

Our Club List for 1880.

We herewith present our readers with our club list for 1880.

Table listing various publications and their prices, including 'The Herald and Inter-Ocean', 'The Burlington Hawkeye', etc.

The Chicago Tribune and Nebraska Herald one year for \$2.70.

File and keep this copy of the paper, with synopsis of Revenue law.

The News wants to snatch Committeeman Osborn, of Blair, bald-headed.

'Celeste,' the Australian girl here the 19th, Phil Young is solely responsible.

It is raining at Dixon, Stirling and Moline, Ill. Bridges are washed out and everything is drowning.

Bayard, of Delaware; and G. L. Miller, of Nebraska, would be the strongest Democratic ticket to put up.

We devote considerable space to a synopsis by a legal friend of the Maine decision, as it covers points always coming up in elections.

It seems now that in spite of all pretended stories to the contrary the Meekes, women and Mrs. Price were outraged and insulted by the Utes, during their captivity.

No train should be allowed to cross a long high bridge during a storm, as at the Tay, and not after until it is inspected. In short, railroad bridges should be inspected in storms before any train is ever allowed to cross.

FREDTOR NYE says Col. Pickett had to mitch the VanWyck boom, to keep the frost out. The Nebraska City Press is trying to kick the mitching off, we suppose or what is the matter there.

The B. & M. R. R. in Neb., and the C. B. & Q. R. R. of Iowa are said to have consolidated at last; one jam up, great big road from Chicago to the end of the world, that is, our American world.

We hereby give a special vote of thanks to our correspondents who have been faithful to us and promise that their letters shall not be delayed again, and we hope some of those who have deserted us of late, will let us hear from them again.

A liberal democrat, asked his opinion about Maine, said: 'I don't see why the Republicans should complain. They have lived on democratic blunders for years and the supply seems inexhaustible—Republicans.'

That's a fact, and it's about time we do better than exist on others' blunders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The legislature convened to-day. The republican senatorial caucus to-day resolved to send a dispatch to Morrill and Blaine congratulating them on the decision of the Supreme Court of Maine, and adjuring them to stand firm and maintain their rights.

The Plattsmouth Herald copies an item to the effect that it is lively reading these winter days, and credits the item to the Bee. The News was the author of the sentiment, and we are proud of it; we make the correction.—News.

Lay on, MacDuff; and blankety blanked he, who first says his withers (or withers as Brooks has it) are out of order. If we didn't see that item in the Bee, then it wasn't there; that's all.

This is the way the Nebraska City Press puts it about the new Railroad through Cass County, after an interview with Ass't Manager Clark of the U. P.:

Q. How about the new road to be built from Doniphan, Kansas, through the Nebraska counties—Richardson, Nemaha, Otoe and Cass, to connect at Hamilton, with the Union Pacific? A. Well, that project has been under consideration for some time, and I believe the prospect for its execution a very good one. Certainly, I cannot state anything definite yet, as the proposed direct connection between Omaha and St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City has to be made and will be made, although for the present time everything depends on the action of the K. C., St. Joe & C. B. road.

Q. How about that road? Didn't it go over into the hands of the C. B. & Q. A. Nothing of the kind. The K. C. & U. P., or Jay Gould; and the same is true of the A. & N.; both are still independent concerns and probably still in the market, all press comments to the contrary notwithstanding.

Q. Will the new link between Kansas City and Omaha take in Nebraska City? A. Certainly, I cannot answer this question definitely, but I should think the point between St. Joseph and Omaha on this side of the river could hardly be left out.

Garcelon Squeaked. We take it for granted our readers and all good people will rejoice with us that there is at least one of the coordinate branches of the State Government of Maine clothed with authority and possessing the moral honesty to speak to the country in condemnation of the revolutionary programme of the Bourbon bulldozers of that Republican Commonwealth; and that recognizes and respects the fundamental principles of popular government.

