for unpleasant feelings in the future.

H. D. HATHAWAY, Chairman.
ORLANDO TEFT, Secretary.

THE MIXING BUSINESS.

The Rulo *Register* urges the democracy of the State to nominate straight democrat candidates for the Constitutional Convention; and asks, "What have the democrats ever gained by acting with the Republicans?"

It may be that in Richardson county, where the democracy win as often if not oftener, than the Republicans, they do not gain anything by acting with Republicans; but in Cass they gained two members of the Legislature and one County Commissioner. But in the language of the *Register*, we would ask "what have the *Repurlicans* of Cass ever gained by acting with the *Democrats?*" We think we can fully answer that question by saying that they came near overthrowing the entire party organization, and they gained very little beside that some individuals may have gained a personal victory, but they did it at a severe cost to the principles of the party. That has all passed away, however; and we know of no personal or other advantages to be gained in Cass by affiliation with democrats at this time except to give the democrats a victory through Republican votes. If this is desired, we know of no better way of accomplishing it than by a mix up. It is urged by some "light weight" intellects that a mix should be had to prevent Gov. Butler getting into the convention—in other words, in order to pack the convention against Gov. Butler. Now, in regard to that matter, we apprehend there is not a sensible man in Cass county who will pretend that there is any desire on the part of any one in this county to mix Gov. Butler up in the constitutional convention business; and even if there was such desire, how would it be avoided by mixing with the democrats? We venture the assertion that there are today in Cass county as great a per cent. of Democrats as there is of Republicans who do not endorse the manner in which the impeachment trial has been conducted; and we will say plainly that if our object was to secure a delegation favorable to Gov. Butler we should advocate a general mixing up as the surest way of obtaining that result. But, again, no one is so foolish as to suppose that the people of Cass county, of either party, endorse all the actions of Gov. Butler during his administration of affairs, and we do not believe there are any great number of people in the county who desire to have him escape any judgment or censure he may deserve. Yet they may be unwilling, as the HERALD is to see him hounded down by a lot of political scalawags of all parties, for the sole reason that he has done things which the people do not endorse. We return to the subject, however, and ask the candid Republicans of Cass what has been gained, either in this county or in the State, by mixing with democrats? Was the recent session of the Legislature characterized by any great outburst of either *talent* or *honesty* that is supposed to have been superior to what might have been expected of men elected on a straight Republican ticket? We do not wish to be understood as finding any fault with individual members of the present legislature, but we ask any candid man to say how much superior they are, as a body of legislators, to any former legislature where men were elected on a straight party issue. The argument is surely weak which contends that we should abandon parties for the purpose of selecting good men, when it admits that neither party, separately, would elect good men. We know that it is said that two negatives will create a positive, but will two bad parties thrown together produce a good party; or will two sets of men, each of whom, left to their own action, would select bad men as candidates for office if thrown together bring forth good men as candidates?—We may not have very good reasoning faculties, but we surely fail to see the force of such reasoning as that which advocates the mixing of parties for the purpose of securing the best men, when it is admitted that each party desire bad men nominated.

A VERY BAD SPIRIT.

Our brethren of the Democratic persuasion seem wonderfully anxious to "kick up a bobbery" of some kind in this county, but they do not seem to know exactly how to go about it, since they have discarded Sir Robert Doom, of Doomsville, from the councils of the wise men. They first tried to get up a "people's" movement, and made an ignominious failure. Now they have called a mass meeting to assemble at the *same time and place* as the Republican convention. Does it require a very acute intellect to understand this move? Can any fair minded man, of any party, endorse the spirit which prompts this move? It bears on the face of it the intent to create discord in the Republican ranks. The men who originated the movement were ashamed to put their names to the call, knowing full well that all right thinking men would condem the movement as one unworthy the support of honorable politicans. When a party is driven to such means as this to secure attention from the public, it is about time it ceased to exist.

ABOUT THE PAY.

We have often been asked the question if the members of the Legislature received pay for the time occupied in the impeachment trial after the expiration of the Constitutional forty days, and we have invariably said no, believing that we said to be true. We were familiar with the clause of the Constitution which prohibits such pay; and we had supposed the only proper way for the members to obtain pay was to await an appropriation by some subsequent Legislature. But it seems we were mistaken, and that the members have actually voted pay to themselves in defiance of the Constitution. Of course this is all right for Legislators, but would it not be good grounds for impeachment of a Governor that we might chance to dislike. The following correspondence of the Brownville *Advertiser* will serve to throw some light upon this transaction:

LINCOLN, Neb., April 15, 1871.

