

| Commissioners Proceedings. | |
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| TUESDAY, Aug. 7th, 1877. | |
| Regular session—Arnold, Ramsey and Wolf present—C. P. Moore clerk, J. W. Jennings deputy. | |
| Order allowed R. A. Ashman, Supr. road district 44, on district fund \$28. | |
| Order also for H. A. Waterman & Son, Louisville, 800 feet bridge plank. | |
| Order allowed Asa Core, Supt. road district No. 12, on district fund, \$2.75. | |
| Order allowed H. A. Waterman & Son, Louisville, 1232 feet bridge lumber. | |
| Order allowed J. D. Ferguson, Supr. road district 22, on district fund, \$6.85. | |
| Order allowed Jno. R. Baird, Supr. road district No. 23, on district fund, \$10. | |
| The following accounts were allowed on bridge fund: | |
| Claim of J. W. Fountain, lumber furnished road dists. 45, 46 and 47, allowed less \$42, \$73.87. | |
| Order allowed Geo. D. Mattison, Supr. road district No. 9, on district fund, \$30. | |
| The following accounts were allowed on general fund: | |
| C. P. Moore, sund. as per bill..... | \$8 45 |
| HERALD Office, sund. printing..... | 21 50 |
| J. M. Patterson, assignee, J. F. Drath, witness fees..... | 12 50 |
| G. W. Mayfield, use of team staking bridges..... | 12 00 |
| L. W. Patterson, serving on grasshopper committee..... | 6 00 |
| M. B. Cutler, jail fees, boarding prisoner, July 77..... | 9 40 |
| State Journal Co., books, blanks..... | 179 80 |
| E. Buttery, et al, inquest..... | 11 00 |
| J. C. Cummins, sund. as per bill Geo. Shafer, rent of room for Grand Jury..... | 2 15 |
| Sage Bros., material and work at Poor House..... | 2 00 |
| F. D. Lenhoff, brick for P. house..... | 101 97 |
| D. E. Babington, shingles for Poor House..... | 37 50 |
| C. Nichols, carpenter work on Poor House..... | 14 68 |
| Jas. Loomis, hauling material for Poor House, bill \$17, all'd..... | 41 56 |
| J. V. Weckbach, goods for Mrs. Coffee..... | 15 00 |
| Henry Boeck, furniture for poor house..... | 12 00 |
| C. F. Nichols, carpenter work on poor house..... | 14 00 |
| L. W. Giberson, hauling for poor house, bill 52, allowed..... | 39 10 |
| Jas. E. Williams, cleaning up at poor house..... | 44 00 |
| Jonathan Beckner, carpenter work on poor house..... | 3 00 |
| G. F. Gyger, painting at poor house..... | 41 68 |
| J. C. Eikenberry, 14 1/2 paupers \$70.50, hauling for Poor House, \$9.00..... | 17 75 |
| W. E. Donelan, paint for poor house..... | 79 50 |
| H. A. Waterman & Son, lumber poor house..... | 8 65 |
| F. Goerdler, coal for poor house..... | 217 42 |
| F. 6.65 | |
| The following accounts were allowed on bridge fund: | |
| A. M. Holmes, building bridge, district 17..... | 29 00 |
| H. A. Waterman & Son, lumber for road districts..... | 159 84 |
| The following accounts were allowed on Land Road fund: | |
| F. M. Wolcott, appraising damages..... | 8 00 |
| Order allowed Jno. Chalfant, supervisor district No. 40, on H. A. Waterman & Son, 512 feet of bridge lumber, use of district—also order on E. G. Dovey & Son, 15 pounds of spikes..... | 24 00 |
| G. W. Johnson, supervisor dist. No. 55..... | 24 00 |
| Orders on poor fund allowed: | |
| James Woodson, mason work at poor house..... | 84 00 |
| Frank Burdall, mason work at poor house..... | 126 00 |
| J. E. Williams, mason work at poor house..... | 41 25 |
| Edward Frazier, work at poor house..... | 12 75 |
| Jno. McNamara, work at poor house..... | 34 05 |
| Rob't. Donnelly, work at poor house..... | 19 25 |
| D. E. Babington, carpenter work at poor house, \$64.95, all'd..... | 54 12 |
| E. G. Dovey & Son, sundries for poor house..... | 62 57 |
| C. Schlegel, 3 trips to poor house..... | 1 75 |
| A. B. Smith, sand for poor house..... | 5 00 |
| On general fund: | |
| Johnson Bros., making desk for Dist. Clerk's office \$20, all'd..... | 25 00 |
| G. B. Crippen, Co. Supt., postage and office rent, April, May and June..... | 28 00 |
| G. B. Crippen, Co. Supt., services for June and July \$192 allowed..... | 188 00 |
| J. Straight, assignee, Fritz Krampion, witness fees, State vs S. A. Hudson, et al..... | 6 50 |
| Sage Bros., sundries as per bill..... | 8 20 |
| D. D. Johnson, re-assessing school land Weeping Water precinct..... | 3 00 |
| Edwin Jeans, re-assessing school land, Salt Creek, precinct..... | 3 00 |
| Ed McGough, re-assessing school land, Mt. Pleasant precinct..... | 3 00 |
| Geo. Fairfield, staking bridges making tract, maps and plans for bridges..... | 108 00 |
| E. G. Dovey & Son, sundries as per bill \$13.48, less \$10.40 for tobacco..... | 3 08 |
| State Journal Co., marriage and probate..... | 55 00 |
| Ordered that the clerk draw warrants on bridge fund in favor of the City of Plattsmouth, in such amounts as required, not to exceed \$400. | |
| W. B. Arnold, services as com'r for Aug. and mileage..... | 16 50 |
| B. S. Hamsey, services as com'r for Aug. and mileage..... | 18 50 |
| Henry Wolfe, services as com'r for Aug. and mileage, and assisting staking and locating bridges..... | 25 20 |

