THE HERALD.

JNO. A. MACMURPHY, - EDITOR.

PLATTSMOUTH, JULY 28, 1881.

A LONG, cold wet fall, suggests some weather profit.

COVER up the grain good; pile old hay on the stacks, we are likely to have long soaky rains.

THE back-bone of the torrid wave seems to be broken at last, and decent living weather inaugurated.

HORACE WATERS & Co., New York, now sell Pianos and Organs on instalments in all parts of the country.

WE should like to have our correspondents throughout the county send us in some statistics in regard to the crops.

THEY have at last "killed Conk." is the rejoicing pean of the half-breed statesman—and "foul murder" will be the verdict of the unprejudiced jury that come hereafter.

IT IS difficult to say what a day will bring forth at Albany, but it is easy to prophesy that the Republican party of the State of New York will not find it necessary to use fireworks for several years to come.

Now that the N. Y. Legislature has adjourned the weather cools off at once. Can it be that their fiery ardor and not the comet caused this startling display of fireworks, we have had, through July?

THE trunk lines of railroad east from Chicago are having a war which redounds to the profit of ye passenger, muchly, rates from New York to Chicago last Monday being $8.50, to St. Louis $13 50 to Cincinnati $7.50.

THE reported unfavorable condition of the President on Sunday has given the country another pang of dread lest the danger is *not* all over yet. There was almost as much anxiety and eagerness to hear the news as at the time of the catastrophe.

FOUR weeks after the wound, if Dr. Hamilton can only say: "He thinks the President's chances more than equal," we think it is a pretty serious case and it begins to look to us a very doubtful matter if the President really recovers.

THE State Fair at Omaha is going to be immense if you can take the word of "them newspapers" for it. They do blow powerful and judging by the preparations we know Secty McBride is making, we opine it'll pay most of you to go and see it, this fall.

THERE's our Fair too, early in Sept. before the rest, while its neither too cool nor too hot; Cass County Fair wants tending to. Officers must be up and doing and farmers getting ready to go to work to make the same a sucess. Only work can do it, and now is the time to commence.

For the first sixteen days of July the total number of immigrants arriving in New York were 19,340; the total number landed at that port since January 1st, 261,143, exceeding by 73,725 the number landed during the same period last year. Just think of it! Nearly 20,000 in a little over two weeks, and over a quarter of a million in six months!

Now that the thing is over the democrats can rejoice over Conkling's fall. He has been a bitter foe of the democratic party; but bitter and powerful as he has been, it did not become good citizens to assist in his downfall for the benefit of a set of bribers and bribe takers. The republicans alone are responsible for his downfall; hence we can rejoice.—Lincoln Democrat.

A NEW comet was discovered on the 14th. It is situated just where the other became visible to the naked eye. This one is not yet visible to the naked eye. It is moving directly toward the earth. It will not, however injure the earth or any one on it except delinquent subscribers. All who pay up within the next two weeks will be given a certificate of immunity from all harm.—C. C. Courier.

WE acknowledge the receipt from Capt. Geo. Dakin, of Buffalo, N. Y., of a copy of a memorial discourse in honor of Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer who for thirty years had occupied the pastorage of the Church of Our Father in Buffalo. He came from Concord, Mass., the birth place of Capt. Dakin and also of the ancestors of ye HERALD Editor's wife, of whom he was a distant relative.

MANAGER TOUZALIN likes Nebraska so well he will not leave us for Kansas or any other place, but remains as the most popular, best business manager the B. & M. ever had, or is likely to get. Mr. T's. choice is wise; he has built up a reputation here and made friendships that should not be lightly cast aside. The HERALD, in behalf of the good things he has done for the state, rejoices in his decision and re-welcomes him to Nebraska.

LOCAL Politics begin to stir up the animals some it seems. The contest for sheriff this fall seems to be coming between Hyers, the present incumbent, and Croft. Eikenbary, now of Jones & Eikenbary, liverymen here. The Treasurership will be disputed by Mr. Cox of Weeping Water, and ex-Judge Newell of this place. Clerks there are numerous candidates talked of but none so prominent that the HERALD can name them yet, except it seems to be generally considered that John Jennings' name will be brought out as one. Mr. Alton of Elmwood has been mentioned for Co. Superintendant, Mr. Wooley declining to run again—and that's as far as we don't know anything.