ED. ADVERTISER:—In a recent number of the *Advertiser* you seem to be in doubt as to whether the members of the Legislature drew pay for more than forty days, as you remark that if you read the *Chronicle* aright they did. I find the facts to be as follows: The Constitution directly says, 1st.: "That each member shall receive three dollars a day, provided they shall not receive pay for more than forty days at one session." Secondly: No member shall be appointed or elected to any office in the State which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he was elected. Now for the facts. The Legislature just adjourned appropriated $10,000 with which to pay the expenses of the impeachment trials. From this appropriation each member of the House and each Senator drew pay of from eighty to one hundred and twenty dollars beyond the amount limited by the Constitution. Or in other words the Senators all drew pay for eighty days, and the members of the House all drew pay for from sixty-five to eighty days, (most of them being absent from Lincoln part of the time) and all of this was done in one session of the Legislature contrary to the provisions of the Constitution above cited. The Legislature also created the office of managers, and then appointed five of their own members to this office, and they each were paid over and above the three dollars per day, the further sum of $300, contrary to the provisions of the section of the constitution above cited. Now, if the legislators can violate the law and the constitution in this bold and brazen manner, what right and justice is there in calling others to an account for less flagrant transgressions when they themselves go unpunished? We admit that Governor Butler has done some things in an informal manner, and many other things, if you will, that he ought not to have done. But with all he is charged with, no one, not even the vile scavenger—the *Herald* of Omaha—has laid at his door the wanton violation of the constitution in any one particular. How then shall the State of Nebraska vindicate the action of our Legislature before the world, in this impeachment trial of the Governor? If we say they done it in the interest of justice, law and the constitution, the reply comes why violate the law and the constitution in its proscecution, shall we remain silent and leave it to be inferred that we had no sufficient cause for this course, or shall we admit that we cared little for the law, for justice or the constitution so the Governor was deposed. The old saying that chickens come home to roost has proven true in many instances, and the present Legislators had best beware lest such may be the case in this impeachment case.

THE OLD WORLD COMING.

"Another creditable and important fact is that the B. & M. R. Co. are systematically colonizing their lands as rapidly as possible. Their agents in the East have already sent forward many thousands of settlers for Nebraska lands. The Co. also have European Agencies at work, sending over colonies of emigrants. A cable telegram yesterday morning from their Liverpool Agency, announces the departure of the first lot of people bound for Nebraska. The colony comprises about 160 persons."—*Chicago Railway Review.*

The first instalment, as above noted, arrived safe and sound in this city Saturday evening, and proceeded westward to-day. They are forerunners of a large colony, sent through by Mr. Hayward, and they expect to locate somewhere between the Blue and the Republican.—Mr. Steel, the head of the organization, has been through the west, and informs us that a very large colony will follow these 160 as soon they are well located.

Senator Cropsey has issued his "opinion" as a member of the impeachment court for the trial of Gov. Butler, in pamphlet form. He should add an appendix giving his views on the Gillespie trial, and then have it incorporated among the official documents of the court. If this plan had been adopted at the commencement of the impeachment business, and each Senator had produced his written verdict at that time, based on matters outside the charges, personal or otherwise, it might have saved the State at least $50,000.

WHERE'S THE EVIDENCE?

The game of "bluff" attempted by the Omaha *Herald* on the impeachment question is being so thoroughly understood that only one or two papers in the State now pretend to agree with it that there is any cause for impeaching Governor Butler, and they have but little to say. There is one very significant fact, and that is that not a single paper in the State that assumes to say that Butler is guilty dares to publish the evidence upon which it bases the opinion, while every paper that takes the evidence as a guide declares most emphatically that there is nothing to sustain the charges. Even Senator Cropsey, in his lengthy pamphlet "opinion" does not cite a single fact as being proven before the court, but goes outside to manufacture some new "cock and bull story" as a reason why he, as a member of the high court of impeachment, believes Butler guilty of—not of the charges, but of some other thing. Senator Cropsey is too shrewd a lawyer to risk his reputation on the assertion that the *evidence* convicts Gov. Butler of anything. The Tecumseh *Chieftain* has the following sensible remarks upon the impeachment question:

