THE HERALD.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1873.

J. A. MACMURPHY.....EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENCE

From all parts of the State and country respectfully solicited for the HERALD.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensible, as a guaranty of good faith.

SEE OUR SPLENDID CLUB LIST.

We call attention to the splendid Club List offered. It is our desire to place before the people of Cass Co. every opportunity for information and instruction. To all those who wish to take any of the publications mentioned below we offer them at the following low rates:

Harper's Magazine	and Herald one year	$4 75
" Weekly	" " " "	4 75
" Bazar	" " " "	4 75
Leslie's Ills. News'per	" " " "	4 75
Chimney Corner	" " " "	4 75
Scribner's Monthly	" " " "	4 75
Wood's house'd Mag.	" " " "	2 50
Les'ie's Ladies Mag.	" " " "	4 50
Peters' Mus. Monthly	" " " "	4 00
Atlantic Monthly	" " " "	5 00
Prairie Farmer	" " " "	3 00
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Spirit of the Times	" " " "	6 25
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" " World	" " " "	3 00
" " Tribune	" " " "	3 00
" " Ledger	" " " "	4 00
" " Weekly	" " " "	4 00
Rural New Yorker	" " " "	4 00
Toledo Blade	" " " "	3 00
What Next? (chromo)	" " " "	2 00
Phren. Journal	" " " "	3 50

We make the above liberal offers because we are very anxious to collect in our subscription list and start on an entirely cash basis, which we shall endeavor to make our rule hereafter.

A Splendid Chance.

We will send the HERALD and Demorests' Monthly, which is $3 for one year, to any person who pays us $3.50

In addition to both Periodicals at the price named, a choice from a list of extraordinary Premiums is given to each subscriber to Demorest's Monthly. Among these are a fine pair of Chromo Pictures (Falls of Niagara and Yosemite Falls), worth $10; or a good Stereoscope with a series of views; besides numerous other valuable premiums worth from two to ten dollars each.

The best boys' and girls' magazine, and the NEBRASKA HERALD at greatly reduced rates. We will send NEBRASKA HERALD and DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, which is $1.00 for one year, to any person who pays us $2.00. Demorest's Young America is always sparkling with entertaining Stories, Poems, Music, Puzzles, Games, Travels, and other pleasant features profusely illustrated, and cannot fail to amuse, instruct and elevate, and assist to make the lives of youthful Americans useful, truthful and happy.

Omaha is crazy over an elevator, and they want to build it where all the railroads can get at it. Plattsmouth has the finest chance for an elevator on the banks of the Missouri, of any town on the river. A building of any weight and size can be erected on the very banks of the stream, almost over the decks of a Barge or Steamboat and be perfectly safe—something almost impossible elsewhere on the banks of old muddy.

We have received from G. C. Hickok, Solon, Otoe County, Neb., a catalogue of seeds, roots, bulbs, plants, shrubs, forest trees, &c., grown and put up by him in his nursery at that place, which contains a very good assortment of all the things mentioned. These catalogues are sent free to any one sending their address, and with such headquarters to obtain the means of adorning the yard and garden, Otoe County should blossom like the rose.

A friend drops in and says the people in his part of the country are very anxious to know what has become of the Farnas trial.

We answer by the authority of the Governor himself regarding the delay, and will remark that his words are backed up by legal gentlemen from Omaha with whom we have conversed. The trial did not take place last fall solely because it could not be reached on the docket. There were some two hundre cases on said docket, and Judge Lake could not do otherwise than take them up as they appeared in legal order, unless by common consent of the whole bar.

A petition to this effect was circulated among the Attorney's there, but justice to their own clients demanded that they should not sign such a petition and thus injure the prospects of parties whose interests were committed to their charge. Gov. F.'s trial will come off this term if it can be reached, and if not, as soon theresfter as it can be done. This we are assured of, and our friends may rest satisfied that justice will be meted out.

LET HER BEE!

Since the 10th of this month we have received no Omaha Daily exchanges: agreeably to their new rules they have cut us off. We make no objections on our part, and have given our reasons why we think Omaha cannot afford this little game, in another column.

Mr. Rosewater, of the Bee, makes us a proposition by which we can get the Bee as a premium, &c. We do *not* accept, and are not ready to turn canvassing agent yet, for any other paper than our own.

Since writing our other article and the above, we learn from reliable authority, that a strong combination will be made by the weekly county papers to cut off Omaha weekly exchanges and thus deprive them of State news, and also to forbear *clipping* from them, or in any other way advertising the same.