EVERY few nights some young men from in the County come to Holmes stable to get their horses after reasonable bed-time, and they come beastly drunk, and swear and blaspheme and disgrace the name of man to that degree that it is unbearable. If there was a policeman ever known to be on the street at the right time he could certainly hear the oaths down on Main street. We wont bear it any longer; it is a shame and disgrace to have women and young people obliged to hear such language.

The ladies of the house are insulted, and the whole atmosphere smells of filth and brimstone until a shower clears it up.

The next crowd that come up and go through that performance will get air sled as sure as the sun shines, and prosecuted for using obscene and profane language, if not for drunkenness, now mind it, if it is the best patron we have in the County, if we can learn their names we shall prosecute in self defense. We are ashamed to ask ladies to stay at the house where they must hear such talk. If the very men who do it, could hear and see themselves once drunk while sober, they would certainly quit forever and "swear off" to all time.

We do not blame Mr. Holmes, we must say he begs and coaxes for quiet, but a keg of whiskey will bubble and froth, and it is to help him as well as ourselves we write this. Neither his family nor any one's can stand such work long.

By the way and while on it, we might as well give the whole business an over-hauling. Where do men that are "full," full all the afternoon get liquor all night to get drunk on.

Every saloon-keeper in town, if you take his story declares he never sells to a drunken man, no, never. It's some other fellow. They all tell you this. Where does the whiskey that creates a howling mob almost every night come from? Is there some strange man here selling on the sly, without license, if so the authorities ought to look it up.

Where do all the chronic drunkards get liquor, we thought the new law was severe on this, and *could be enforced*.

For two or three Sundays drunken men have raced round on Main st. to their disgrace, to the eyes of wondering children, and to the danger of life.

Temperance people, you—that think *law* makes people sober and virtuous—have got your law, of your own hatching and making, why don't you enforce it. There never was as hard, as low, as noisy a class of drinkers as now in town. Following excessive temperance excitement, the better class of men, moderate drinkers, men who do not have to have liquor, abandon the bar, and the lower class run the saloons unwatched and unguarded. That is one result to be expected and should enter into the calculations of reformers when proposing new schemes to cure old evils.

The strong power, which the eye of self willed and self controlling men exert, who can drink in moderation, is taken off the weak and the silly and the diseased, and so far no controlling power has re-placed it—by law.

Saloon keepers—This paper has refused in times past to be dragooned into a so-called "temperance paper." It has insisted that you too, have some rights the law is bound to respect; that the blame of excessive drinking should not be thrown on your shoulders alone; that a great six foot-four lubber had no right to whine and squeal that a little four foot-six barkeeper gave him the whiskey that made him drunk and was wholly to blame, and should alone be fined and punished—but it never supported you nor any one else in breaking the law, and some of you are doing that every day. It's no use lying about it. Any man can get drunk here that has a dime left. Old men that ought to be in an asylum, young men that are chronic cases already, women and children, even, if they want it, and you know it.

You are responsible for this. The law gives you permission to sell liquor under certain conditions to certain persons and protects you *alone* in this manner of doing business. When you violate laws as you are doing you place yourselves outside the protection of law, and there is a public sentiment stronger than law, stronger than the council (which you don't fear) which will abolish saloon, keeper, and all soon, if a short turn is not made in the manner in which liquor is sold in this town. A word to the wise is sufficient. Law seems powerless, perhaps a Newspaper may have to come in-as usual when other remedies have failed, and help cure this evil.

WE are sure that a man can keep cool this hot weather, by lying down on a Lincoln Journal, and covering himself with an Omaha Bee. The coolness between these two journals effectually shuts off warmth. —Tecumseh Chieftain.

Heavy Damage Suit.