"People who have not had an opportunity of seeing the testimony in the Gov. Butler impeachment trial, ask us every day, "What about the Governor?" "What about his impeachment?" &c.—We inform all such, that after carefully reading and considering the testimony, we are convinced that all the Governor's trouble in this matter is caused by the jealousy and malice of unprincipled politicians, disappointed office-seekers, who the Governor refused to either appoint to office or buy with money, and a few gentlemen in Omaha, who may be said to be the "gall and bitterness" of that city, who have never forgiven him for doing the best thing any man has ever done for the State, to-wit: Removed the Capital from Omaha. Notwithstanding he has since done so much for Omaha and given their railroads an impetus which they were likely not to receive without his influence, they persistently howl at his heels, determined to ruin him, ungenerous and unrelenting as a pack of bloodhounds. Then it is not for borrowing seventeen thousand dollars from the State that those Omaha gentlemen clamor for his conviction, but it is an auspicious time for persecuting him because he dared to act like a brave, honest man should, when he signed the bill removing the Capital and went to work to build up a beautiful Capital for the people he served, in the interior of the state.

We do not charge this unreasonable warfare upon all Omaha, nor upon a majority, for we believe that a majority of the citizens of that city are the Governor's friends.

The Articles of Impeachment contain about a dozen distinct charges. The impeachers have abandoned all of them excepting the first, and that is in regard to the $17,000 which everybody heard so much about last fall. If our readers should read every word of the testimony they would find nothing more or less in it than what the Governor told them in his speeches previous to the last election. He borrowed money from the State and secured it to the State by ample security. He never denied getting the money, the people elected him with full knowledge of the transaction; yet the impeachers go to work at the rate of $300,000 a day out of the pockets of the people of the State, and spend weeks in examining witnesses to prove it! and then pretended that it was sufficient to convict and turn him out of office. This is the jist of the impeachment, and the way the matter stands. We once indorsed the "seventeen thousand dollar steal" as some please to term it, by voting for Governor Butler—we still indorse it—the people of the State indorsed it—the counties where his bitterest opposition was: Nemaha and Douglas, indorsed it. Now do the people turn around and want a man ruined for the very acts they formerly indorsed?—Not so, in the State of Nebraska. The Governor is not impeached, as some assert, in the minds of an unprejudiced people.

Fidelity.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around, when sickness falls on the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched will redouble its efforts, when the friend is sad or in trouble. Adversity tries true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its powers? They only deny its worth and power who have never either loved a friend, or labored to make him happy. The good and kind—the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and happiness to promote the happiness of others, and in return, they receive the reward of their love, by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by distress and adversity.

AN ORPHAN.

Since it has been talked about that the Democratic Convention was called at Weeping Water on Friday for the purpose of trying to break up the Republican Convention called at the same time and place, we find nearly all the fair minded Democrats deny any knowledge of the call, and say it was made informally and without authority. The fact that no name appears to the call is evidence of the correctness of this statement.—Authorized party calls are generally signed by some person. In the present instance the call proves to be an orphan, without repectable parentage.

A correspondent, in a notice of a wedding he recently attended, gives an amusing account of the discomfiture of a beau, in an attempt to get the upper hand of a young girl, whom, from her modest, downcast eyes and unpresuming demeanor, he doubtless thought a fair butt for his shafts of wit: "Do you know what I was thinking of all the time during the ceremony?" asked he. "No sir, what?" "Why, I was blessing my stars that I was not the bridegroom." "And I suppose the bride was doing the same thing," replied the fair antagonist.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It is well known that a large amount of business is being done by different Insurance Companies in this State.—The people are paying out their money, and the money, all of it, is being sent out of the county to be invested mostly on mortgage in the large cities in the east. Now, it does seem to us, that this drain on our money ought to be checked; and that a part of the money at least, ought to be invested in Real Property in this State. Our security is just as good as any other, and much better than in some places in the east. Any prudent insurance agent in this State can find abundant opportunity to invest monies *at home*—at no more risk—at a higher rate of investment than places in the east. This evil of seeking foreign places to invest money is becoming so common, that even the great State of New York is now passing a law compelling companies doing business in that State, to invest at least fifty per cent. of their premium received in that State.—Shall we not do likewise? Below please find a text for a law on the subject. It is to be hoped that next month, when the legislature sits, they will pass this law. S.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Nebraska.