Both the *Journal* and *Leader* at Lincoln, will enlarge their papers, giving the full Telegraphic News, and exchange with every weekly paper in Nebraska.

This will give us our telegraphic news, and that is about all an Omaha exchange is worth. We have St. Louis, Chicago, and New York daily exchanges already, and the new rule does not affect us particularly.

Mr. and Mrs. Bollich, and their Doings.

A Mrs. Bollich, in Reading, Pa., left her husband lately, and married a John Fare, leaving a note saying that Mr. Bollich was too cross, and that she needed fairer skies to dwell with. The epistle winds up by saying, John Fare is 22 and Mrs. Bollich 21 years of age.

A Jolly Friend Worth Having.

"*Our Digestion; Or, My Jolly Friend's Secret,*" is the happy title of Dio Lewis' latest and most important book, a beautifully bound copy of which we have just received from Messrs. E. HANNAFORD & Co., the Western Publishers We assure the readers of the HERALD that the aforesaid "Jolly Friend" communicates not one only, but a goodly number of secrets well worth knowing.

He solves the problem of cheap living, showing how one may live well and thrive, upon less than *one dollar a week!* He teaches how to live so that one need never be troubled with "the blues," or suffer with biliousness, or dyspepsia. He tells how to manage so that you shall have white teeth, sweet breath, strong muscles, good spirits, refreshing sleep, and long life. Our "Jolly Friend" counsels well and wisely on all these points, and many more, and enforces his precepts by a host of anecdotes, and a vein of mirthful raillery, that are enjoyable in the extreme.

We confidently believe this book will save thousands of doctors' bills, if its wisdom is heeded; for *how to keep well* is, after all, the principal thing to most of us. This elegant volume is sold exclusively through agents, and at quite a low price for so valuable a work. We commend it to any of our readers who may be on the lookout for *profitable* employment. E. HANNAFORD & Co., 192 West Madison Street, Chicago, is the full address of the Publishers, and one of the most reliable firms in the book business.

We should not forget to mention the beautiful steel plate portrait of the author, and the other excellent engravings with which the book is embellished, and which add greatly to its attractiveness. 493t

EXCHANGES.

The Omaha Dailies have made a contract and adopted some very sensible rules about payments, &c.

They are determined to conduct their business on a cash basis after this. No free lists, no free puffs, no church or lodge charities, pay for what you get, and get what you pay for.

This is right; we agree perfectly with them in all their rules until they come down to this one:

"No Daily exchanges will be made with Weekly papers."

This is simply one of those things Omaha cannot afford to do. Understand, we do not speak of this matter on our own account—we can pay for the exchange if we want it—but because we know the influence a daily paper has on the thoughts and minds of those who read it constantly.

Cut off the Omaha exchanges from the country press, or force them to pay for the same, and many will send abroad for a Chicago, St Louis, or New York daily, which is much larger and fuller as far as news goes—and in a short time instead of public matters being viewed from a Nebraska stand point, they would be viewed through the glasses of New York, Chicago, or St. Louis—or mayhap Lincoln instead of Omaha.

It is likewise a matter of doubt whether the County Press can't do without the Omaha papers better than the Omaha Dailies can do without the County papers. Suppose the County papers combine and say we won't exchange with Omaha, where would our great metropolitan papers (?), as they call themselves, be for state news, and that's the liveliest part of their paper often times.

All these things taken in consideration, and as Omaha is an old friend of ours, we give a word of advice to her citizens for old times' sake and good luck. It is this. If your newspaper men are too poor to send their dailies over this little State, you had better make up a *pony purse* and pay for the exchanges, Omaha will make money by it in the end.

For the HERALD.

OUR CITY ELECTION.

The municipal election will soon be upon us. A Mayor, five Councilmen, a Clerk, Marshal, and Police Judge are to be elected.

There is not a man, woman or child in the city but will admit that the present administration of city affairs has been of more real value and worth to the people than all other administrations put together. Our avenues are opened and improved. Our sidewalks are built, and our High School building is under contract and well under way. Let us not stop now to fight or quarrel over any petty grievances that may need redressing, but let us re-elect the same Council and give them an opportunity to finish up the good work already so well begun, and by the close of summer or early fall we will have a school house of which we may well be proud. Some claim that the Mayor and Council have made some injudicious moves, but no man can charge that any action has been taken with dishonest motives. If money has been taken out of the people's treasury, it has been invariably to pay the people's debts. Unlike its predecessors, this Council cannot be charged with "stealings." If we act the part of wise men, we will replace the same officers, and look to them to carry out the wishes of the people which they fully understand.