It appears Garcelon and his council, alarmed at the wave of indignation public opinion, which not only whelmed their own state, but which has swept unchecked over the entire nation, attempted to take advantage of the request of the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and while refusing to submit the frank and fair statement of Ex-senator Morrill, after days of labor submitted some twelve purely legal propositions to the supreme judicial court of that state, hoping at least that they would prevent an opinion which would interfere with their scheme of bulldozing the entire state government out of the hands of the people. We have no space to give the full text of the opinion, but the following are the main points decided.

To the first question the court answers, where there is absolutely no return from a city, the governor and council cannot order an election, but when any vacancy is declared they then must act and order a new election. If they reject a return then there is a vacancy and they must act.

To the second question the court replies that the act of 1877, chap. 212 (which the Governor and Council entirely disregarded as unconstitutional) was a valid act, and was passed to aid the canvassing board, in supplying omissions and perfecting returns and to prevent fraud and mistake.

To the third question the court says most of the cities are required to have seven aldermen, and some five; that a majority of the seven are necessary to transact business; that when a majority or quorum are present, a majority of such quorum are qualified to transact the business. Consequently, when a return is signed by but three aldermen, it may be a valid or legal return.

That the fourth member, being present, may have refused to act or sign the return, and that the Governor and Council have no right to assume that such a return is not valid—being numerous authorities.

To the fourth question the court says it will not invalidate a return because votes are returned as scattering, especially when such votes being added or subtracted do not affect the general result, and that a return bearing scattering returns, when they do not affect the general result, must be canvassed like other regular returns; that the presumption is always in favor of the return.

To the fifth question.—'In the absence of the town or city clerk can any one else attest the returns?' the court says, a deputy clerk or a clerk pro tempore can act and the return will be valid.

To the sixth question, the court says there is no constitutional or other provision, by which the governor and council would be warranted in receiving evidence to show that a return regularly transmitted was not signed and sealed in open town meeting, and that they must count them.

To the seventh question the court says, when a majority of the selectmen are absent from the meeting, or refuse to act, the voters may choose selectmen pro tempore; and that the governor and council are not permitted to receive evidence to show that but two selectmen acted, that they must receive the return.

To the eighth question the court says, a person, not a citizen, can act as a selectman, and he is, when so acting, an officer de facto, and that such a fact would have no effect if it appeared on the face of the return itself—citing many authorities.

To the ninth question the court says that the judges of election are the only ones who are to judge whether a ballot has a distinguishing mark before it goes into the box, and that after it goes into the box it must be counted; and no one has the power to reject it, or the right to object to it, after it is voted.

To the tenth question the court intimates that 'ditto' marks are an abbreviation of common use, and that persons of ordinary intelligence ought to, and are supposed to understand, and know what they mean; and that such marks are no grounds for disfranchising a plantation or city.

To the eleventh question the court says: The Governor and Council can not reject a return on objection to the signature of an officer, unless an objection in writing is presented, and that then they must give all persons interested notice, and a fair opportunity to be heard.

To the twelfth question the court says: When two lists or returns are sent the Secretary of State, the return first received is the proper one to act upon; if defective, it can be corrected.

Revenue Law.

A correspondent wants to know what the new revenue law really requires, and asks us to publish it, or portions of it. The law is very long. We give a synopsis of the points on which information is desired, as we understand the queries, with page and section of laws of 1879.

Sec. 4, p. 277. 'All personal property, except as herein otherwise directed, shall be valued at its fair cash value.'

Sec. 5, p. 278. 'Each tract or lot of real property shall be valued at its fair value, estimated at the price it would bring at a voluntary sale thereof, where public notice has been given, and a payment of one-third cash, and the balance secured by mortgage.'

Sec. 10. 'Live stock in herds, or not connected with a farm, shall be listed in the county where they are on April 1st.'

Sec. 19. 'Persons moving in between April 1st and June 1st, shall be assessed for all property owned April 1st, unless they can show they have been assessed elsewhere for the current year.'

Sec. 26. 'Any person claiming a portion of their property or funds are in government bonds, and therefor exempt, shall exhibit to the assessor the species of bond, the number, series, &c of each bond respectively.'

Sec. 32. 'Real Estate Assessors shall, between the 1st of April and 1st of June, each year, actually view and determine as nearly as practicable the value of each lot or tract of land subject to assessment.'

