

The New York World thinks it is time Senator Thurman uses his authority against the "red mouthed and red handed Ohio."—Sill! what means this—are we to have the true Democratic status from Democratic papers at last?

THE FREE PRESSE.

The Deutsche Wacht is no more; like the many changes of the Grasshopper, it flew its little fly, devoured all the dutch greenbacks it could, deposited an egg for Frank Gutman to keep and then left for its habitat, which cometh from where—no man knoweth.

From the egg, though, there arises a new being; it is no grasshopper and it does not watch anything, not even the Rhine, (wine). In Council Bluffs near the banks of Spoon Lake, close by the terminus, and right on the initial point, our old friend will reappear, full grown, full fledged and full of new and better work as a Republican German paper. We hope

THE FREE PRESSE.

may have a glorious career; may the Sheriff only bring good paying "legals" to print, but never a "writ" again.—May its proprietors wax fat, and press freely on towards that good time when we all know is coming, and when Editors shall have top seats, and there shall be no more yells for "copy."

STATE BLOCK—AT LINCOLN.

Some time ago the HERALD had the pleasure of being shown through the handsome room and stores in State Block, at Lincoln, built under the superintendence of Mr. W. B. Seward, a sample of the growth of our western towns and the substantial improvements we are making in the state in spite of all the cry about hard times, the HERALD will give a short description of this building.

It is situated on the corner of O and 10th streets, fronting north, and diagonally from the new Post Office on the square.

The whole building occupies two full lots. On the ground floor to the east is

MR. SEWALL'S HANDSOME GROCERY STORE.

eighty-five by twenty-two feet, eighteen feet high ceiling, and furnished with counters and every improvement that modern taste and convenience can suggest. The graining in this store is superb, and traveling men say they do not find any handsomer stores anywhere. The shelving, and numerous improvements for placing and handling goods so as to be convenient, and easily shown were all provided for Mr. Sewall especially; there is a very wide space between the counters and the shelves, so there need be no jostling and crowding while waiting on customers.

THE BASEMENT.

on the corner is occupied by Mr. Otterbein, as a restaurant. Above this on the street floor, as one may say, but raised above the level of the street, is the

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

of Lincoln, of which Gen. Jno. R. Clark is at present Cashier. Behind a very handsome counter and handsome glass screens, we find Mr. Sudbich, and a host of polite and affable young men ready to serve you, discount you, accommodate you or even shake hands, that you may feel the pressure of the fingers that have lovingly pressed the huge piles of greenbacks that fly temptingly just out of reach (our reach) behind the glass and counters.

IS THE NEARBY OF THE BANK.

There is a large handsome room fronting on 10th street and occupied by the Lincoln branch of the U. P. LAND DEPARTMENT, at present, presided over by our old friend Judge Hyde than whom no more agreeable or better posted gentleman can be found, and in the room you can also see samples of cereals and products of Nebraska's rich soil gathered from lands the U. P. offers for sale.

Ascending a wide and handsome stair case opening on O street, we come to the second story, in nine large handsome rooms of which are carefully stowed all

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

of Lancaster county, with their little records, Commissioners' quarters &c. In two more rooms in this story are to be found the offices of

FOUND & BARR.

two of Lincoln's most prominent lawyers; who take turns being sent to the Legislature or the Con. and thus are both honorables and we believe honest men—for lawyers.

ONCE MORE WE GO UP

and in the third story we find Masonic headquarters for that section of the country. The Grand Hall or Lodge room is perhaps the handsomest in the State, 58x33 feet, with four large ante-rooms in the rear, with double closets and every convenience for keeping a dozen guests and two or three runs if necessary. The east half of this story is a large

BANQUETING HALL.

50x17, with two more ante-rooms in the rear, where the brethren can assemble for a huge refreshment now and then.

The Block is of brick, with glass and iron front. It would do credit to any city in the Union, and we congratulate our sister city on the possession of several more fine buildings which the HERALD cannot write up just now.