Mayor White has been denounced by a few for borrowing the High School funds to pay off the old debts against the city. The legal right to adopt this course is perhaps not questioned, and as a matter of policy we are not prepared to denounce it when we reflect that one thousand dollars has been thus saved to the tax payers. But, suppose it was a bad move, what are the facts. Before any action was taken in the matter the Treasurer was called on for a statement of the city indebtedness, and from the best information he could get he reported it at from Nine to Ten Thousand Dollars. On the 16th of December last, an ordinance was passed borrowing Five Thousand Dollars from the high school fund to pay on the old debts. Those voting for that ordinance were Messrs. Buttery, Parmele, Wayman, and Vivian; noes, none. So we see that Mr. White could not have vetoed that ordinance if he had felt so disposed, and had no vote in the matter. On the 21st of December it was ordered that the Finance Committee ascertain the amount of money due the Bank (1st National) and John Fitzgerald, and report to the Mayor and Clerk, and they should issue orders for the amount due. Those voting for that motion were Messrs. Parmele, Fitzgerald, Buttery, and Vivian, and against it Messrs. Cushing and Wayman. Mr. White had no vote. That order was never carried out. On the 25th of December all the money was ordered from the Bank to the City Treasurer. This meeting of the Council was called by Messrs. Parmele, Cushing and Fitzgerald, and Mr. White had no vote in the action of the Council.

The Mayor and Counsil may have both made mistakes, but even our worst constitutional croakers *know* that if Mr. White and a good Council are elected, our school house *will be built* and our credit and resources will be in better condition than ever before. Let us keep cool and act the part of sensible people.

OLD RELIABLE.

COMBINATIONS, STRIKES.

A Word to Poor Folks.

Some very foolish men East are stirring up our people to strike for higher wages; various trades unions have been formed, and the poor, deluded victims, will, no doubt, be threatened and cajoled to take a stand for what they are led to believe are their rights.

Will the laboring man never learn that striking for higher wages does not permanently benefit his condition? Can he not see as plainly as the nose on his face that if the cost of manufacturing an article is increased it is simply added to its value, and some other poor man must pay for it? For instance, suppose all the shoemakers strike and ask fifty cents a pair more for their work, or what is the same thing, they decide to work eight hours a day instead of ten. The price of all boots and shoes goes up 50 cents, that is all there is of it. Now the boot and shoe makers are satisfied, and they are doing better, but who buys their shoes? The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and they are poor as well, and the poor shoe makers, who have bettered their conditions as they claim, from pure honesty and love of justice, have thrown a burden on the poor of all classes except themselves; in short, have not helped the general masses of poor folks all over the world (which is their leader's cry) but simply the poor shoemaker. Now, how does this work? Let us see: Soon the butcher says, "stars!!" I have to pay so much for shoes for my family, and the butcher's boy says the shoemaker's boy gets bigger wages, and he must," so the butchers combine and the price of meat is raised. The baker and candlestick maker follow suit on the same ground and for the same reason. Now, pray tell wherein the poor shoemaker is benefited? He gets 50 cts a day more for his work and pays out $1.50 a day more for his living than he did before.

If this is considered too narrow an illustration, we simply point to the condition of the laboring classes twenty years ago, when you that read this now were all boys. Are they any better off Do they live better, or are they happier?

Have they prevented any man or set of men from making money that have had the chance and the ability? And yet they receive threefold the wages now that they did twenty years ago.

It is said that the tendency of the times is to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. Granted; what has caused this state? Trade-unions and the bad management of the leaders of the poorer classes; nothing else. Combinations always produce counter combinations. Sharp, shrewd men, all over the country become tired of the petty impositions they are obliged to submit to as individuals, or while conducting a small business and they have combined themselves into companies or corporations which results in the *monopolies* we hear so much of.

To illustrate: Not long since, in another town than this, the citizens (that is mostly small dealers) were asked $3.50 to $4.00 per cord for wood. This was not all, the gentlemen (?) who hauled the wood invariably drew short measure, less than a cord or a half cord, and the poor men who bought wood had to submit, or quarrel, or waste more time than the shortage on the wood amounted to. BUT, these same wood hauling gentlemen would contract and haul and sell to the railroad company the same kind of wood at $3.00 per cord on the following conditions: "to be 8½ feet high, 4½ feet cut—piled two cords high—and accepted only after being measured by their agent," which measurement took place weeks after the first hauling, sometimes, when it had settled nicely, and we guess the railroad company got an honest cord of wood. What has this to do with strikes? Nothing, only it shows the dishonesty of one class of "poor folks against another portion of their own folks.