The Assessor makes his returns on or before the second Monday in June. On the third Monday in June the Commissioners meet to equalize. Their powers in this matter are very extensive. They can literally equalize according to their ideas of equality.

(NOTE BY EDITOR.) Property has always been required, both by the Constitution and statute law, to be assessed at its real value. It is only by custom that assessors have graded whole districts at a given price, and stock at a nominal value, and the Commissioners have by custom so accepted the returns.

The better way is to assess all property at its true value, and then base the levy on 60 or 75 per cent. of that on money, credits and all. Now it works a hardship on all cash deposits and cash values, and prevents their appearing on the list at all. It is wrong, and the HERALD has often pointed out the remedy—equal taxation for all; rich and poor.

The debts of the person assessed can only be deducted from his or her money (cash in hand) or credits, and from neither personal property, if in live stock, houses, jewelry, chattels, etc., nor from real estate; only from 'money and credits.'

We believe we have answered all our correspondent's inquiries, and shall be pleased to answer all questions of like kind to the best of our ability. This tax question is one of the utmost importance to the people, and should be discussed and understood by all. Our legislators have seldom had the sand to really tackle this matter, and do what is right; they are so afraid of their precious reputations for the moment, that they dare not follow their honest convictions about tax-assessments.

Judge Hunt on the Ute Outrage. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Concerning the publication of the horrible story of the outrage on the women captured by the Utes, Judge Hunt expressed himself very forcibly to-day. He said the reception of the dispatch made him sick at the heart. He said the publication of a 'story of that kind here would at once arouse a sentiment as hostile to the savages as that which exists in the state of Colorado.' 'I do not believe it will be safe even to bring these wretches to Washington,' said he. 'If a relative of mine had suffered this unnamable indignity at the hands of one of these Indians, I would shoot him down in the streets of this city.'

A FRIEND sends us the following, thinking it may be of use to our farming readers. It is from the Chicago Tribune: ON 'CHANGE—A DAY OF UPS AND DOWNS

The New Year opened on 'Change with a very variable feeling. At the first it was very strong, and seemed to depend chiefly on the understanding that Keeffe had sent the money here to pay for the wheat that was to be delivered on January contracts. This strength soon extended into other departments. Wheat advanced 3/4 of a cent, corn 3/8 to 1/2, pork about 30 cents a barrel, and lard about 10 cents per 100 pounds. It was soon found however, that the deliveries of all kinds of produce, except meats, were very heavy and this checked the ardor of buyers so that offerings were much increased, and the feeling was a tame one, pork closing on 'Change at 10 cents lower than Wednesday, and wheat 3/4 of a cent off.

THE MONEY SENT HERE BY KEENAN amounted to \$2,000,000, which was considerably less than the \$4,000,000 of \$5,000,000 of which came Rumor had placed it two or three days previously. The wheat was all taken, and seemed to be centered mostly in strong hands. The chief feature of the morning was due to the fact that red winter wheat was selling at one-half to one cent a bushel below the price of No. 2 spring wheat, when in any other market in the world the winter wheat is worth 10 to 15 cents premium. This, with the fact that our elevators are already nearly full, containing over 18,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, which is certainly within 2,000,000 bushels of their utmost available capacity, set a good many people to thinking. At the rate at which wheat has been coming in here for a week past, not less than 120,000 bushels a day, on the average, and other grain in proportion, and scarcely anything going out, it would seem as if two or three weeks more are sufficient to fill them chock full.

And leave the farmers to the mercy of the railroads for the rest of the winter. It is understood, on good authority, that the parties who are controlling the wheat deal in New York, have sent circulars out into the country broadcast, advising the farmers to hold on to their wheat, as they are sure to get \$2 a bushel for it in the spring. This was duly discussed among the knowing ones on 'Change, and by them was looked upon as a confession of weakness and inability to take care of the deal of the movement of grain from first hands should continue for the next three months at the rate of the last three. It certainly seems difficult to think now

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE STUFF. The storehouses in other cities are full to the top to the same proportion as those in Chicago, and the stuff will have to be kept moving after it is once started, as there seems to be no rest- ing-place for it on the way to the producer and the consumer.