Some time ago, Mark Twain advertised a reward of \$200 for the boy that stole his umbrella, not alive, &c.—Some days after the body of a dead boy in dead earnest was shipped to him and a note saying that the shipper would call for the reward in a few days. Mark was arrested; Hartford grew excited; after some heavy telegraphing, it was found that some medical students had stolen the corpse from the dissecting room at Cambridge and shipped it to Twain, for a joke.—All this we found in the papers. It may be true or it may be a lie. If true give us credit for enterprise—if a lie, charge it up to Mark Twain and the New York papers.

OUR TOWN!

WHAT WE NEED AND MUST HAVE!

MANUFACTORIES—HOW TO SET ABOUT IT!

Other City Matters.

We propose to keep urging some of the above projects, and to give these facts before our people until they do take hold and help make the town a handsome little manufacturing centre.

IT CAN BE DONE.

In the first place we must bridge the Platte River, by hook or crook, and a committee of those interested want to set their heads to work at once. This is the first desideratum. Next we want to add those we have and build some

NEW MANUFACTORIES.

Now the moment we say manufactories there arises in many minds the vision of tall black chimneys, great smoky fires, and the smell of brimstone and hot work generally—we do not want these kind of factories. Rolling mills, and furnaces, and cotton mills, and great factories of that kind are impossible here. But there are a number of branches of manufacturing that do not need the adjuncts of coal and iron in large quantities, and that can be entered into in this State with profit and assured success. We should make all our own

such as wagons, farming, mills, and the wood work of our numerous Agricultural implements and coopers of various kinds.

The time was when all these things had to be made near where the timber grew, out of which they are made; but that time has passed. The places where nearly all this class of goods are now manufactured is not within a thousand miles of the great forests from which the timber is derived.

THOSE MUCH ABUSED RAILROADS.

have made it possible to manufacture all these things and many others, at almost any point where there is free railroad communication. Furniture, wagons, &c., are very largely made in the smaller towns in and about the great cities, and then sent to large warehouses in the cities, to be sold.—The timber in the rough, or in knock-downs, is all shipped from the mills, and the lumber regions, to these small towns and there worked up to together.

THE ADVANTAGES.

of building this class of goods here, on our native earth would be immense. It is a notorious fact that the excessive dryness of our climate causes all manner of wood work, put up in moisture, liable to shrink and fall to pieces, subjecting us constantly to loss and expense. Now if any of these branches were entered into here, with a decent amount of capital the lumber could and should be shipped here to dry and season or re-season before being used, and one summer here would be worth a dozen elsewhere. Two or three seasons drying in this atmosphere would ensure wood work to stand anywhere. It is notorious that the best of lumber wagons put up elsewhere will get loose during our dry weather; a wooden pallet falls to pieces unless kept filled with water and barrels likewise.

IT COSTS BUT A TRIFLE.

more to build a wagon, or a few miles further to Nebraska, and then build your wagon, your barrel, or your pallet, than it does to ship it to some town near Chicago—for instance—and have it put up there.

Spokes and timber can be shipped cheaply, long distances at cheap rates, and so can staves and hoop material.

EVERY LUMBER WAGON.

made in Nebraska ought to be smoothed out, worked and put together in the State, and might be in Plattsmouth with proper investments and patronage. The same with pails, barrels and furniture. Once get the trade established, get a reputation for the making of any one of these things and the sale is no trouble; and one kind of mechanical manufacturing brings another, and another to the same place, in short soon produces a manufacturing and mechanical population, and then the thing is done. There is no kumbyng in these things—they are not visionary, they can be done, every one of them.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

have been talked of, but we do not think they would be advisable yet, although it does look mean to slip our leather to Boston and our shoes back here. To carry on this line of manufacture though, requires the presence of several generations of a manufacturing community. We should come to that but it is doubtful now.