The Burlington and Missouri Railroad company in Nebraska has been sued in the U. S. circuit court of the state by the Keystone Bridge company of Philadelphia, for damages amounting to $31,779. The Keystone Bridge Company had a contract with the B. & M. railroad company for four spans, each span 400 feet in length, of the bridge across the Missouri river at Plattsmouth. The plaintiff claims that according to the contract, the railroad company were to furnish steel for the bridge at the rate of sixty tons per week until the work was finished, and that the contract was violated, in that the material was not supplied at that rate, causing delay in the work which rendered the completion of the bridge during low water season impossible. Consequently a great part of it had to be built in high water, and the mode of building altered materially, thus causing the company to lose the amount of the judgment sued for. The necessary papers have been filed and the suit commenced.—Bee.

THE PRESIDENT WORSE.

Attacked with a Chill.

The Cause Discovered and Relieved.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—At 7 o'clock this morning the president showed the usual morning symptoms of recovery, but about 8 o'clock he was attacked with something like a chill. He shook all over and his muscles all became rigid with what the surgeons called "a rigor." This chilly shaking sensation lasted until about 9 o'clock, when fever set in and rose rapidly. His pulse went up to 130 and temperature above 101. In an hour or so the fever declined some.

The attending surgeons in consultation considered the president's condition such that consulting surgeons Hamilton of New York and Agnew of Philadelphia, had better be called for at once. A telegram was sent at noon asking them to come immediately.

The explanation given by the surgeons of the unfavorable symptoms which manifested themselves in the president's case to-day are briefly as follows: Some time during the night or early this morning the patient's wound, which had for several days been discharging freely, became obstructed at or near the inner end of the drainage tube, while the process of suppuration in the deeper parts continued. A partial or complete pus cavity was thus formed and the discharge from the mouth of the wound nearly ceased. The natural result of this state of things was a chill, followed by a higher fever, the patient's pulse rising to a maximum of about 130 and his temperature to 104. As rigor followed by increased fever is a symptom of pyaemia or formation of abcess and of other unfavorable complications, it caused at first a good deal of anxiety. Careful examination, however, of the pus discharged by the wounds, showed its character was perfectly normal and healthy. These facts relieved the fear at once of blood poisoning. External examinations were then made in the abdominal and hepatic regions, with a view of ascertaining whether there were any signs of abscess since decline and the doctors felt encouraged.

At 1:30 this afternoon Dr. Bliss told a reporter of the western associated press there was nothing in the president's case to cause alarm. He said that if the president were an ordinary patient he would have no anxiety at all. He had, however, telegraphed for Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, because he believed that in consequence of the change that had taken place there should be a consultation.

Drs. Hamilton, of New York, and Agnew, of Philadelphia, arrived at 8 p. m. It was intended to hold a consultation at 9 p. m., but it has been decided not to disturb the president to-night and probably no further report will be made.

WASHINGTON, July 24—To-day's early morning reports from the president's sick room were unsatisfactory, because meagre. Before 9 o'clock it was impossible to learn more than that the patient had had another chill during the night but appeared to be doing well after it.

Drs. Bliss and Woodward, who passed the night at the house were joined at 7 o'clock in the morning by the other surgeons. Dr. Reyburn came before 8 o'clock but it was fifteen minutes later when Drs. Agnew and Hamilton arrived with the attorney-general. The examination began at once.

Dr. Agnew suggested that a pus cavity might have been formed in the wound channel, at or near the angle caused by the deflection of the ball. Dr. Bliss stated last night that the correctness of this idea had been indicated to him during the afternoon examination.

Dr. Agnew then submitted a proposition that if a horizontal incision was made about three inches below the wound it would intersect the channel and at the same time if the cavity had formed, relieve it and perhaps help the general flow by a straightening of the channel. All parties to the consultation recognized the feasibility of the proposition and it was decided that Dr. Agnew should carry it out. Accordingly, at 9 p. m. Dr. Hamilton inserted a probe in the channel of the wound and thought he discovered a cavity where it had been anticipated. Dr. Agnew then made an incision which was followed by a discharge of pus from the cavity such as had been anticipated. The flow of blood was only natural. Presently a regular pus was discharged and was given out through a new aperture by the insertion of a curved tube which had an exit at each aperture and had several openings for the admission of pus from the inner channels, and allowed to discharge by the old or new. The best possible dressing was applied at once, the patient made comfortable as possible, and there was nothing left to do but to await the progress of the case.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 25,—12 m.—Thirty six hours have now elapsed since the president has had his last chill, and there are as yet no indications of another, with the exception of a slight increased weakness, caused by the relapse of Saturday. His condition does not differ materially from that of any part of last week.

