

THE HERALD.

J. A. MAOMURPHY, Editor

PLATTSMOUTH, APRIL 3, 1879.

P. Goss, formerly of Plattsmouth for councilman, in Omaha, on the democratic ticket, we see.

PRINCE WALDEMAR, third son of the crown prince of Germany, died on the 27th ult., of heart disease.

QUEEN VICTORIA is taking a trip on the continent, the first time in twenty-five years that she has crossed the channel.

A mule's head does not contain a brain capable of culture and refinement, but it is wonderful to what an extent the other end of him can be reared.—New York Mail.

"Two mouths with but a single stew, two spoons that dip as one," as the young man remarked to his dearly beloved after giving his economical order of "one stew, two spoons."

We are sorry for our temperance friends, honestly. They will believe us by and by, but temperance and politics do not aid each other. If Mr. Finch keeps in this State we will have a solid Republican party next fall, that's one good thing he will accomplish.

The Opera H. M. S. Pinafore which is all the rage just now was given in Omaha for the first time Tuesday evening by a very inferior company from the East. It is to be given immediately after Lent by Omaha home talent for the benefit of Trinity church.

PLATTSMOUTH is the entrepot of the South Platte immigration. The old town is dilapidated and ugly to look upon, but she is busy and has the backing of a fine farming section. The trade of the little city is very much heavier than the casual observer would suppose.—Republican Correspondence.

"Lino" speaks a good word for Plattsmouth whenever he has a chance. Mr. TOUZALIN has found it necessary to relinquish his position as land commissioner of the C. B. & Q. R. R. owing to the increase of duty to general manager of the B. & M., and Mr. W. W. Baldwin has been appointed in his stead, headquarters at Burlington. Mr. Touzalin's headquarters will hereafter be at Omaha.

The general impression seems to be that we shall have a steady dose of Congress right through the dog days. Pretty big pill for these United States to swallow, and if the democrats persist in crowding it down the result may be somewhat different from their expectations. Medicines react sometimes.

DAKOTA has been visited by some of the most destructive fires that have been known since the country was settled. A merchant in Edgewood burned thirteen farm houses on fire at one time. Several lives were lost, and churches and school houses were burned. Telegraph poles were burned so that particulars could not be obtained in full.

About half of the mail agents on the B. & M. route are sick. We wish our members and the whole Congress would take special notice of the vast increase of mail matter in Neb., owing to the great influx of immigration. Thousands are pouring in, and they all write dozens of letters home and get dozens in return, besides papers of all kinds. One route agent, overworked, went crazy and scattered his pouches all over North America. Since the 1st of January the mail matter has more than doubled.

The Nebraska Sunday School Association will hold its twelfth annual convention in the city of Crete, commencing Tuesday evening, May 20th, and closing Thursday evening, May 22d, 1879. Entertainment will be furnished to regularly accredited delegates, and it is expected the railroads will make the usual reduction. The program and final announcements will be issued in due time. Meanwhile pastors and superintendents are requested to give the meeting public notice and arrange to have their schools well represented.

For the Committee, I. P. GAGE, State Secretary.

Miller or Nothing. Some Iowa papers are suggesting Jno. P. Irish as democratic nominee for President or Vice President. Now who or what is Irish beside our Miller (Geo. L.) If the democrats are going to come west, and they ought to this time, for presidential candidates, they ought not to overlook Nebraska, and there is no man in their party who has so persistently clung to every democratic theory on earth with as much ability as our Doctor. Give us Miller. They say a true blue demmy will vote for the devil if nominated, and we want Miller to have a chance.

The Trial of Jos. McCreary. For eight days the attention of the present term of Court was occupied in the trial of Joseph McCreary for the willful murder of William Doran, in Lyons township, in August 1878. The case was finally submitted to the jury at six o'clock last Tuesday evening, and on the morning following they returned into Court and pronounced as their verdict that the Defendant was guilty as charged, and affixed the sentence at imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary.—Glenwood Opinion.

This was the murder which took place across the river near the stone quarries last summer. Iowa having abolished capital punishment imprisonment for life is the severest penalty possible.

How the Election Went.