This dishonesty has driven the best men from our ranks into companies and large corporations, and large corporations oppress you say, and grind the poor man and this causes strikes. Small dealers and small manufacturers are being crowded out all over the country, and yet it is the poor men, the producing men, the foundation men who are crowding them out. Every small dealer, every small manufacturer, is a safe guard to the laboring man, to the working mechanic. It is their duty to guard, cherish and protect him then, and in order to do so you must deal justly by him, not force him into a monied combination to protect his rights.

Mr. Kroehler, the cigar manufacturer, Mr. Dovey, the merchant, and the proprietor of the HERALD, as yet belong to your class, to the class that believe in equal rights. There are grades among us, 'tis true; all cannot be alike; we are as the privates and non-commissioned officers in an army. A man may rise to be first sergeant, he is yet an enlisted man, his sympathies are all with the soldiers. One step more, paste a shoulder strap on his fine cloth jacket and he is an officer; he belongs not to the rank and file; his objects, his aims in life are changed. Just so in business Your merchants, your editors, your boss mechanics belong to you now. See that you keep them there by fair dealing, else the sharpest of them will step over the dividing line. The shoulder strap of a company will be placed on his coat and he becomes one of those fellows you strike against.

OTHER COMBINATIONS.

There is a strong probability of a combination among the capitalists—the owners of factories and others furnishing the means to run large business firms.—They can combine as well as the workmen; they have as good a right, and if, as they claim, wages have reached their highest limit and they are driven to the wall we may expect to see all business stopped for the summer.

Speaking of combinations, there is another class of people who may combine, who may form a trade-union that few have thought of hitherto. It looks like it now. They are waking up. All these trades-men, all these oil men, all these malcontents who think they do not receive enough of this world's goods; ye of the big cities, especially, suppose the farmers of this land should combine and say: "We'll quit farming for three years, grain's too low. We can live on what we have raised; we can burn lard oil, wear sheeps' wool clothes, eat our own hogs and cattle, and do without tea, sugar and coffee for a year or so." How would it work. Where would all the high-fa-lu-tin "Independent order of No. 1 operative masons," or the "first class co-operative strike all the year round house-builders union," in New York or Boston feel about that? How long before they'd find hoeing corn and taters for their own grub, harder work than laying brick or sawing lumber at $3 or $4 per day.

Gentlemen strikers, it may come to this, and if ever it does the Farmers have the dead wood on the game.

ANOTHER BEARING.

There is still another point to be considered about strikes that ought to make a good, really honest, republican citizen of a free country, be he laboring man or not, pause before he enters upon such wild and ill-considered theories of obtaining all his rights, lest he may lose some rights he has forgotten. The child that tries to hold three apples in little hands only big enough for two, generally lets all three come to the ground.

All this turmoil about wages and strikes and the rights of labor, and the oppression of capitol is likely to call for governmental interference, especially, this trade-union system, which may do for a European, Monarchical government, but is altogether out of place in a free Republic, in fact that has already been done. Petitions from both sides have been before Congress, and have been sent to the President.

Disturbances in the finances of a country, in its producing power, in the safety of *property*, always bring forth a large and strong number of people who desire peace, quiet, safety for their household goods at any price, and strong and urgent appeals will be made to Government to interfere and legislate for the protection of one or both parties. The argument will be a government should be *parental*. It should advise, protect and control its citizens—and the parental government will in the end stretch forth its hand.

It may be for good, it might be for evil in this case.

A parental government is always strongly akin to a monarchial government.

As love follows pity so does power follow protection.

TREE PLANTING IS NOW IN ORDER.

How should it be done? That is the question. In the first place be careful to take up the tree with all the roots uninjured. Second, keep the roots wet and moist while out of the ground.—Third, plant in good, fine soil. Fourth, let the roots extend in their natural position. Fifth, cover the roots with good fine soul, and pour on water enough to soften it to thin mud. Sixth, move the tree so as to bring the mud in contact with every root, and every spot. Seventh, now fill in good soil until it is as high on the tree as it was before it was taken up; a little higher will do no harm. Eighth, prune down or shorten in, leaving not more than one-fourth of the top. Ninth, keep the ground well mulched, at least a foot further than the roots extend. Tenth, see that the wind does not shake your tree, and if vain your toil you ought to blame the culture, not the soil. W. S. WEST.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

The March number of "*Peters' Musical Monthly*" contains the following selection of New Music. You can buy the *Monthly* for 30 cents, or the Music in sheet form—for

Savior, thou art ever Near. Song and chorus—Danks; Pretty Evaline Adair. Song and Chorus—Hays; Geraldine. Song and Chorus—Fiske; He Kiss'd me Good-bye at the Gate. Song—Stewart; Hear me say my Little Prayer. Song—Pratt; Just as I am.—Hymn for Lent—Wagner; Let the World Chant and Sing. Easter Carol—Smart; Put on your Best Array. Easter Carol—Dressler; Kittie's Polka—Kinkel; Bohemian Girl. (Selections)—Pacher; The Village Festival. Caprice—Kinkel; The Toast. Brindisi—Tonel.