It is already noticeable that several parties who have been carrying wheat from one month to another are drawing out, as the extensive margins that they have been obliged to put up to protect the deal have considerably lessened the profit upon the transaction of carrying by increasing the quantity of money necessary to be used in the deal. They are going out of wheat now, and into provisions, which pay a good deal better.

Call for a National Republican Convention. The National convention of the republican party will meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 2d of June next, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for president and vice president at the next election. Republicans and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party are invited to choose two delegates from each congressional district, four at large from each state, two from each territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman. T. B. KEOGH, Secretary.

The Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. VanDorn took place at Lincoln recently, and the Nebraska City Wedding ever celebrated in Nebraska. That is a mistake as we know of the celebration, not very public however, of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hall of Omaha, a year or so ago, and shortly after of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Root of Omaha Indian Agency. Mr. Root and Mrs. Hall being brother and sister, and, strange to say, their mother is still living and resides with her son, being now nearly 100 years old.

Maine. AUGUSTA, January 5.—The governor and council held no session for business to-day but have been in consultation in regard to the course to be pursued. The guard is still maintained in the room. Opposite the agricultural room there are sixty stand of arces stacked ready for immediate use. Guard is kept upon all entering, passing through the building. Although every train is bearing goods into the city there has been perfect order. The mayor has 200 extra policemen on duty. Neither side has absolute control of the city, and which is not subject to radical amendment. This matter may be said, however, that the feoanists deem it all important that they should have a quorum and are resorting to all possible means to bring about the result. Governor Garcelon states that the decision of the court will not change his attitude towards the incoming legislature. Points in the opinion which serve as a guide in the future, but his work has been performed under the constitutional statutes as he understood them, and he should neither withdraw the certificates nor issue new ones. Here and there may be found a dissenting voice to this position of the governor, but in the main it has the approval of the friends of the law.

AUGUSTA, January 5.—Pillsbury's opinion in the Standard, denouncing the opinion of the court as partisan, and urging the counted in members to stand for their rights, should not be builded. Of course he would.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN. The Board of managers of the National Temperance Society adopted the following appeal: To the women of New-York and its vicinity:

In view of the influence you possess for the promotion of any good cause, we appeal to you for aid in our efforts to put away the cup without being compelled to stand the least of a glass presented by a lady in her own home. In the interest of the many already bitten by this serpent, and for the sake of the thousands whom the alder has not yet stung, we beg you to throw the weight of your example during the coming holidays on the side of abstinence and safety.

No more Hard Times. If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy cheap, heavy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive quack doctors or using any of the vile humbug medicines that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

Montreal Heard From. R. L. Masely, of Montreal, Canada, recalled Sept. 27, 1879, that he had suffered terribly from dyspepsia, and was completely cured by taking Warner's Safe Bitters. He says: 'My appetite is good, and I now suffer no inconvenience from eating heavy meals.' These Bitters are also a specific for all skin diseases.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW-YORK.—TRYING TO RAISE THE FALLEN.—ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM T. BOOTH, GENERAL WOODFORD, JOHN B. GOUGH AND THE REV. DR. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR. The friends of the 'New-York Christian Temperance Society' filled the Broadway Tabernacle last night. William T. Booth, president of the Board of managers of the Home, presided. In a short address, he described the chief features of the movement for temperance. He said that it could take care of only twenty-five men at a time, but nevertheless in thirty months it had saved more than 100,000 souls. Of this number, 350 had professed Christianity. The society could put its hands on 270 men who came to its shelter drunkards and paupers who were day by day consistent Christians. It cost \$10,000 to maintain the institution. A new Home was needed, and one with room for 100 men could be built in a day. The managers desire to obtain \$100,000 to build such an enlarged institution; \$30,000 had already been contributed, and he hoped the entire \$100,000 would be given before the close of the year.