Killing Weeds.

So long as eight million tons of useless weeds are raised by the farmers of the United States, we cannot urge too freely the means for their destruction. It is not merely because the same amount of vegetable growth in useful crops would amount to sixty million dollars, but for the constant hindrances which they offer to neat husbandry, their injury to the young crops, and their seeds spoiling the sale of others, wise excellent products that should not be permitted to present such formidable drawbacks to good farming.

It is now well understood that in the true way to clear out annual weeds from the soil is by stirring it over and over through the summer, just often enough to break sprouts and kill the young plants as they are coming to the surface; and that perennial weeds, and more particularly those which spread by the roots, are most easily and effectually destroyed by smothering and keeping them plowed under; with rare exceptions, as in the case of quick grass. A general truth, which will apply to all process for killing weeds, is that they may be destroyed when just starting from the ground with one-tenth the labor required a week or two later, and one-twentieth of the work when full grown. The farmer must therefore make provision to command ready labor at the critical time when it will accomplish the most; it would be better to pay two or three dollars a day to laborers at the most favorable moment, than only one-half a dollar after the weeds have grown.—Country Gentleman.

Good Stock vs. Scrabs.

Do our stockmen and farmers appreciate the difference between a good steer or cow and a poor one? Do they know how much more a good large draft horse brings than a little, inferior animal, bred from a small worthless trotter, so called; or a well-bred hog or sheep more than a "prairie" roofer or a Mexican mongrel? If they do not, just let them make inquiries of those who raise and sell the improved breeds. We know the good stock brings 100 per cent more than the scrub, and at their enhanced value they are more profitable to feed or to graze than the poorer kinds. It is a waste of capital for a farmer to breed anything but good stock, whatever argument may be advanced in favor of the Texas cow upon the plain. It is as easy to raise a 1500 pound steer at four years old, if good bulls and cows are used to breed from, as to raise a 900 pound Texan, and the price obtained for the thoroughbred one is nearly twice as much as the scrub fetches. As to horses, it is almost impossible to sell a little, triding horse, only for a cow pony, but the large draft horse always sells at good figures. An Essex or Berkshire hog will make nearly double the pounds of meat from a given amount of feed as the poor, ill bred hog, and the meat is better. A merino ewe will produce from eight to ten pounds of good merchantable wool; the Mexican and specimens brought from Missouri and Arkansas to the state will not show over three pounds of hair and wool that sell only for carpet wools.