A TRIAL TRIP.—The Publishers will send you six back numbers of 1872 for $1, or the last three numbers for 75 cents. Subscription price, $3 per year. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

STATE ITEMS.

Col. Noteware, the jolly Superintendent of Immigration, has been re-elected by the Legislature, and he is just as happy as a big sunflower. Good man for immigration, is the colonel.

Our friends at Weeping Water give a concert on Friday evening, March 18th, assisted by an orchestra. It will no doubt be a fine performance, and ought to secure a good attendance from the county. We admire the grit and pluck of the Weeping Water folks. *They* "get" up things, they do.

A man in Texas, who had lost a valuable mare, received the following by telegraph:

"Mare here. Come get her. Thief hung."

"Tip-Top," of the Plattsmouth *Herald*, went to a ball one night lately, and was terribly hugged. Served him right. He should have been at home, in the bosom of his family.—*Adams County Gazette.*

You goose! the thing what hugged me wore bifurcated garments, and the bosom of my family was on a visit to her Grandmother. Try again, boys!

The first through car passed over the U. P. Bridge, on Thursday last. It belonged to the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs Railway, and had run directly through from St. Louis. Omahaites elated, Council Bluffites discomfited.

Dodge, Saunders, and Cuming have met together and decided to hold a District Fair at Fremont.

The 17th, inst is St Patricks day, and a general day of rejoicing with our Irish citizens every where.

Mr. H. M. McCartney, of Belmont precinct, slaughtered last Friday probably the biggest hog that ever "fought, bled and died" in Nebraska. Its net weight, dressed, was 907 pounds; gross weight 1,088 pounds. It was a Poland China barrow, three years old. Now come on with your big hogs, and beat that, who can. McCartney vows if anybody beats it he'll double up on it next time.—*Neb City News.*

The surveyors had got as far up as Pollard's and Sheldon's farms, on the Weeping Water, Tuesday night, a distance by the R. R. survey of between 14 and 15 miles from the city. The heaviest grade found was 45 feet to the mile, by making one 20 feet cut. No other point exceeds 40 feet grade; and this one can easily be reduced by making the cut deeper. The Walnut creek route will also be surveyed before final steps are taken to build the road; but everything looks encouraging for the early comencement of grading and construction work.—*Neb City News.*

Perhaps the most curious and exciting conflict in the present court is that between W. H. H. Waters and W. A. Brown, involving the proprietorship of a printing office. Stevenson & Hayward and O. P. Mason are lawyers for Waters, and C. W. Seymour, J. I. Redick of Omaha, I. N. Shambaugh, and Calhoun & Croxton, are all attorneys for Brown. It is expected that the biggest kind of a tiger hunt in the by-ways and jungles, and under and over the fences of Nebraska law, will come off before the whole matter is settled. There are four separate cases in the muddle.—*Neb City News.*

Sugar Making in Nebraska.

Of the various kinds of sugar known to chemists, but one is in common use as an article of food. This is known as cane sugar, and the principal sources from which it is made are, the sugar cane, the sugar beet, the palm and the maple. The total annual consumption of the world, is about 2,800,000 tons, produced as follows:

	TONS.
From the cane	2,000,000.
" " beet	630,000
" " palm	140,000
" " maple	30,000.

Seventy five years ago the best, as a source of sugar, was scarcely known in Europe; now there are on the continent not less than 1800 beet sugar factories, producing annually nearly one-fourth of all the sugar consumed. This progress has been something remarkable, and most timely, since the production of sugar from the cane has not increased as fast as consumption has, and but for the supply furnished by the beet, there must have been a great scarcity, accompanied with a corresponding rise in price. In Europe the extent of the cultivation of the sugar beet is rapidly increasing, and factories are springing up in every direction.