7 p. m.—The president has done well during the day. This afternoon fever did not come until after 3 o'clock. It is somewhat higher than yesterday, but there has been no chill. At noon his pulse was 104, temperature 98.4, respiration 20. At 7 p. m. the pulse was 110, temperature 101.8, respiration 24.

July 26.—1:35 a. m.—The president's fever has subsided, and at this hour he is sleeping. Physicians are dozing, and members of the president's household, with the exception of attendants in the sick room, have all retired for the night. Dr. Agnew reached Washington at midnight and was at once taken to the residence of Attorney General MacVeagh, where he will remain over night.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 26.—7 p. m.—The president has done well, during the day. At the dressing of the wound after the morning bulletin was issued a displaced splinter of broken rib about half an inch long was removed. The track of the wound at this point was dilated, and a larger drainage tube was inserted, for the purpose of facilitating the discharge of pus. Since that time he has had several quiet naps, has taken more nourishment than on any of the last five days without gastric irritation, and when the wound was dressed this evening, the discharge of healthy pus was satisfactorily abundant. At noon his pulse was 106, temperature 98.4, respiration 19. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 104, temperature 100.7, respiration 20.

(Signed) HAYES H. AGNEW,
D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROB'T. REYBURN.

The consultation of physicians in regard to the high fever of the president resulted in the discovery that some operation must be performed to remove some cause of irritation. Dr. Agnew said the discharge of pus was not as satisfactory, and the wound appeared clogged. The president was informed that another operation was necessary. He made no objection. Dr. Agnew then thought it was unnecessary to administer an anæsthetic but went to work at once. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock. He examined the incision made on Sunday, and putting in his finger to the depth of about three inches, found that the shattered piece of rib discovered Sunday had formed an obstruction. He removed one piece about an inch long, and several smaller pieces. This operation was far more painful than the one performed Sunday, but the president bore it bravely and was greatly relieved by it. The old tube was not returned, but a new one was inserted through the new incision to the depth of nearly four inches, where it intersects the old portion of the wound channel. Thus the other end of the wound will be allowed to close up and heal as it will, while the full discharge of pus will be conducted through the incision. New dressings were applied and the fever at once subsided. The president is now as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. He was greatly weakened by the operation, but Dr. Agnew says no dangerously.

A MOST interesting series of articles are appearing in Scribner's magazine by Mr. Albert Stickney, entitled "The People's Problem", the subject being the present abuses of our political system; the first article pointing out the evils, the second suggesting a remedy, and the third a means of putting the remedy into effect. The subject is handled in a clear, plain, and practical manner, and will direct the attention of many who have not before considered this matter, to the great evils of which it treats.

Another Democratic Run.

Representative Tuthill, of New York, "tuted" away in the Albany joint convention in a manner that makes the heart of the stalwart bounce with joy and admiration. The fact is, that Mr. Tuthill made a magnificent speech, and without meaning it, he has eliminated the democracy. His speech was a scathing phillipic against republican leaders and practices. A most terrible indictment, to be sure, by a brave and able republican.—Lincoln Democrat.

From The Chicago News.