SEC. 1st. That insurance companies, incorporated by any other State or territory, doing business in this State, under the laws thereof, are hereby required to loan, secured by mortgage on Real Property in this State, fifty per cent. of the amounts of the premiums received on policies issued in, or to be issued in this State—said loans to be made under such regulations as the said companies may adopt, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

SEC. 11. That in addition to the statement now required by section 5, chapter 25, revised statutes, a further statement shall be made of the amount of premiums received by said companies or their agents, on policies issued in, or to be used in this State; and the amount of money secured by mortgage in this State, said statement to be made and forwarded to the Auditor of State, on the first Monday of January and July in each year.

SEC. 111. A failure of any Insurance Company, or Agent, to comply with the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall be subject to the fine now imposed by law, and shall be debarred from doing business in this State; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor of State to cancel any certificate of authority that may have been issued to any company, or its agent, or agents, that shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. IV. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of State to forward copies of this act to the President, Secretary or Agent of the respective Insurance Companies to which certificates to do business, have been issued.

SEC. V. This act shall take effec July 1st, 1871.

Trouble From Want of Calculation.

We are forcibly reminded of the incident in the popular narrative of Robinson Crusoe when he built a boat, and on its completion found that he could not get it to the water, by the fact just discovered, that Rothermel's great picture of the battle of Gettysburg, painted for the State of Pennsylvania, can not be accommodated in any room of the Capitol at Harrisburg. This little trouble likewise recalls the memory of a want of foresight in a ship builder who constructed, many years ago, at Dublin, the first steamer constructed in Ireland.—The vessel was very beautiful in outline and finish, but when launched in the basin adjacent to the shipyard, it was found that she was much too large to pass through the locks in order to enter the Liffy. As those locks happened to be built of enormous blocks of granite, dowelled together with iron, and, moreover, as it was necessary to obtain special permission from the government to temporarily remove them, it may be judged what must have been the chagrin of those concerned. But she had to come out, cost what it would—and cost it did. A Russian frigate was once constructed in the midst of a forest near St. Petersburg for the sake of having the timber at hand, and it was not until she was completed that the fact dawned upon the builder that a canal would have to be cut through a hill to float her to the Neva. So much for want of forethought which shrewd people are apt to term "calculation."—*Technologist*

The Dinner Table at the White House

Nothing is ever offered in the way of refreshments at the White House. One of our veteran correspondents says that the last nutritious offering, there cheese. General Jackson received on New Year's day, and having previously received from warm-hearted Democratic constituents in New York, a mountain of cheese, he shared it with his callers, and each went away with a tremenduous chunk. At the State dinners, of course, the repasts are bountiful, and guests are not unfrequently present at the family dinners.—The Grants are given to hospitality.

Wishing a glass of water, I was invited by a very polite attendant, a few days since, into the family dining-room, and there given ice water, (the water itself, no doubt, from the celebrated War Department spring, whose purity is renowned), clear as crystal and far more refreshing. The family dinner-table was set for eight, whereas the family numbers but five, but the waiter says that it is customary, as there is company to dinner nearly every day. In the center stood a silver ornament filled with flowers. At each end of the table was a moderate-sized bouquet beautifully arranged. The large, white damask napkin beneath the central ornament was fluted to form a circle, and in each flute was placed a particle of scarlet honeysuckle. Scarlet fruit napkins, gracefully arranged, were placed at intervals. At every plate, besides a goblet of water, were three glasses for wine. All the glass was of the finest, as was also the linen. Fingerbowles and desert service was on the side-table.—*Washington Cor. of the N. Y. World.*

In Peru, printers have been exempted from service in the National Guard.—American printers didn't ask for exemption from military service during our late war, but were among the very first to shoulder their 'shooting stick' and march to the 'field of glory.'

THE "PEOPLE."