Within a few years the beet sugar enterprise seems to have taken firm root in this country. Two companies are at work in California and one in Illinois—All of these companies are believed to be doing a prosperous business. We have lately seen a letter written by the senior member of the company operating at Freeport, Illinois, in which it was stated that the capital invested at that point is over $150,000,—and that they will plant, the coming year, 600 acres in beets. The Sacramento Co. is now working up about 50 tons of roots, and making about 8,000 pounds of white sugar daily.

At Freeport a large part of the beets used are grown by farmers living in the neighborhood, who contract to raise them for the company. The price paid the past year has been about $4 50 per ton, and the average yield per acre, from 12 to 20 tons. There is probably no other crop which could be raised in the vicinity of Freeport which would have paid farmers as well as this.

This point is to be noted; that wherever good beets can be grown, there the manufacture of sugar from them has been a profitable investment. There are excellent reasons for believing the climate and soil of Nebraska to be admirably adapted to the growth of beets rich in sugar.—*Lincoln Journal.*

EVERLASTING FENCE POSTS.—"I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or quaking ash as any other kind of timber for fenceposts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them at all. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others, I will give the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."—*Cor. Western Rural.*

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Brown, of Greenwood, called on the HERALD last week. The Hon. John looks hearty and feels fine as silk in spite of a good deal of hard work as chairman of Enrolled and Engrossed Bills in the House, this winter.

Our merchants are already going east for spring stocks. Wm. Stadelmann left on Monday, Mr. Schnasse goes next week, and others will follow.

Metteer, the machine man went east last week.

TELEGRAMS BOILED DOWN.

Saturday March 8.

The London Times gives an account of a terrible accident at Smyrna. A cafe, built upon piles over the sea, broke down suddenly while a party of acrobats were performing, and about two hundred persons were drowned.

Lewis Wagner, the supposed murderer of the women of the Isle of Shoals has been arrested.

A widow, named Nancy Lanxton, and an adopted daughter, twelve years of age, were found dead in their bed, at Mattoon, Ill; supposed to have been killed by a son of deceased.

Ellen Barnham, accomplice and paramour of Warren, the principal in the fraud of Bank of England, has been arrested, and over thirteen thousand dollars found in her possession.

Stokes' appeal will probably be deferred till next term of court.

Two slaters, named Nicholas and Mathias, at Toledo, Ohio, were thrown sixty feet to the ground, by the breaking of a board on which they were standing, and instantly killed.

The rumor of the separation of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise is not generally credited.

Ex-Vice President Colfax was enthusiastically received by his old friends and neighbors at his home South Bend, Indiana.

Geo. W. Curtis is dangerously ill with a species of typhoid fever.

John P. Foley, a prominent journalist, has become managing editor of the Washington *Republican*.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The new postal bill, as it was agreed to in the conference committee, and finally passed, cuts off free newspaper circulation entirely, except exchanges, and rejects the proposition to compel newspapers to prepay their postage.—The two-cent letter postage goes into effect July 1st.

Central City, (Colorado) papers report gold pouring in fast from the different mines, and a decided improvement in the money market.

The Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for payment of the war indemnity and negotiations for German evacuation have commenced.

A dispatch from Madrid states that the streets in the vicinity of the palace and cortes were thronged during the session yesterday. There is much excitement. A detachment of civic guards are stationed at various strategic points in anticipation of an attack.

A convention of colored people was held at Washington expressing sympathy with the colored people of Cuba.

The Pope thinks reconcilment with the Italian Government is impossible.

George Hall, aged eighteen shot and killed Amelia Shirkley, aged fourteen, in Salisbury, Maryland, while she was returning from school, because she did not answer his letters. The next day a freight train ran over a person supposed to be the said Geo Hall, near Crisfield. The man ran out and threw himself on the track.

A complimentary reception will be given Oakes Ames by his fellow citizens at North Easton, Thursday next.

It is reported that Bancroft, our minister to Russia, has resigned.

Monday, March 10.

About 1,000 feet of the wagon bridge over the Loup Fork river, at Columbus, was carried away by the breaking up of the ice.

Mrs. Senator Logan started to Utah yesterday, for the remains of her father, who died at Provo City, yesterday.

The American Express office at St. Catharine, Canada, was robbed of $10,000 in gold during Saturday night or Sunday.

A federal republic has been declared at Barcelona. The Carlists hold all lines of communication in the Pyrenees.—Great excitement prevails.

The large Turkish and Russian bath rooms and water cure establishment in Buffalo, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.

Maine Editorial Association.