A couple of expert lawyers, R. G. Ingersoll and Jermiah S. Black, who have long been noted for sharpness and ambidexterousness in their profession, have just advertised themselves in a new role. With the infinite cheek of many members of the bar, they have summoned Christianity into a "moot court" of their own creation, the bench, bar and jury-box being the columns of the North American Review. Ingersoll indicts and prosecutes the alleged criminal; Black, of his own motion, defends him. It is the antetype of the crucifixion—the innocent man crucified between a couple of apologists for criminals and their crimes, at prices proportioned to the needle-wit and fine-fingered manœuvering rendered necessary to defeat the ends of justice. It is doubtful whether Ingersoll's assults upon, or Black's apologetics for Christianity will do it the greatest amount of damage. A man like Black who, after having been retained by President Johnson to defend him against impeachment, and then threw up his case because the President refused to seize the guano island of Lita Bela with a United States war vessel for the benefit of the said Black, Ben Butler, and Thad Stevens is not exactly the proper person to defend Christianity, either in its ethics or its acts. Ingersoll's attack, as published, is a rehash of his lectures, minus their vaunting rodomontade, their rant and bathos, which hold the same relation to true humor that the lip wit of the circus clown does to the felicitous surprises of Shakspeare. The consequence is, that this infidel production reads like the sound of the "thorns crackling under the pot," is like a skeleton at a feast; and altogether present the appearance of an emasculated pocket edition of one of Voltaire's cynical diatribes against Christianity.

We protest against bringing Christianity before a "moot court" composed of a couple of criminal lawyers, who, in their adroit torturing of the wrong to make it appear the right, take no higher fight than the defense of a whisky thief or of a blundering promoter of star route rascalities and frauds.

What Our Exchanges Say About the Crops.

The chinch bugs are not as bad as at first reported, and many fields are harvested before being damaged to any appreciable extent.—Hebron Journal.

We hear some complaint from our farmers of the poor condition of a number of corn fields. A heavy rain would be a good thing just now.—Syracuse Journal.

Gus Anderson has twenty-two acres of as fine corn growing on his homestead near Ft. McPherson, as can be found in the state. The potatoe crop is also abundant. The farmers in this section are in excellent spirits.—Western Nebraskan.

The farmers report a good, and many an abundant wheat crop, while other grain is looking nicely. All the corn planted early is in tassel and much in silk, the later planting will make a mature crop provided the frost holds off late in the fall, if not the fodder will be excellent for stock. —Fairmont Bulleton.

The clatter of reapers and harvesters have been filling the air with music, delightful to the understanding ear, during the past week and even now may be heard in many localities, but the harvest is about over and in most cases the wheat is good and safely secured. —Beaver City Times.

Zeb. Stout was in on Tuesday, and on being interrogated by a Pioneer ink-slinger as to the crop prospect, reported everything in Gosper as booming, and that the sound of the reaper was to be heard in every direction. Mr. S. has about 70 acres under cultivation, of which there is 16 acres of wheat that will go 20 bushels to the acre, and 25 acres of corn already tall enough to hide a horse, and earing out finely.—Arapahoe Pioneer.

The excessive heat of the last week has injured wheat materially. Mr. Frank Trowbridge reports his wheat almost a total failure. R. C. Jennings reports his as not worth cutting tho' he will cut it. Mr. Todd living on the table-land north of town, reports his as worthless. Mr. Smith, of Taylor valley, reports his as poor, Mr. Burr ditto. Mr. Huffman's west of town is good. Mr. Bligh, of the Verdigris, reports his good, and we have just harvested our crop which tho' not extensive is good enough. Oats are reported good and corn altho' planted late as a general thing is doing fine and promises a good crop.—Neligh Republican.

Harvesting is commenced and the crop generally is a light one.—Alexandria News.

A fine crop is being harvested, and as soon as grain begins to come into Grand Island, there will be lively times in the city, and peace and plenty in the country. Taken as a whole as good crops have never before been seen in Hall county, everything doing well and being first class. The chances are fair for good prices, too.—Grand Island Independent.

A. J. Horton has just finished harvesting an eighteen acre field of Sea Island wheat which causes him to smile all over his face. A finer stand could not well be imagined, and the weather being favorable the work was done up in prime order. Samples of this wheat have been exhibited at this office and at the Denham house and a better showing could not be wished. The berry is large, plump and heathy looking, and the crop is estimated at from eihgteen to twenty bushels per acre.—Beaver City Times.