HARNESS MAKING.

could be profitably entered into on a large scale; get up a reputation for a certain kind of team or carriage harness, put in capital enough to get the best improved machinery and run a gang of hands and you can supply the job trade of the state, or every farmer in Nebraska with his harness.

PAPER MAKING.

is both feasible and possible, thousands of dollars of old paper and rags are wasted, and thousands more of straw, the prime necessity for coarse papers. A large paper mill almost makes a

town, we could point to several larger and finer than Plattsmouth, that are also sustained by their paper mills.

FLAX MILLS AND ROPE WALKS.

would soon follow, and are both possible and undoubtedly profitable.

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

have been talked of and would come in time, but they require great skill to put up successfully and there are patients on many of the processes by which they are preserved.

TO SHOW THE VALUE OF.

any one of these projects if successfully carried out, we have only to look at the effect on other towns. Elgin, a quiet little village, has grown to be a famous town, largely by means of its Watch factory. Several towns in Michigan on the manufacture of wagons others in Ohio on Reapers that you all know of, Batavia flourishes on a paper mill, Gloversville, New York, was once famous as the place where nearly all the Buck Gloves in the United States were made.

TO PROVE THAT THESE THINGS ARE POSSIBLE.

let us show you how one or two men and firms have made money by working up a reputation for some kind of a good article, (that can be warranted) and made money enough to engage in manufacturing it largely.

Years ago, during the first California fever when they had to go by the Horn, a firm in Orange county, N. Y., experimented and experimented until they found out a way to pack butter so it would voyage around the Horn and it took an independent fortune out of it. No shippers would have any other butter. What makes Faber's pencils outsell all others—simply because we know that the leads will be uniform and of a given quality, and to men that write much and fast, this is a prime necessity and they must have them; price is no object.

ELAM CLARK.

in Nebraska, bought out an old mill at Ft. Calhoun long ago,—he was not rich then. It was an old tumble down mill, but he made a certain kind of flour and branded it, and made it a dead certainty that when a man or a firm got that flour with that mark on it, it was bound to be good (or he took it back) and he has won a fortune, and now ships largely to Denver, and all through the west.

Dozens of millers have started since, many richer than he,—and dozens have failed, for lack of this knowledge and perseverance.

LET THE SMALLEST.

manufacturer now here in his line just go to work and make something needed, of first class material, establish the fact that it is just what he says it is, and keep at it. Advertise it a little, ask the business men and money men for a little help now and then, and if you show them that you know your business, and mean business they will be glad to help you—do this and make up your mind that you will and must succeed, and you have the nucleus of a big factory in your grasp that moment.

HOW TO SET ABOUT IT.

In the first place we want to help those we have, and every property holder must set to work to do it in this way, look up the deserving and the honest ones and place help to enlarge their business in their way—if you can't trust those in a line of business already, if they are not good business men or unsafe, ascertain if the business could be made profitable in good hands and hunt about at once to find such a man, and then help him. This may look hard but self preservation is the first great law of nature and we've got to make this town—do you hear? You should see that Mr. Johnson or some one else has money enough to buy lumber and season it properly to make his organs, and help blow them up for him, that Mr. Howland has the same with his wagons and some one should look after our blacksmiths and machinists and see what can be done for them; help them to partners with money; or help some one in that can run the business and make it pay.

THERE'S A DOZEN OF YOU.

here, that can do all this and never feel it. You ought to support one good little

DAILY PAPER.

and one good No. 1 Job Office, and instead of letting every fool that comes along coax you to give him a little work, this dribbling out your resources, you ought to concentrate everything you have in one good office at home and make it pay the owner to fit it up in grand style, and run a dozen hands, with steam power presses, &c. Instead of growing at each other and the railroad, you ought each and every one make a new cash subscriber for your home papers every day, and soon you could run that steam press and employ the dozen men. Don't let us do it all,—what helps us helps you.