An interesting address was delivered recently before the Maine Editors' Association, at Augusta, Me., by Joseph Griffin, of Brunswick, a veteran editor. Some notable facts were given. Maine, for instance, has produced 472 authors and 1,340 books and pamphlets. This does not include editors or literary men writing books after leaving the State.—Only seven among fifty editors have received a college diploma. More than two hundred periodicals have been started in the State—had their brief day, and disappeared. With one exception (*The Journal of Education*) no literary or scientific magazine has ever obtained a permanent footing in the State.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 26, 1873

Money—Active at	1 64@1 32
Gold—Firm at	114½@115
Governments—Strong	

CHICAGO, February 26, 1873

Flour—Quiet	$5 00@5 75
Wheat—Dull	1 19@1 21
Corn—Less active, ...	30@31
Oats—Easier	25@26
Rye—Dull	63@65
Barley—Dull	71@73
CATTLE—Good, ...	$5 50@6 00
Hogs—Live, ...	$4 70@5 10

Estray Notice

Taken up by the subscriber at his residence in the town of Rock Bluffs, Cass County, Nebraska, on or about the 15th day of September, A. D. 1872, one roan cow, supposed to be 9 years old, branded with the letters "J. W. G." on both horns a light brand on left hip.

48-3t.* THOMAS MANN.

Ordinance No. 40.

An ordinance fixing the compensation of Superintendent of Public Schools within and for the City of Plattsmouth.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Plattsmouth:

SECTION 1. That the Superintendent of Public Schools within and for the City of Plattsmouth shall receive for his services a salary of two hundred dollars per year.

SEC. 2. No person acting in the capacity of County Superintendent shall be eligible to the office of City Superintendent.

SEC. 3 This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its publication as prescribed by law.

Passed and approved March 1st, 1873.

Attest: M. L. WHITE, Mayor.
M. B. REESE, City Clerk. 5012

Ordinance No. 39

An Ordinance dividing the City of Plattsmouth into Wards.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Plattsmouth.

That the said City of Plattsmouth shall be and the same is hereby divided into Wards as follows:

All that part of said city north of Main and east of Sixth street shall be the First Ward.

And all that part of the said city lying north of Oak street and west of Sixth street shall constitute the Second Ward.

All that part of said city lying south of Oak street and west of Sixth street shall constitute the Third Ward.

And all that part of said city lying south of Main street and east of Sixth street shall constitute the Fourth Ward.

Provided, That all Councilmen of said city whose term of office shall not expire in the month of April, 1873, shall not be effected by this ordinance.

SEC. 2. Each Ward in said city, hereby created, shall be entitled to two Councilmen.

SEC. 3. Section two of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to incorporate the City of Plattsmouth as a city of the Second Class" passed and approved March 20th, 1871, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication as required by law.

Passed and approved March 1, 1873.

M. L. WHITE, Mayor.

Attest, M. B. REESE, City Clerk.
n50 2t.

L. GOLDING.

Dealer in Clothing,
Furnishing Goods, Hats,
Caps, Boots & Shoes, Trunks
Valises & Carpet Bags, &c. &c.
One of the Oldest and most Reliable Houses in Plattsmouth. Main Street, between 4th & 5th.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
8dtf

Underwriter's Agency.

Consolidated statement of the Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Fire Insurance Companies of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1872.

CAPITAL.

Cash Capital and Surplus	$4,239,798 84

ASSETS.

United States Securities	$1,830,267 50
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	845,300 00
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	791,012 81
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	229,550 00
Real Estate	156,067 85
State Bonds	181,426 75
Other Securities	213,143 93
Total.	$4,239,798 84

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$927,909 98
All other claims	15,709 29
Total	943,719 27

47-4t

NEW STORE

Weeping Water, Nebraska.

JAS. CLISBE & CO

SUCCESSERS TO

HORTON & JENKS.

— DEALERS IN —

General Merchandise.

— SUCH AS —

DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE.
QUEENSWARE.
HATS, CAPS BOOTS.
SHOES, NOTIONS, &c

We are Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine

SPRING TRADE, 1873

FURNAS NURSERIES,

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

FURNAS, SONS & FERRAND.