GENERAL WOODFORD. Two facts must impress themselves on those present. The first of these was that in our advancing civilization we are not keeping pace in moral development with the increase of population and of crime. Every philanthropist, every Christian worker, must see that year by year the percentage of paupers and criminals to the total population is increasing. The statistics of London showed that some man or woman died of actual starvation in each twenty-four hours. The statistics of New-York could they be developed, would show that some human being died under the shadow of our churches and in the midst of our Christian civilization, died by actual starvation, at least every four days. And this poverty and crime could be traced in a great measure to intemperance. And what was the remedy for this? It was generally believed that the poor man or poor woman in such a way as to weaken their manhood and womanhood, and degrade them into being irredeemable; and that there was only one way to draw them out, as the extensive margins that they have been obliged to put up to protect the deal have considerably lessened the profit upon the transaction of carrying by increasing the quantity of money necessary to be used in the deal. They are going out of wheat now, and into provisions, which pay a good deal better.

KEENAN & GRACE. Retail Liquor Dealers. CIGARS AND TOBACCO. PLATTSMOUTH - - - NEB. Billiard Hall and Saloon on Main street, four doors from Sixth at Neville's old place. BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS, ALES, WINES, &c.

Remember The Name and Place, 24y Keenan & Grace. JOHN SHANNON'S LIVELY SALE AND FEED STABLE, Carriages always on Hand AND HEARSE & FUNERALS.

TAKE NOTICE! I want to do a strictly cash business in future and I shall do no more credit business. All old accounts must be paid up, and all new ones made. Unless such accounts are settled shortly they will be sued. JOHN SHANNON, Plattsmouth, Neb.

He was glad to express his deep sympathy. Mr. GOVER. knew by many experiences, although many years had since passed away, what it was to try to be a better man; and there really was something awful in the feeling that one had no power to resist the terrible temptation that is engendered by this habit of intemperance. No doubt it was a hard matter for a man to refrain. There was no doubt about it. And the duty of the temperate man toward him very plain, because it was the customs of society that sustained and upheld intemperance, and brought these men to the position in which they were found. No man intended to be a drunkard, but the irresistible desire grew upon him until he was mastered by it. He believed drunkenness to be a sin, and he also believed it to be a disease. Where the sin began, however, he could not tell. It was certainly a sin to get drunk; the Bible told us so; every man's conscience told him so. It was a sin, too, that brought its punishment in this world, whatever might be the sinners fate in the next. No man could reform from drunkenness unless he became a Christian, and total abstinence must be part of his religion. This institution taught men self-help taught them that although God would help them their regeneration lay within themselves, and for this reason it was an institution thoroughly deserving public sympathy and support.

ADDRESS OF DR. TAYLOR. The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor said that of many good causes he knew of few which were more worthy of cordial support than that of temperance. He had seen the fruits of the hearty support of the Christians of New-York. Christianity would give a man the strength to resist drunkenness. There was no institution on Manhattan Island which was doing so good at so little cost. It had rescued among others the son of one of the most distinguished clergymen in the land from drunkenness. There was a good deal of materialism preached. He would have the preachers of the 'gospel of dirt' go down into Water St., and convert drunkards, as Jerry McAlway had done. There was great need of just such an institution for women as the one that had been provided for men. Dr. Taylor closed his remarks by saying: 'A week from Thursday you will have New Year's Day. Let me not write on the sidewalk on that day.' This sentiment was approved with hearty applause. The audience then dispersed.

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This will Pay You. OVER and More, Especially if you have a FARM or Village LOT, requiring FENCING.

\$2,000,000,000. (The Thousand Millions Dollars) are expended in FENCING. To fence our new Western fields will cost more money. Every FARM and Village LOT Owner, EAST, WEST, and SOUTH, is interested. To fence a 160-acre Farm costs \$400 to \$700, and for a 2000 Village Lot \$100 to \$150. Wood fences soon decay. But a New Fence is a permanent investment. STEEL and IRON are to supplant Wood, for fencing better, Cheaper, and Lasting Longer.

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F. Herrmann, [Successor to Maldaner & Herrmann] Mr. Maldaner has sold out to Fred. Herrmann, and this space is reserved for Mr. Herrmann's big Ad next week.

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