Why our farmers will waste their money, feed and grass on such stock is a mystery, when they can do so much better; but we are young and have time to improve, and judging from the number of enterprising stock men who are purchasing and breeding good bulls and rams, the day is not far distant when Colorado will do far better than she is now doing. We hope to see before another year the stock of hogs in our state quadrupled and before five years enough pork made in our state to supply the home demand.—St. Louis Democrat.

Lee's Surrender.

I remember—and it was recalled to me to-night when the name of General Grant came up in the course of conversation the wonderful scene that transpired in that little place in Virginia, on the 8th of April, 1865. It was late in the afternoon when it became known that General Lee had sent for Grant to surrender to him.

It was between 2 and 3 o'clock when we met in the little room in the house where the surrender of Lee's army took place. I know there is a belief that the surrender took place under an apple tree, where Grant and Lee met and exchanged a few words. The surrender took place in the left hand room of that old-fashioned double-house. The house had a large piazza which ran along the full length of it. It was one of those ordinary Virginia houses with a passage way running through the centre of it. In that little room where the meeting took place sat two young men—one a great-grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, of the Supreme Court, reducing to writing the terms of the surrender on behalf of Robert E. Lee; the other a man with dusky countenance—a great nephew of that celebrated chief—Red Jacket—acting under General Grant. They, too, were reducing to writing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to the Army of the Potomac. Gathered around the room were several officers, of whom I was one.

At some distance apart sat two men, one the most remarkable man of his day and generation. The larger and older of the two was the most striking in his appearance. His hair was white as the driven snow. There was not a speck upon his coat; not a spot upon those gambrel legs that were which were as bright and fair as a lady's glove. That was Robert E. Lee. The other was Ulysses S. Grant, whose appearance contrasted strangely with that of Lee; his boots were nearly covered with mud; one button of his coat—that is, the button hole, was not clearly gone astray, and he wore no sword, while Lee was faultless and fully equipped. The conversation was not rapid by any means. Everybody

felt the overpowering influence of the scene. Everyone present felt they were witnessing the proceedings between the two chief actors in one of the most remarkable transactions of this nineteenth century. The words that passed between Grant and Lee were few. General Grant, endeavoring to apologize for not being fully equipped, and noticing the faultless appearance of Lee, while the secretaries were busy, said: "General Lee, I have no sword; I have been riding all night." And Lee, with that coldness of manner and all the pride, almost haughtiness which, never made any reply, but in a cold, formal manner, bowed. And General Grant, in the endeavor to take away the awkwardness of the scene said: "I don't always wear a sword, because a sword is a very inconvenient thing." That was a remarkable thing for him to say, considering that he was in the presence of one who was about to surrender his sword. Lee only bowed again. Another, trying to relieve the awkwardness of the occasion, inquired, "General Lee, what became of the white horse you rode in Mexico? He might not be dead yet; he was not so old." General Lee bowed coldly, and replied: "I left him at the White House on the Pamunkey river, and have not seen him since." There was one moment when there was a whispered conversation between Grant and Lee which nobody in the room heard.

The surrender took the form of correspondence; the letters were all signed in due form by the chief actors, in the presence of each other. Finally, when the terms of the surrender had all been arranged and surrender made, Lee arose, cold and proud, and bowed to every person in the room on our side. I remember each one of us thought he had been specially bowed to. And then he went out and passed down the square in front of the house, and bestowed that gray horse that had carried him all over Virginia; and when he had gone away, we learned what at that whispered conversation was about. General Grant called his officers about him, and said: "You go to the Twenty-fourth, and you to the Fifth," and so on, naming the corps, "and ask every man who has three rations to turn over two of them. Go to the commissaries and go to the quartermasters." Lee's General Lee's army is on the point of starvation." And 25,000 rations were carried to the army of Northern Virginia.—From General George H. Sharpe's Decoration Day Address.

Reginald's Wooling.