The Omaha City Elections resulted in a Republican victory. Hon. C. S. Chase was elected Mayor, and will reoccupy the chair which he has ably filled before. The Treasurer, Police Judge and Marshal were republicans, and five out of six members of the school board. The councilmen stood four democratic to two republican.

Lincoln elected the Republican ticket almost entire. S. B. Galey, Mayor. Nebraska City went Republican entirely.

Fremont elected the entire city ticket by increased majorities over last year.

REMEMBER we want oats and wood at once, on subscription; and all money sent us placed in the letter in presence of the postmaster will be taken at our risk.

The Nebraska Exposition Association At Lincoln, give an inaugural Trotting and Running Meeting on May 6th, 1879, to last four days. Geo. P. Tucker is President and C. O. Whendon, Secretary.

The premiums are large and ought to draw a large attendance. Mr. Jacobs, who now owns the Fair Grounds at Lincoln, has fitted them up very handsomely and we hope these meetings can be made a feature of the stock interests of our State. If conducted properly they can be of great use in advertising the State as one of the best horse-raising States in the Union, and to increase the competition in raising good horses instead of scrubs.

About Ourselves. We have received many letters from our subscribers saying, "hold on; we'll pay by-and-by," &c. Now, we do not want to force any one to do an injustice to a single person, and where there is a reasonable excuse and an arrangement made for sure payment (in the future) at the time set we will of course "hold on;" but this thing has run so long and so many never answer a dun or pay any attention to letters that we must have such fixed up without delay. As before stated, we need money first and foremost, and secondly, it is no kindness to our subscribers to let these accounts run any more. It is easier to pay \$5 than \$10, and \$30 than either, and the sooner they are paid and interest stopped the better for both parties.

It seems to be pretty well substantiated that the last Legislature did pass a law, requiring commissioners' Proceedings, Treasurers' reports, etc., to be published only in German and Scandinavian newspapers. At first we regarded it as a huge joke, but, seeing the denial of the statement, are forced to accept it as true. Well the Courier is an adept at Scandinavian, and is prettily well up in Choctaw, if any official doings should ever require a report in that tongue. We have also attempted to learn the Russian language in case of an emergency. A severe cold has somewhat assisted us in the latter. It is a great gratification to our people to know that the Legislature did not make it Chinese, which we understand they would have done but for the prospects that the latter might "go." (Our devil is as Dutch as the Dutchess Blitzen-gruntz.)—C. C. Courier.

It was no joke, they passed just such a bill to print in German at full rates and refused to allow English papers less than half rates. As soon as other duties permit we shall give the full history of this ungenerous legislation.

Gen. Garfield threw down the gauntlet to the democrats and announced the Republican position in a speech on Saturday last in the house of Representatives which thrilled every one present, and convinced the democracy that the minority would be yielding in earnest and would not be the yielding, timorous body they had supposed. We subjoin extracts from the telegraphic dispatches:

"You said, in 1861, that the doctrine of secession must be accepted, or we will shoot down the government. That was an open manly declaration. You say in 1879, 'you must accept demagoguery or we will starve out the government.' That is base, mean, cowardly. In 1855, before the war, when the democracy was in its prime, you considered it necessary, wise and constitutional that the United States marshals should have power to use the United States navy, or marines as a posse to search the houses of every northern man in pursuit of fugitive slaves. In 1879, the negro being free and a free, you think it unwise, dangerous, and unconstitutional for the United States marshals to have a posse to command either the army, the navy, or the marines, or an armed civil posse to protect that democracy which you threaten to starve out the government unless that law is repealed."

"We have," he said, "to-day resolved to set upon a revolution against the constitution of the United States. Free consent is our theory of law. That is the granite foundation-stone of our whole political structure. Yet in the last congress the democratic leaders announced the policy of coercion, which is inaugurated here-to-day. Your methods are revolutionary to the core. They are contrary to the principles of American institutions."