We had a great desire to know who constituted the "people" in this locality, hence we repaired to the Court House at precisely 2 p. m. to-day for the purpose of ascertaining. We found there assembled in Mass Convention Mr. J. C. Fox (people No. 1), Messrs. J. N. Wise, Wm. Wintersteen and Josiah Moores, peoples Nos. 2, 3 and 4. In the course of half an hour Dr. John Black's cane came up stairs, took a sly peep around the room, gave a broad grin, and retired in good order. It was said by some mischievous boys that Mickelwait was across the street behind Brom's Cigar Factory watching to see how large a crowd assembled before he would make his appearance. He did not show himself.—At 3:10 No. 2 came down stairs, looked around and struck for home. At 3:12½ No. 4 walked defiantly down Main street, looked savagely around and muttered "Brick Pomeroy is all right. I don't care what they say against him." At 3:15 Nos. 1 and 3 walked quietly down, and we thought we could hear No. 3 urging No. 1 to "withdraw his personal objections" to being a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, but No. 1 seemed disinclined to do so. At 3:20 Sheriff Johnson proceeded to lock the Court House, and thus ended the grand movement of "the people irrespective of party."

Legal Knowledge.

The following letter has been received at the *Tribune* office:

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LINCOLN, April 24, 1871.

TRIBUNE CO., Omaha, Neb.:

GENTLEMEN:—I will be thankful for a reference to any law authorizing the Executive of this State to offer a reward for the capture of an escaped convict.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
WM. H. JAMES.

In reply to the above, the *Tribune* Company—those of whom it has been possible to consult—would most respectfully declare, that so humble an institution is supposed to have a great deal less knowledge of the laws of the State than its Executive Head.

The *Tribune* Company also begs leave, with the utmost deference, to suggest, that if there is no discretionary power conferred on the acting Governor to preserve the peace and safety of the Commonwealth, a provision to that desirable end should certainly be made by the coming Constitutional Convention.

We may also deferentially add, that it has not been possible, since the receipt of the above, to consult *every gentleman* composing the *Tribune* Company, and it may be that some of them, if there were time to make a sufficiently diligent research, might possess the desired information. All which is most respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Acting Governor.—*Omaha Tribune.*

Another Fire.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night the fire bells announced another conflagration, which we found to be at the place of Jacob Hawke, Esq., on 6th street.—It was first discovered in Mr. Hawke's stable, and was so far advanced that a horse and two calves, which were stabled in it could not be taken out, but perished. From this the flames communicated to a stable belonging to Thomas Morton, and another belonging to John Bueter, all of which were consumed in a few minutes. The wind was blowing from the south, and several wood buildings were in imminent danger, but the engine was put in working condition in time to save all but the barns enumerated. Considerable excitement prevailed, but the firemen did noble and effective work, and saved a vast amount of property. The residence of Mr. Hawke took fire and narrowly escaped destruction.

The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as it could not result from an accident at such a time and in such a place, but the miscreant is still unsuspected and probably no clue will ever be obtained as to who did it.—*Neb. City Chronicle.*

In the language of our illustrious Omaha cotemporaries, "what a sad commentary on the State officers." Does the Omaha *Herald* suppose that the fact of R. Hawke being a member of the State Senate had anything to do with this fire? Is not this fire sufficient grounds for impeaching the Otoe delegation?

Attachment to Newspapers.

The strong attachment of subscribers to well conducted newspapers is fully confirmed by publishers. "Stop my paper," words of dread to new beginners in the business, lose their terror after a paper has been established for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all respects, the ties of friendship between the subscriber and the paper are as hard to break by an outside third party as the links which bind old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it through its perusal for years. They sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which has slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it; but the absence of the familiar sheet at their homes or office for a few weeks, becomes an insupportable deprivation, and they hasten to take it again, and possibly apologize for having stopped it. This we believe to be the common experience in the history of all established newspapers. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit his continued support.—*Cuba Patriot*

A newspaper comes to the *Tribune* from a western city with this indorsement upon the margin: "X or be damned." The alternative is fearful, but, as of two evils, the *Tribune* makes it a rule always to choose the least, it declines to "X." A "little story" is appropriate here.—Some years ago a man of culture and good taste went to hear a well known ranter preach. Getting disgusted before the sermon was half through, he left his seat, and was going on tip-toe toward the door, when the preacher roared out: "Young man! had you rather go to hell than hear me preach?"—Somewhat startled at first, the young man faced about, and with a graceful bow, responded, "On the whole parson, I think I would.—*N. Y. Tribune* 19th.