The shades of night were falling fast as through a Boston suburb passed a pair of lovers engaged in a low and murmurous conversation and bliss and tremulous sighs and peppermint lozengers. They stopped and leaning on a fence, gazed at the celestial emblem of the crumbling power of the Ottoman dynasty with feelings of overwrought ecstasy. "How calm! how pellucid! how—how very much so," said he passing his stalwart arm around her waist in a moment of absent mindedness. "Yes Reginald," she whispered, "does it not seem to strike a hidden chord in the subtle depths of being, to wake to life latent soul-mysteries and merge us in the 'Universal'?" He said he thought it did. "Does it not seem to harbor a brighter ideal? Please don't, Reginald!" Oh Angela, just once—this time don't count as old Rip says, "Go away. Don't quote any old Rip to me. There now that's enough. No life you star which gathers iridescent intensity every minute. The beamy brightness over-whelms me. It is a corrugating magnet potent to draw us from earthly grovelments.

Silence for a minute, then a sound as of a snapping cord, and a male suspiration: "Why wist ails you, Reginald? Why thus dispondent?" Oh Angela, are you ignorant of the tumultuous passion which surges in this bosom? "Why how you talk!" "A passion which from the first time I beheld your radiant smile has never failed to culminate. Avert not thy gaze, Tell me, tell me in accents as grateful to the parched ear as the fountain in the desert to the hungry mariner, whisper me in tones of bland though coy affection, say that you will—you will—" "Well what?" That you will—

He paused. The wretched man had forgotten the balance of the little piece he had prepared and recited over correctly a hundred times. Beads of perspiration hung on his ambitious forehead.

He was about rallying for a desperate plea when—

"O-soo-oo-h! by gracious! A nasty toad hopped right upon my dress. Oh, it's made me feel quite faint. Take me home.

And with hasty step she glided in the direction of the paternal roof. He turned savagely upon the reptile and washed him as readily as he would a Bash-bazook. Even more readily. Then he followed muttering, "Things can't go on this way much longer. By thunder, I won't stand it. I'll bring her right down to business to-morrow evening or—Boston Traveler.

The bar-room is a bank.—You deposit your money—and lose it. Your time—and lose it. Your character—and lose it. Your health—and lose it. Your strength—and lose it. Your manly independence—and lose it. Your self-control—and lose it. Your home comfort—and lose it. Your wife's happiness—and lose it. Your children's happiness—and lose it. Your own soul—and lose it.—Golden Rule.

Flax Seed.

Mr. Peter Rodenhals, of this city, planted this year one acre in flax seed, rather as an experiment. He now reports it in a most flourishing condition, and says it will yield him at least forty bushels. Flax seed last year was quoted at \$1.50 per bushel. Why would not this be a good paying crop for our farmers to invest in?—Neb. City News

BUY THE BEST!

THE "NEW" AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

Light and Still Running Qualities, and its Self-Threading Needle and Self-Regulating Tensions, make it the Most Desirable Machine in the world.

AGENT, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

General Western Office

D. A. KENYON, Manager, 2 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

Once More!

ELI PLUMMER'S COLUMN.

NEW STOCK

Is just low being opened. We have a full line in

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

Bleached and Brown Domestic.

Prints and Summer Dress Goods.

Ladies and Gents Hosiery.

A full stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS, CARPETS, GROCERIES.

The best stock of Coffee ever brought to this City; Roasted and Green.

Canned Fruits in great varieties. Sugars & Syrups in all sized packages.

DRIED FRUITS

Foreign & Domestic

PURE SUGAR SYRUP

In five gallon kegs, at Plummer's.

SHOES.

A few more ladies', Misses', and children's shoes to be closed out. Come and examine before purchasing, and save money.

NAILS!

Cheaper than ever; another car load just received.

NEW CANNED GOODS.

Corned beef, Boston Baked beans, orange marmalade, peach marmalade, blackberry jam, and a variety of other goods to make a meal without building a fire these hot evenings.

MOSQUITO NETTING!

Cheaper than it was ever sold in this town before.

TEA!

The best gunpowder tea in America.

SALT!

Salt by the car load or pound.

BLEACHED & BROWN MUSLINS

When they are wanted, do not forget to call and see how much money you can save by purchasing of

ELI PLUMMER, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Our idea is to buy for CASH and sell for CASH to every one, and at such rates that both buyer and seller can live.