TEN MILLION.

of brick ought to be made here each year, and shipped away; there is nothing to hinder. We have the brick yards started, there is plenty of clay, and wood as cheap as anywhere in Nebraska. There are certainly houses built in Nebraska each year to consume this amount, and builders must buy brick somewhere. Let Mr. Fitzpounder on this, 10,000,000 brick at 88 per ton used is \$8,800,000 left here. Try it, sir.

SYSTEM.

Let us go to work now, with some system, and in a dead earnest. The first thing we want to do is to organize a little

BOARD OF TRADE.

composed of our best business men and best financiers and capitalists.—We want Dr. Jno. Black, Cal Parmele, Clarke, Donelan, Dovey, Wheeler, and Chapman, and all that have either money or brains. You won't find Dr. Black and Dovey such old grandfathers, if they give them something to do, and interest them in it; or show them how they can make money and help the town too. This board of trade will go outside of the usual custom of such bodies, in fact

we have called them this for the sake of a name, the principal idea is to get our folks together and united on some project. Call them a

COMMITTEE OF BUSINESS.

if you like, and the first thing they want to do is to form a building association and put up 25 or 30 neat

COTTAGE HOUSES.

to rent or to sell, not expensive, but each complete in itself, with water on the line of each, two lots and other out-door conveniences handy and independent.

SUCH HOUSES.

always rent, we have never lived in a Nebraska town yet, where there were enough of them; there always are old shacks and high priced houses to rent, but seldom homes. We will pledge our business character that 30 such houses could be rented in Plattsmouth within six months from the time they were built, besides we want to sell some and build more to put our new mechanics in. Sell them on long time and monthly payments; whenever you get a man interested in making and earning a home, you have nailed him for a good citizen.

THE NEXT THING.

is to appoint persons to visit and examine into the needs of the mechanical industries already established, and report on any new plans that are feasible and do not involve a great outlay. They can be found. Go slow, begin little, but do it. Set a good figure or two to show Mr. Fitzgerald how, instead of scattering his forces all over the United States he can concentrate them here, and under his own eye, where he can handle it at less expense, he may invest his money securely and make his Plattsmouth property valuable at the same time. Let him

DEVELOP THOSE POTTERY SOILS.

out at Louisville. Increase that brick yard to the dignity of a manufactory, get a brand like the Milwaukee, hunt up a bank that will make it, then go in,—there's millions in it"—of brick any way.

APPOINT A COMMITTEE.

to get together and have in readiness the lots and lands in the city that may be devoted to encouraging manufactories. Let them get all private donations for the same purpose and have them in readiness to talk business at once to any Foundry man, Machine Company or other enterprise that comes along.

LET A GOOD GENERAL.

committee of level headed men, draft a sensible, legal and equitable plan to reduce the expenses of the city for the present, and an economical system of future proceedings that will suit good business men and tax-payers and submit it to the Council asking them to adopt the same. They'll do it. They ain't such bad fellows, if you approach them right. Let us begin and take a good square start and all work together and pull together just once. What say you?

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Expression of the Congregation Concerning the Loss of their Pastor, Rev. J. T. Baird.

[From the Nemaha Grange.]

At a meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Brownville, Nebraska, called for the purpose of taking action, in view of the proposed removal of Rev. J. T. Baird from the pastorate of the church, at the call of the Presbytery of Plattsmouth, held at the church on June 21st, 1875, Mr. H. C. Lett was elected chairman, and J. W. Newman secretary.

The treasurer made a general statement of the condition of the finances of the church. On motion a committee, consisting of Bros O. B. Hewett, A. H. Gilmore and F. R. Sykes, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the wishes and feelings of the congregation in view of the announced intention of the pastor, Mr. Baird with the church. The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. J. T. Baird, who has so long and faithfully served this church as its pastor, has received a call for his ministerial labors from the church at Plattsmouth, and having signified his desire to accept said call, and that this church shall consent to the dissolution of the pastoral relations, and his transfer to another field of labor, therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of this church and congregation, that it is with sad hearts and great reluctance that we consent to the removal of our beloved pastor.