Ladies Should Read.

It is a great mistake in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about, give her education in the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvements of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead; we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be for the present world; to know what it is and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain conversation according to the mental, moral and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre-table be kept part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family, men women and children, read newspapers.

Two Senators, who, under the constitution, are required to try impeachment, sat on this inquisition, refused the accused any hearing before the committee, assisted in gathering the material for the indictment and then sat to try the bill thus found. The gentlemen who occupy this enviable position before the people of this State are Messrs. Thomas and Sheldon.

This is the "fair play" they afforded an accused man whom they had in their power. These are facts for the people and deserve consideration.—*Nemaha Valley Journal.*

It is the province and duty of grand juries to investigate reports of criminality, and to find indictments when they believe the law has been violated; but in courts of *justice* the members of a grand jury which has found an indictment, are not allowed to sit upon the pettit jury to try the person indicted.—This rule which is evidently right, was not followed in the matter of the impeachment of the Governor, and we are convinced that it should have been, especially when another phase of the case is considered, viz: That there was at the last fall election a determined effort where it could be done, to pack both branches of the Legislature against the Governor. In other words, men were elected pledged to press his impeachment, at all events, right or wrong, testimony or no testimony. We understand that the investigation should have been confined to the lower House, and that the Senate should have had nothing to do with it but to try the accused upon the articles presented by the House according to the law and testimony. The management, or manner of conducting the trial, take it from beginning to end, was manifestly unjust to the Governor, and it is preposterous to say he had a fair trial.—Some Senators who knew better than to do the way they have done are to be pitied for their lack of backbone. We do not envy a man his position when he dare not be just to his fellow man. Pressure! "*outside* pressure," and previous pledges are excuses, it is true, but very poor ones for the sacrifice of one's manhood.—*Tecumseh Chieftain.*

Unhappy Marriages.

The universal expectation of married people is, that their married lives will always be happy ones. Deluded dreamers! They imagine they are different from other people, and that when they enter the portals of matrimony, love, peace and prosperity will ever be their attendants. Such had better by far consider themselves the same as others, but form iron resolutions, to do differently from other married people—resolutions that will keep from the dangerous coasts on which so many have been wrecked and ruined. Unhappy mariages depend upon many causes. Previous to marriage, many try to appear more intellectual, more amiable, or more accomplished than they really are. Depend upon it, that love brought into existence by a moonlight stroll, strengthened by deceit and fashionable displays, and finally consummated through the influence of intriguing friends, will fade in after life almost as fast as the flowers which compose the bridal wreath.

Birthdays.

What would life be without birthdays?—a dreary desert without a green spot in it. That's so. Old people don't seem to have a clear idea of the importance of such little fellows as you or I, except on our birthdays. Then they come to their senses, and make a special pudding expressly for us,—produce a new jacket, or trowsers with pockets, and are wonderfully civil for people of their years. We are heroes on our birthdays; our big brothers and sisters are nobodies, and we can "boss" the household from morning to night. That's what I like, don't you? Jimmie Smith, a friend of mine, says his parents don't keep his birthdays. I don't think this is right. I think it makes home dearer to us, to make something of us once a year.—Mother says it does, and mother is always right.

We Like to See.

We like to see young ladies known to be implacable enemies kiss each other very affectionately when they meet. It reminds us of a man named Judas, who lived many years ago. We like to see a fashionably dressed lady promenading the streets with a blue silk dress, trailing a yard behind her in the mud—it cleans the streets so nicely. We like to see young men very polite and obliging to other young ladies, who are scarcely civil to their sisters at home—it proves that the lords of creation are void of deception. We like to see little boys come to church in the evening and amuse themselves by sticking pins in their sleeping neighbors—it shows that they are not burying their talents in the earth. We like to see a man invariably throw his hat, boots and dirty linen on the floor for his wife to pick up—it is evident that he remembers his promise to cherish her. We like to see a man abuse a newspaper and declare it is not worth reading, and then borrow it regularly from his neighbor—it proves that he is a falsifier, and that the truth is not in him.