Next week I expect to fill this column with a new list of goods, just opened. Read the offers and come and look at the goods, that is all I ask

ELI PLUMMER.

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Empire Store!

J. V. WECKBACH, Prop.

Grand Opening!

New goods!

Elegant Styles!

BARGAINS!

We are in almost daily receipt of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, and GROCERIES,

which we offer our friends and the public at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Cashmeres, Alpaca, Delaines, &c. Calicoes, from 12 to 16 Yards for \$1.00. Muslins, from 6 cts. a yard upward.

BEDSPREADS!

The finest stock of White Bedspreads ever brought to the City.

MEN'S BOY'S CLOTHING!

Buell's Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Cottonades in full Stock.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Furnishing Goods.

GROCERIES and Provisions

OF ALL KINDS.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for past favors in the years gone by, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same, GUARANTEEING SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES, and hoping my efforts to please may be crowned with success, I remain as ever,

J. V. WECKBACH.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF P. O., PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

AT SCHNASSE & GRAMBERG'S

Just opened a New Stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

—ALSO—

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

A complete new stock of

Spring Shawls, Dress Goods, Straw Hats, Felt Hats, Fur Hats, For Gentlemen,

SCARVES, FANS, TIES, AND SILK NECKERCHIEFS PARASOLS.

CASHMERE OF ALL SHADES,

Hosiery, Navy Blue, Cardinal Red & Seal Brown.

LISLE AND KID GLOVES,

Embroideries and Laces.

BACK COMBS AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Satchels, Valises, and Ladies Hand Satchels, Toilet Quilts, &c., Tilters, or-sees, and Ribbons Innumerable.

Boots & Shoes!

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

Boys Summer Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c., Queensware, Wooden Ware, &c.

A Full Stock of

Shelf Hardware.

Chicago Sugar Cured Hams, Lard SALT FISH, Mackal, White Fish and Cod.

REMEMBER—ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Don't Forget the Place

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BAK, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Fine Boots For \$5

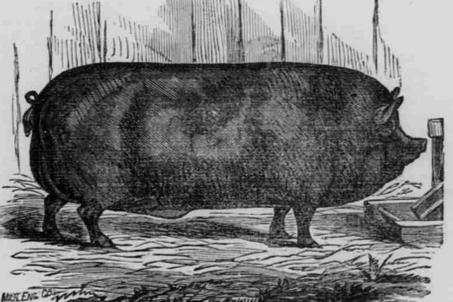
Five Sewed Boots for Ladies' Black Shoes for Repeating quality cheap.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

ROBERT SHERWOOD.

MANUFACTORY.

Farmers Improve Your Stock.



ESSEX PIGS.

We were the first to introduce this very worthy variety of swine into this country—have tested them thoroughly and we are convinced they are by far the most valuable breed for the farmer of this country for the following reasons:

Early maturity, quiet disposition, good breeders, good mothers, and the very best breed in the world to cross with the large coarse breeds, giving them beauty of form, improving their fattening qualities, and greatly improving the quality of the hams, which are not excelled by any other breed. Their color is black, the skin is perfectly smooth, and very thin and white—hence they have no scurf or skin disease which white hogs are sure to get in a black soil country, and they are not subject to chills in common with other swine. They are the largest of the small breeds, making from three to four hundred lbs in one year—sometimes reach 600 or 700 pounds and can be fattened at any age.

We have now a very choice lot of pigs from six different importations, and are prepared to mate pigs properly for breeding, and warrant every pig pure Essex or no sale.

J. W. VANDOREN, Elipson, Fen Du Lac Co., Wisconsin.

F. S. WHITE

has come home,

And he has brought the finest line of Dress Goods, Staple Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions you ever saw.

To say nothing of groceries by the acre, boots and shoes till you can't rest hats and caps till you must buy.

Now, we want to see all our old friends back again, and I want all the new ones we can get. We promise to treat you well and send you home happy, with a wagon load of goods bought for very little money.

Next week I expect to fill this column with a new list of goods, just opened. Read the offers and come and look at the goods, that is all I ask

ELI PLUMMER.

Now is your chance—bound to sell—and undersell anybody. Hurry up. I want to go East again next month.

Spring and Summer Goods ever and ever so cheap.