Then, with mastery kill, Gen. Garfield sketched the history of the law which it is proposed to repeal, and showed that it originated with the democrats, was supported by democrats, and opposed by republicans.

only, and that among those democrats who voted for it in the senate and house, were Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Powell, Salisbury, Richardson of Illinois, Fernando Wood, Speaker of the House, and George H. Pendleton. Against this bill in the thirty-eighth congress not a single democratic vote was cast. Yet this repeal measure is presented when there has been no complaint from any quarter, when there is no memorial upon the files of congress asking for the repeal, and the democrats insist that they cannot repeal the law which the democrats made it shall be sufficient ground to starve the government.

Trial of the Custer County Murderers.

The great trial of Olive and his gang began at Hastings on Monday last. Olive, Green, Baldwin and Fisher arrived from the penitentiary, chained by twos, and accompanied by a heavy guard; Gillen and Pedro came from Sutton, and Darlene and Brown from Plum Creek. The prisoners are confined in an empty store and guarded by twenty men. It is thought that delay will be the policy of the defense, on every pretext that can be advanced, change of venue, because the passions and prejudices of the people have been wrought up to such a degree as to make an impartial trial impossible, continuation of the jury panel, a continuance and every other means that ingenuity can invent. It is surmised one of their number may turn state's evidence. The general opinion seems to be that Judge Gaslin's known firmness will not admit of any undue measures to arrest the progress of a fair and impartial trial, and the removal from Nebraska's escutcheon of the failure to punish this foul deed, by whomsoever it may have been committed.

LATER! A motion to quash the indictment was filed on the ground first that the first trial should have been had in Custer county where the offense was committed; second, that there was no authority on the part of the judge to call a special term; third, on the ground of the lack of twenty days' notice; and fourth, on the ground that the grand jury was not legally selected and impaneled. The court overruled all objections except the fourth, which was taken under advisement until to-morrow morning when the trial will continue.

The best legal talent in the state has been selected on both sides and the contest will be an unyielding one. The state is represented by John M. Thurston, of Omaha, E. E. Brown, of Lincoln, C. W. McNamara, of Plum Creek, District Attorney Scofield, and Attorney General Dilworth. The defense by John Carrigan, of Blair, B. I. Hinman, of North Platte, T. L. Warrington, of Plum Creek, James Laird, of Juniata, T. G. Hamer, and A. H. Conner, of Plattsmouth. John C. Cowin, of Omaha, appears specially for Phil Dufrene.

Send in Your Money. On payment for the HERALD we will be responsible for all monies sent by mail, if put in letter, in presence of Postmaster. We do this that no parties may have excuse not to pay up now and henceforth. We want to make it as easy for our subscribers as possible, but some money we must have.—[Ed. HERALD.]

THE NEW SOUTHERN REVOLUTION. A "Reckless, Desperate" Oligarchy Terribly in Earnest. [Chicago Times.]

The movers in this new Southern revolt against the preponderance of Northern ideas in the constitution and laws are terribly in earnest. They are men of reckless, desperate and bad character; men of broken fortunes and disappointed ambitions; men who nourish antipathies and hatred engendered by the events of a civil war, in which they were not only defeated, but humiliated, men who cherish the hope to regain in the state of party politics the cause they lost in the conflict of war.

The spirit which moves them to threaten to stop the machinery of government unless their partisan demands are complied with is the same spirit which moved them in 1860 to threaten to overturn the government unless their partisan demands were complied with. Does not their refusal to listen to counsels of moderation then warrant an opinion that they will refuse to listen to counsels of moderation now? They constitute more than two-thirds of the party whose name they employ and whose organization they control. They are its ruling party, they have its course, control its methods, command its instrumentalities and dictate its programme. For all practical purposes they are the party, and who questions their authority if they have the right to ex-communicate—a right they are not loth to exercise.

Mr. Bayard, in the senate, had the courage to declare in a public speech that the course they proposed to pursue at the close of the preceding congress was revolutionary, yet he surrendered his judgment at their command and voted for their revolutionary scheme. If they could whip in such a great man as Bayard there any good reason to think they cannot whip in such lesser men as Springer, Bragg, Hurd, House, Atkins, Reagan, Tacker, Carlyle, Casey, Young, and the dilapidated A. H. Stephens? By transferring the extra session to a session for general legislation they have gained whatever time they may require to tighten the gearing of the party machine and bring its greatest forces into action in denouncing the recalcitrants and stiffening the backbones of hesitating ones. If they cannot bring Springer into a proper state of submission to the party decree in a month, they cast the dice months, or three, at the obstinacy of the subject may require, and so of the rest of the insubordinates.