As old Van Shroomps was giving his youngest, who was inclined to be lazy, a good cowhiding, the boy cried out:—"Oh! don't fadder; it makes me smart!" "Dat's shoost vat I wants," said the old man as he whacked away with renewed vigor.

Impecunious lovers are sadly persecuted by Maine fathers. Out in Piscataquia county there is a suit going on now, which is brought by the stern parent of a lovely being against a young man of the neighborhood, claiming $90 for luncheons, horse baitings, and courting fires furnished to defendant while courting plaintiff's daughter. Whether the young man has married the daughter of the thrifty father, does not transpire.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* intimates very strongly, although in a round-about manner, that impeachment managerrs Doom and Porter sold out to Gov. Butler on the evening before the final vote was to have been taken. In justice to Gov. Butler we feel inclined to deny the insinuation. They may have come to his room for the purpose of selling out, as indicated in the communication, but Butler used to be in the cattle business, and is a good judge of the value of steers.

Our friend Reed, who is in charge of the new Midland Locomotives has "stolen a march" on us and taken the new "machines" to Lincoln before we had time to inspect them.—*Chronicle.*

You might have inspected them had you been in Plattsmouth. The said locomotives were crossed here, and went to Lincoln on the B. & M. track.

Men are never pleased in such extremes but there is a light to guide them.

There is a paper published in Indiana called the *Gimlet.* Its enemies call it a bore.

Brigham young is said to have lost 27 mothers-in-law in five years.

An advertisement was sent to the printer in which occurred the words, "The Christian's Dream: No Cross. No Crown." The blundering compositor made it read, "The Christian's Dream: *No Cows, No Cream!*"

In Albany on Sunday night, the Rev. Mr. Waters, while preaching, stopped a few moments and then said: "I am rarely if ever annoyed by people talking. I am not to-night, but I am afraid the congregation is!" You could have heard a pin drop during the balance of the sermon.

In upper Egypt rains were abundant eighty years ago, but have ceased since the Arabs cut the trees down along the Nile. In lower Egypt the Pasha has made extensive plantings of trees and rain is now frequent in Alexandria and Cairo.

Fat Women and Thin.

Are you too fat? Eat less food, with a larger proportion of meat; rise early in the morning and exercise much. This will reduce your weight. Even diminishing the quantity of food alone, without any other change, will be sure to do it. It is impossible that executive fat, either in horse or man, can hold out against a persistant reduction in the quantity of food. And if the reduction be gradual and judicious, tha strength is not lessened, but is steadily increased, until the excess in fat is all gone.

And I will add that, after two or three days, there will be no sense of hunger until the excess has been removed.

Are you to thin? Sleep more by going to bed earlier; do not overwork; eat freely of eat meal porridge, Graham mush, cracked wheat and hulled corn; and all with milk and sugar. Cultivate a cheerful, happy temper.

No man should attempt to do more than one thing at a time. When you have finished slandering your neighbors, go and say your prayers, but don't attempt to do both at once.

The Topeka papers announce the abolition of the "free puff" system, so far as those papers are concerned. This is wise, and we are glad to see it adopted. This whole thing of puffing and blowing every little wooden nutmeg affair that comes along, and that, too, before the public has any opportunity of knowing anything about it, has been carried quite too far by the press generally, so far as we can judge. For ourselves, we do not mean to lend our columns to endorsing and writing up everything that turns up, unless we have good reason to believe that the same has real merit and worth, be it a concert, a fair, a theatrical performance or anything else.—*Lawrence Tribune.*

Ministers' Diet.

One reason why the apostles preached so powerfuly was that they had healthy food. Fish was cheap along Gallilee, and this, with unbolted bread, gave them plenty of phosphorus for brain food. These early ministers were never invited out to late suppers, with chicken salads and doughnuts. Nobody ever embroidered slippers for the big feet of Simon Peter, the fisherman preacher.—See that your minister has a full haversack. Feed him on gruel during the week, and on Sunday he will give you gruel. What is called the "parson's dose" in a turkey or fowl is an allegory setting forth that in many communities the minister comes out behind. A frail piece of sausage trying to swim across a river of gravy on the breakfast plate, but drowned at last; "the linked sweetness long drawn out" of flies in the molasses cup; the gristle of a tough ox, and mealy biscuit, and old peas, in which the bugs lost their lives before they had time to escape from their saucepan, and stale cucumbers cut into small slices of cholera morbus, are the provender out of which we are trying at Princeton and Yale and New Brunswick, to make Sons of Thunder. Sons of mush! From such depletion we step gasping into the pulpit, and look so heavenly pale that the mothers in Israel are afraid we will evaporate before we get through our first Sermon.—*Talmadge.*

Estray Notice.