Harvest is here and everybody is busy. Grain has suddenly ripened, and all must work in order to save it. The growth of straw is not so large as many some time ago anticipated; but those that have been in the harvest field say that the quality is all that could be asked for. Much damage to the wheat crop by the chinch bug was at one time expected, but farmers now tell us that the damage in Wood River precinct will not exceed three per cent. The latter crops are very promising, and if nothing worse than chinch bugs interferes, all will be well. —Grand Island Independent.

The tallest corn of the season stands in front of the post office, measuring eleven feet, and millet five and a half feet, from the farm of C. H. North, five miles north of Shelton on the Union Pacific railroad, in Buffalo county. Also a sample of corn, just two months from the time planted, from William Welling, of Shelton, over nine feet high, and some stalks have four well developed ears. The corn crop of western Nebraska is immense and everywhere shows thorough tillage.—Omaha Republican.

J. V. Allen came in from Saline County, last Saturday, and reports a rather bad state of affairs among the crops of that county. Mr. Allen reports that up to a few days ago,—in fact until wheat was almost ready to cut,—the farmers of Saline rejoiced in the prospects of an abundant harvest, but alas for the uncertainty of all earthly hope. Myriads of chinch bugs made their appearance as if the very soil had at once changed to bugs and in from two to three days after their appearance whole fields were rendered entirely worthless. Farmers beheld the calamity which thus suddenly came upon them in utter amazement. The whole county seemed to be affected thus, and as a measure to ppevent these destroyers of the wheat from going into the corn, the match is being vigorously applied so that the whole county rests under a vast cloud of smoke. From other sources we hear similar reports. Such a scourge of chinch bugs as we are having this season we have never heard or read of.—Beaver City Times.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLIFFORD is dead. He died in Cornish N. H. July 25th and was appointed by President Buchanan.

N. Y. Times—anti-Conkling—"New York has two Senators of mediocre ability, one of whom is accused of preferring self interest to public interest." The Empire state is no longer New York.

Louisville Items.

Messrs. Beeson & Hammond, who have the contract for grading the first forty miles of the Missouri Pacific, south of Louisville, were here this morning, 26th inst. They have started some plows and scrapers to work. Mr. B. went west on the train, and when he returns they will start up work lively all along the line. They have four hundred teams which will soon arrive from Texas and two hundred from the north, and some car loads of scrapers. There are tents along the line all the way between here and Weeping Water. They wish to employ all the men and teams they can get; they say they can work from 3000 to 4000. They will soon be as busily at work as "ants on a mole hill" all along the line. Messrs. B. & H. keep their own stores of groceries and provisions and supply their hands by sending out every morning to deliver and take orders for the next day. They do this to accommodate them, and keep them at work. We understand that T. Murphy of the B. & M. will commence Saturday working for the M. P. with men and teams. It is said the M. P. will be a much easier road to work upon than the B. & M.

We can now authoritatively say that the difference between the M. P. Co. and Weeping Water has been met and adjusted, and the M. P. will run through Weeping Water instead of a mile and half West of here. We don't know how many greenbacks were required.

The Hall house is full to overflowing all the time, nearly all the R. R. men stop there. Among whom is Engineer Smead and corps, who has his office over Hube Bros.' store and as there is not sleeping room in the hotel have pitched their sleeping tents on the hill.

Uncle "Miah" Livingston is erecting another small business building on Main street.

There are no intoxicating liquors sold in Louisville, that we know of, excepting by James N. Drake. He sells hard cider openly and above board by the drink. Proof in his case is abundant. Some of his neighbors complain that men get drunk there, and are very boisterous; they wish him to desist or pay County license.

Mr. Campbell is in town canvassing for the "Enterprise" and says he is meeting with good success.

Rev. Diffenbacher, who is a very energetic and irrepressible minister, still continues to blow the Gospel trumpet here, though opposed by the Devil and all his imps. Preachers are not popular here.

Nine car loads of bridge timber for the M. P. Bridge across the Platte at this place have arrived and several hundred more loads are yet to come.

Mrs. C. W. King of this place is visiting her people in Plattsmouth. PEN.