Resolved, That in dissolving the cordial relation of pastor and people which has existed so many years, language fails to express our appreciation of the faithful and self-denying labors of our dear loved pastor, and his untiring devotion to the cause of Christ, and his best wishes for his happiness and success go with him.

Resolved, That the church to which the assurance of God seems to lead him, we would most cordially and affectionately commend him, assuring them that what is our loss is their gain, and that in every way he is worthy of their entire christian confidence.

Resolved, That in the removal of the Rev. J. T. Baird from this city the community will suffer a loss, in so much as his intercourse with all has been such a characteristic as to eximiously by his life the doctrine of that holy religion which he has so faithfully and ably preached from the pulpit.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in our city papers, and a copy be sent to the church at Plattsmouth.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions remarks expressive of the high appreciation of the labors and character of Rev. Mr. Baird were made by Judge Hewett, A. H. Gilmore, H. C. Lett, Senator Tipton, J. H. Broady, and J. S. Church, in which all united to deplore the loss which this church and community would sustain by the removal to another field of labor of the pastor of this church.

H. C. LETT, Chairman.

J. W. NEWMAN, Secretary.

MOVED!

Our friends will all find us hereafter and as long as we stay in Plattsmouth, we hope, on Vine Street, one block North of Main street, in the NEW BRICK OFFICE.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, July 15th, 1875.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—same as yesterday; when the following was transacted, to-wit: Ordered, that Wm. E. Bigelow be and he is hereby allowed an order on the Poor Fund for the sum of \$10.00.

The resignation of J. F. Bethel, Constable for Salt Creek Precinct, was accepted and thereupon—it is ordered that Christian Hansen be and he is hereby appointed to fill the vacancy.

The following accounts were then examined and allowed on the General Fund, to-wit: C. M. Moore, Poll books, etc., \$ 8 21.00

M. L. White, services as Conr., 3 00

The account of Geo. W. Mayfield for rope to secure said Creek bridge was then examined and allowed on Road bonds and fund, 3 50

The account of E. Noyes, lumber per O. J. Willard, was allowed on land road fund, 22 90

Account of C. Schlegel, for hauling paupers to Poor House, allowed on Poor fund, 2 00

In the matter of the application of Mr. Upton, to have tax changed to Means, instead of to himself, it is ordered that the said Upton be required to pay said tax.

The report of the Board of Canvassers of the Special Election, held June 28th, was then read, showing the total votes to be as follows:

Number of votes cast for the extension of time for the reversion of the Weeping Water and Platte Valley Railroad bonds, 96

Number of votes cast against said proposition, 1293

Majority against extension of time 1197

Number of votes cast for the extension of time for the reversion of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Rail Road bonds, 156

Number of votes cast against said proposition, 1533

Majority against extension of time 1297

The extension of the time for the reversion of the said Railroad bonds is therefore declared to be lost, and that the bonds voted to the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railroad, have expired by limitation.

The Journal of the previous meetings to the July 5th, was then read, approved and signed by the Board.

And Board adjourned to meet on Friday morning, July 9th, at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, July 9th, 1875.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—M. L. White, and being opened in due form, the following was done, to-wit:

The minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Board.

And Board adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, July 10th, 1875.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—same as yesterday. And being opened in due form, the following was done, to-wit:

Ordered, that the Clerk give notice, that Sealed Proposals for building bridges will be received until Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1875, in accordance with specifications in hands of Clerk.

The following accounts were allowed on the General Fund, to-wit: Account T. Clark, services as Conr., looking after bridges, etc., 55 75

W. T. Arnold, " " " " 55 75

J. A. MacMurphy, Printing, etc., 89 00

The Treasurer is instructed to pay the accrued interest on Coupons of the B. & M. E. R. bonds, in accordance with advice of the County Attorney.