Furnas and Sons, Brownville, Nebraska, and E. Ferrand, Detroit, Michigan, have consolidated their stocks and will hereafter conduct business at Brownville, Neb, where they offer the largest and most select general Nursery Stock ever offered in the West, consisting in part as follows:

20,000	Choice 3 year old Apple Trees,
100,000	" 2 " " "
500,000	" 1 " " "
50,000	" 1, 2, 3 and 4 year old pear Trees,
40,000	" 2, 3 and 4 year old Cherry Trees,
50,000	" 1 and 2 year old Peach Trees,
20,000	" Plum, Apricot and Nectarine Trees
4,000,000	No. 1 Honey Locust Hedge Plants,
2,000,000	" 1 Osage Orange,
5,000,000	Forest Tree Seedlings,
200,000	Evergreens, in variety.
100,000	each Blackberries, Raspberries and Strawberries,
50,000	each Gooseberries and Currants,
20,000	Perpetual and Climbing Roses,
10,000	Flowering Shrubs,
10,000,000	Willow Cuttings.

Cooley's Early White, and Adams Extra Early Corn.

ITALIAN BEES.

Berkshire and Poland Hogs.

J. R. Dilley of Cass County will act as agent of these nurseries in this section. P. O. address Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska.

Correspondence Solicited. Send for Catalogue. n47-1y

FARMER'S EXCHANGE

B. G. Hoover,

LOUISVILLE, NEB.

—o—

Keeps constantly on hand all staple articles such as

Coffee
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Molasses,
Dry Goods
Boots and Shoes, &c.,

In fact every thing usually kept in a Variety Store, which will be sold on small profits for Cash. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods and

Highest Market Price given in cash for Grain.

19-w

REED BROS.

Weeping Water, Nebraska.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats, and Caps,

Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Weir and "T X L" Cultivators, Union Corn Planters, Grandetour and Princeton Plows, &c., &c., *ad infinitum* all of which we offer to the public at the lowest retail prices.

All Goods Warranted As Represented.

Our constant aim will be to sell so low that it will be to the positive advantage of every farmer in the western and central portion of Cass county to make this their Headquarters.

REED, BROS.

OMAHA LOTTERY

A NOBLE CHARITY.

To erect the

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum,

To be Drawn in Public,

March 31st, 1872.

—o—

$230,505,00.

Tickets $1.00 Each or Six for $5.00.

—o|o—

Lickets sent by express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize,	$75,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	25,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	15,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	10,000
1 Cash Prize	5,000
1 Cash Prize	4,000
2 Cash Prizes, $3,000 each	6,000
4 Cash Prizes, 2,000 each,	8,000
5 Cash Prizes, 1,000 each	5,000
50 Cash Prizes, Each $100	5,000
100 Cash Prizes, Each $50	5,000
200 Cash Prizes, " $25	5,000
2,000 Cash Prizes, " $10,	50,000
3,101 Cash Prizes, " $5	15,505
3465	$230,505

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men.

Over one-half the tickets taken before Oct. 1st. The limited number on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

Money can be sent by mail, in Registered Letters, Post Office Money Orders, or by Express.

All Prizes will be paid in full. AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address,

J. M. PATTEE,
26-28t-29wSt General Manager, Omaha Neb.

CORN AND NOT COTTON IS KING!

"Chinese Corn."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The Greatest Discovery in the World.

Endorsed by the Press. Endorsed by the Clergy. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Endorsed by Seed Dealers. Endorsed by Druggists. Endorsed by Planters and Farmers. And Endorsed by Every Person.

Extra Early Thirty-Two Rowed Corn.

It is a genuine 32 rowed sweet corn, growing from 6 to 8 feet in height. Last year planted the 1st of May; it was sold in the market July 23d, 84 days. A later planting was ready in 70 days.

ITS CLAIMS.

1st. It will produce more corn to the acre with the same cultivation and in any variety of soil.

2d. It has a greater depth of kernel than any horse-tooth variety.

3d. It has a smaller cob than any thirty-two rowed variety.

4th. It weighs 65 pounds to the bushel, sealed measure.

5th. It fills better at both ends than any other corn.

6th. It is a solid white transparent corn with white cob.

7th. It grows more vigorous and ripens its whole crop earlier than any of the other large field varieties in America.

8th. It makes better meal, being sweeter and richer.

9th. It bears more foliage which makes more feed.

10th. It can be planted on land from which wheat has been harvested, or from which potatoes have been dug; fully ripening before frost

11th. The spikes shoot out within four feet on the ground, consequently the crop is not liable to be prostrated by high winds. It is likewise easier to gather.

12th. It bears more full grown ears of corn on each stalk than any large field variety.

13th. The tap roots penetrating the subsoil to very great depth it will stand severe drouth better than any other variety of corn.

14th. It can be successfully grown in any State.

We give the most satisfactory references that the corn is, in every respect, what we represent it to be; and further, we are the only persons throughout the country, who have introduced this variety of corn. Having a quantity, we are now able to fill all orders for those