—H. C. KANE reports that harvesting operations have demonstrated that the chinch-bug devastations, concerning which so much has been said, were largely in the air—at all events, were not in the wheat or other grain. Juniatta Herald.

We have done it at last! An American horse has won the Derby. What with American pork, American oysters, American wheat, American flour, American corn, American butter, American cheese, American petroleum, American women and American horses, what has England left to boast of?—*New York Graphic.*

"Our Temperance Column."

EDITED BY THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"For God, and Home, and Native Land."

The Situation.

The advance of temperance sentiment during the past year, has been a long stride toward prohibition. There has never before been a season in which temperance legislation has occupied so much the time and thought of legislative bodies. The subject, in some form, has claimed the attention of legislators in all the states, in which general assemblies have been in session. Kansas leads the van in stringent enactments for the enforcement of her prohibitory amendment, and though much has been said of the suffering ministry of that State it is evidently wasted sympathy, as churches, the country over, have begun the good work at home, by banishing from the Lord's table fermented wine. Most of our church Assemblies, Conferences and Associations have resolved in favor of unfermented wine for sacramental purposes, and the majority of individual churches would not willingly use fermented wine on occasions commemorating the Lord's supper.

Out of a fierce conflict in Nebraska's legislature, came the high license act, which will be partial prohibition. In Illinois, after long debate, the question of submitting the prohibitory constitutional amendment was lost. In Pennsylvania, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan, similar propositions were lost by small votes. North Carolina and Massachusetts have provided that their people shall vote upon the adoption of prohibitory laws, at the next annual elections. South Carolina prohibits the sale of liquors outside incorporated cities, and towns, and imposes a state license upon each retail dealer.

Tennesee prohibits saloons in all college towns. Texas lost a proposed amendment to her constitution in her Senate having passed it in the House. Ohio lost its proposed Local Option Bill, and is now moving in favor of constitutional prohibition. Indiana proposes to submit both woman suffrage and constitutional prohibition to its people.

Thus the question of temperance legislation is in the fore front of the battle with evil, and will not "down" until some satisfactory method of settlement is reached. A satisfactory basis will not be reached until we have laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all malt liquors and the manufacture and sale of all distilled liquors, as a beverege. They should be manufactured and sold only for medicinal and mechanical use. The time will probably come when as a medicine alcohol will be classed with poisons, and something less hurtful than whisky can be prescribed with quinine, for ague. It is not impossible that science may discover a substitute to be used in mechanical industries.

We are willing to wait these developments in the golden bye and bye if we can very soon have all breweries and saloons closed. If we can have the river of death made up of beer, ale, wine, brandies, gins, and whiskies, which flows through our land stopped at its fountain. Temperance people may thank God and take courage, from the evident increase in public sentiment in favor of crystalizing effort to reform the drink habit, into laws that shall prevent the supply of drinks, and turn into legitimate producing channels, the wealth worse than wasted by the drinker, and not blessed to the seller, for "what other measure so unpopular in its nature as prohibition ever came so near success on its first trial".

A Dress of Campbell Badges.

At the last drawing-room Lady Archibald Campbell wore a dress of blue and black Lyons velvet, which was cut a la princesse, and rolloved by a slashing on the left side of the skirt in silver-gray satin, the corsage garnished with black Chantilly lace of a rare pattern; a band of a la gibeciere of black velvet bearing small ecusson shields, united by Gaelic knots in gold, traversed the bust of the habit and secured en traverse by a silver fish—one of the Campbell badges. The shields on the band were charged alternately with the cognizances of the Argyll Campbells and the Callenders of Ardkinglas and Craigforth in their proper heraldic tints. A besace, or satonel, of a shield shape, emblazoned with the quarterings of the Argyll Campbells and the Callenders of Ardkinglas and Craigforth, was secured to the left side of the dress by the badges of the fish and the bog myrtle. The satchel contained an antique lace handkerchief en jabot. The train of silver-colored satin, suspended from the shoulders, and attached to the dress by the badges. On the train was embroidered, en applique, the ancient and well-known coat-of-arms of the Campbells of Argyll in subdued colors.