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned in Section eleven, Township ten, Range eleven, on the 15th inst., a dark chestnut mare about five years old. The owner will please call prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Weeping Water, Nebraska, April 20th, 1871.
april 27w5t S. J. HOWELL.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex can easily earn from fifty cents to five dollars per evening and a porportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Companion* one of the largest, and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permenant, profitable work,

Address
E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Augusta Maine.

FREIGHT TRANSFER.

The undersigned is prepared to transfere freights between Plattsmouth and East Plattsmouth on short notice and reasonable terms.
may26dtf. W. J. CONNER.

Professional Cards.

J. C. FOX. D. H. WHEELER.
FOX & WHEELER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Special attention given to probate business and land title cases. Office in the Masonic Block, Main Street, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

S. MAXWELL, SAM. M. CHAPMAN
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office over White & Buttery's Drug Store. [april.

J. N. WISE,
General Life, Accident, Fire, Inland and Transportation Insurance Agent. Will take risks at reasonable rates in the most reliable Companies in the United States. Office opposite the Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. [may21tf.

T. M. MARQUETT. J. N. STRONG
MARQUETT & STRONG.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery. Agents for Railroad Lands Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

GEO. S. SMITH. GEO. E. DRAPER
SMITH & DRAPER
Attorneys at Law, and General Collecting Agents. Will practice in all courts of the State and western Iowa. Office over Clark & Plummer's store opposite the Brooks House.

D. H. WHEELER. L. D. BENNETT
D. H. WHEELER, CO.,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agents, Notaries Public, Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. [e'4tf

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county. Residence southeast corner of Oak and Sixth streets; office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Dr. J. W. THOMAS,
Having permanently located at Weeping Water Falls, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county, Nebraska. [jan7'69tf.

W. L. TUCKER,
CARPENTER AND JOINER, will do all work in his line on short notice and in the best manner. Contracts for building made on reasonable terms. Shop one block south of Platte Valley House. july23d.

J. W. RAWLINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,—late a Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac,—Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office at O. F. Johnson's Drug Store Main street, opposite Clark & Plummers. Private residence corner of Rock and 2d.

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.
C. HEISEL, Proprietor. Having recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order, 100,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted immediately for which the highest market price will be paid. [aug28wtf.

HINTON BROS.,
CARPENTERS & JOINERS,—Are prepared to do work in good style, on short notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Shop, corner of Main and Fourth streets. aug31dtf

TICHENOR HOUSE!
RATES REDUCED TO $2. PER DAY
BOARDING.
Day Boarding, per week, $ 5.00
Boarding and Lodging, per week, 7 to 10
Free Buss for the use of the guests of the house
march 31dtf LOUNSBURY & ENSEY, Prop's

Phelps Paine.
GEN'L INSURANCE AG'T
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
Represents some of the most reliable Companies in the United States.
Office with Barnes & Pollock in Fitzgerald's Block. [jan7d&wtf

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Three acres of land adjoining the city on the south, can be had cheap for cash. For particulars enquire at the HERALD office. dec2dtf.

FOR SALE.—Two lots in Glenwood. Cheap. [sept8] S. DUR[illegible]

FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable water power, two miles below the Missouri river, with sufficient water and fall with economical management to produce power equal to a 30 horse-power steam engine. The present owner is engaged in other business and cannot devote his attention to the business of milling, and will sell said water power for a reasonable price.
RICHARD VIVIAN.
Apply to MAXWELL & CHAPMAN. dec21d&wtf

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The property belonging to D. Marquett will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. The house contains 6 rooms. There is also a large cistern with filter, a cellar, a stable, and other conveniences. Apply to T. M. MARQUETT. 2ontf.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. Men, Women, Boys and Girls wanted to work in our new business. Make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address
GEO. STINSON & CO.