Senator Padlock's Work. On the first "bill day" of the present session, Senator Padlock presented the following memorials and joint resolutions of the Legislature of Nebraska: A memorial of the Legislature of Nebraska, in favor of legislation by Congress providing for payment to last state of 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands therein for the use of common schools, as specified in the twelfth section of the act by which it was admitted into the Union as a state; which was referred to the committee on public lands.

A memorial of the Legislature of Nebraska, in favor of an appropriation by Congress for the establishment of a military post east of Fort Robinson on the Niobrara River; which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

in the state to remove all suits between aliens and citizens of that state from the state courts to the United States courts; which was referred to the committee on judiciary.

A memorial of the Legislature of Nebraska in favor of such legislation by Congress as will forever prohibit the payment of southern war claims; which was referred to the committee on judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills: (S. No. 14), to provide a term of the United States district and circuit courts at the city of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, and to divide the state into two divisions; which was read twice by its title and referred to the committee on commerce.

(S. No. 15), to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Decatur, Nebraska; which was read twice by its title and referred to the committee on commerce.

(S. No. 16), for the relief of Albert Towle, postmaster at Beatrice, Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

(S. No. 17), for the relief of Albert Towle, postmaster at Beatrice, Nebraska; which was read twice by its title and referred to the committee on finance.

(S. No. 18), to establish a branch office of the United States at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska; which was read twice by its title and referred to the committee on finance.

(S. No. 19), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of land located with military warrants in the states described therein, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title and referred to the committee on public lands.

(S. No. 20), to provide for indemnity due to the states under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, relating to swamp and overflowed lands; which was read twice by its title and referred to the committee on public lands.

(S. No. 21), to provide for indemnity due to the states under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, relating to swamp and overflowed lands; which was referred to the committee on public lands.

A memorial of the Legislature of Nebraska in favor of the passage of a law repealing all that portion of section 640 of the revised statutes which has been so construed by the courts as to allow certain railroad corporations

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THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for Home Markets and Latest New York Markets, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table with columns for Latest Chicago Markets, listing various commodities and their prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW RICE BLOOD! Parson's Purgative Pills made New Rice Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months.

Lame Back! Parson's CAPSICUM PAIN EXPELLER is for lameness or weakness of the back, rheumatism and all local pains.

NEW SPRING WHEATS. 128 Bushels to the Acre. 700 Pounds CHAMPLAIN—528 Pounds DEFIANCE.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHOEA. J. W. MILLER, Dist. Sec'y.

SEMINAL PASTILLE. A Valuable Discovery for the Cure of all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

CONSUMPTION and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs. Permanently Cured. DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S GREAT REMEDY "PSYCHIN."

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANO-FORTE. Are not only first-class instruments, but this Establishment may be justly regarded as one of the leading Piano-Forte Manufacturers of the World.

THE HIGHEST PRAISE Most Eminent Musicians. Of late I have had many opportunities of using your Pianos and can say with pleasure, they have no superior in America.

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Advertisement for Maldaner & Herrmann's Dry Goods House, featuring the slogan 'This Space Belongs To' and 'Look out next week for a full description of the contents of the endless number of Mammoth Boxes that are BEING DAILY RECEIVED.'

Advertisement for The Henry F. Miller Piano-Forte, highlighting 'The Favorites in the Concert Hall' and 'The Highest Praise Most Eminent Musicians.'

Advertisement for Frank Guthman's Empire Store, located at 121 N. 10th St., offering a wide variety of goods and elegant styles.

Advertisement for Bargaains, featuring 'Wholesale and Retail, Ladies' Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Alpacos, Delaines, &c.' and 'Calicos, from 12 to 16 Yards for \$1.00.'

Advertisement for The Henry F. Miller Pianos, stating 'We are delighted with the Pianos of your manufacture which we used during our recent tour in the United States, their charming stinging qualities rendering them especially desirable for accompanying the human voice.'

Advertisement for Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Furnishing Goods, with the text 'Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.'