THE MARKETS.

HOME MARKETS.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wednesday, July 27 1881

Wheat, No.2	90
Corn, cat	23@27
" shelled	45@48
Oats	25
Barley, No. 2	40@65
Rye	60@65
Native Cattle	64 60
Hogs	5 20@5 50
Butter	17½@20
Eggs	12½@15
Potatoes	90@1 25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1881.

Money—$1 03½.	
Wheat	$ 1 22⅞
Rye	93½
Corn	56
Oats	45½

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1881

Flour	$ 4 50 @$5 00
Wheat	1 12½
Corn	48⅞
Oats	35¼
Rye	78
Barley	84
LIVE STOCK.	
Hogs, shipping	$6 00@$6 50
Cattle	3 50@ 4 25
Sheep	4 50@4 75

PENSIONS.

Every wound or injury, even by accident or any disease, entitles a soldier of the late war to a pension. All pensions by the law of January, 1879, begin BACK at date of discharge or death of the soldier. All entitled should apply at once. Thousands who are now drawing pension are entitled to an increase. Soldiers and widows of the war of 1812 and Mexican war are entitled to pensions. Thousands are yet entitled to bounty, but do not know it. Fees in all cases $10. Pay for every description of war claims collected. Employ an Attorney residing in Washington, who can give personal attention to your business. American and Foreign patents obtained on short notice. Send two stamps for pension and bounty laws. Address W. T. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Agent, Lock Box 422. Washington, D. C. 31ly

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SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS,
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Honored and Blessed.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, and would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

FELLOWS' Compound SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

GRIEF

EXCESSIVE ANXIETY, or PROLONGED Study, will produce infirmity in the Nervous System, in proportion as the strength of that system is expended upon the mind in troubled thought, so are the organs of digestion, assimilation and nutrition, rendered inactive and sluggish in proportion as the system becomes infirm. Every individual has some one organ weaker than the rest, and this is always the first to suffer during nervous prostration; for example, afflicting news sometimes causes total suspension of the muscular action of the heart, producing sudden hemorrhage and death. No doubt any longer remains of the practibility of restoring the nervous system, and through the nerves the muscles of the impaired organs. **Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites** has been proved to possess such power in numerous instances. It will impart strength to overcome trouble and affliction. Persons who are accustomed to look upon the dark side, and who see no pleasure in living, on using this syrup soon learn to value and enjoy life, and those who study deeply during long hours, will find in the syrup a promotor of the power of endurance in the brain.

There is no doubt of this fact, that an impaired Nervous System causes Consumption, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Heart Disease, and a host of others. **Fellow's Hypophosphites**, which effectually cures Nervous Debility, should cure these diseases also. "Remove the cause and the complaint will cease."

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Feb. 23d, 1881.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dear Sir: I have been prescribing your **Hypophosphites** for several years, both in Canada and the United States, but more particularly at this famous resort for invalids, where thousands annually congregate. For those in whom the **Brain and Nervous System has been exausted from excesses or overwork**, I have found no combination of remedies so **prompt and efficacious** in restoring the vital forces. I hope that every person needing relief will avail themselves of so valuable a preparation. Respectfully,

ALEX. MCMASZER, M. D.

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THEY CURE

all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidney and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, sleeplessness, and especially Female Complaints. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other. Send for circular. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., and Torohto, Ont.

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Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? **Parker's Ginger Tonic** always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. 8t4

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Everything First-class AND at Lowest Rates.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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GOOD HORSES AND CARRIAGES at all times.

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Horse, Mule & Ox Shoeing,

In short, we'll shoe anything that has four feet, from a Zebra to a Giraffe. Come and see us.

NEW SHOP

On Fifth St between Main and Vine Streets, just across the corner from the NEW HERALD OFFICE. 10y

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Harness Manufacturers,

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and all kinds of harness stock, constantly on hand.

Repairing of all Kinds!

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Carriages always on Hand AND HEARSE FOR FUNERALS.

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I want all of my accounts settled to date, and I shall do no more credit business. All old accounts must be