Ordered, that G. H. Black be and he is hereby appointed as County Physician for the term of one year, from July 1st, 1875, at a salary of \$200 per year.

And Board adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of August, 1875.

T. CLARK, W. T. ARNOLD, Com'rs. Attest: C. P. MOORE, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 68.

An Ordinance providing for Revenue for the City of Plattsmouth in the State of Nebraska, for the year 1875.

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

That there shall be and is hereby levied, on all the real, personal and mixed property within said city of Plattsmouth, not exempt from taxation by the laws of the State of Nebraska, a tax of five (5) mills on the dollar for General Revenue purposes, for the year 1875, said levy to be made on the valuation of said property as shown by the assessment books of said city for said year.

Sec. 2. That there shall be and is hereby levied, on all the real estate within the corporate limits of the city of Plattsmouth, not exempt from taxation by the laws of the State of Nebraska, a tax of four (4) mills on the dollar, for grading streets, building bridges, culverts and sewers, and for constructing footwalks across the streets, for the year 1875. Said levy to be made on the valuation of said real estate, as shown by the Assessors books of said city for said year.

Sec. 3. That there shall be and is hereby levied, on all the real, personal and mixed property within the corporate limits of the city of Plattsmouth, not exempt from taxation by the laws of the State of Nebraska, a tax of five (5) mills on the dollar, for the construction of a High School Building. Said tax for the year 1875, being levied on the valuation of said property as shown by the Assessors books for the year 1875.

Sec. 4. That there shall be and is hereby levied on all the real, personal and mixed property within the corporate limits of the city of Plattsmouth, not exempt from taxation by the laws of the State of Nebraska, a tax of five (5) mills on the dollar, for the payment of interest and principal on the Street Bonds, said Bonds

being issued for work done on Chicago Avenue. Said tax being for the year 1875 on the valuation of said real estate, as shown by the Assessor's books of said city, for said year and that the said taxes for said year shall be paid in money only.

Sec. 6. That there shall be and is hereby levied on all the real, personal and mixed property within the corporate limits of the city of Plattsmouth, not exempt from taxation by the laws of the State of Nebraska, a tax of four (4) mills on the dollar for interest and one tenth principal due on the Bonds of the city of Plattsmouth, issued to fund the indebtedness of said city. Said tax being for the year 1875, on the valuation of said property as shown by the Assessor's books of the city of Plattsmouth for said year, said tax shall be paid in money only.

Sec. 7. That there shall be and is hereby levied on all the real, personal and mixed property within the corporate limits of the city of Plattsmouth, not exempt from taxation by the laws of the State of Nebraska, a tax of ten (10) mills on the dollar for the support of schools in the school district of the city of Plattsmouth, in the County of Cass, and State of Nebraska, for the year 1875. Said levy to be made on the valuation of said property as shown by the Assessor's books of said city of Plattsmouth for said year, and that said tax shall be paid in money only.

Sec. 8. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, Mayor. Attest: F. E. WHITE, City Clerk.

FROM WEST NEBRASKA.

JEWELL, DAWSON, CO., NEB., July 10th, 1875.

Ed. Herald:—Please to change the address of my paper, the HERALD, from Jewell, Dawson Co., Neb., to Jewell, Dawson Co., Neb. Please to publish the change in the HERALD, so that old friends in Cass County will know how to reach me by mail. I am living on Wood River and have had to get my mail from Platt Creek, 18 miles, for the last year and a half. Now if there is any one in Cass County that has decided to emigrate and to go into stock raising, let them come this way. I will find them a range that cannot be beat. Cattle and horses live all winter without hay or grain, and between here and the Loup can never be cultivated; all bluffs and cañons for ten or twenty miles. We have plenty of valley land to cultivate, with timber sufficient, while Wood River furnishes excellent water for stock. Yours truly,

W. M. DICKINSON.

THE MARKETS.

HOME MARKETS. Reported by WHITE & DARRAH.

Wheat, 90.00 Corn, 50.00 Oats, 40