

GRAND CELEBRATION AT PLATTSMOUTH OVER THE COMPLETION OF HER WATER WORKS SYSTEM

BUT THE GREATEST CELEBRATION OF ALL IS AT

MAYERS' OPERA HOUSE CLOTHING STORE

OVER THE GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. THESE PRICES TELL THE TALE:

Table listing clothing items and prices: Working suits, \$3 50; Business suits, 6 50; Cheviot suits, 10 00; Corkscrew worsted, 8 00; Impt'd worsted suits, 10; G.A.R. suits complete, 8.

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors. T. H. KNOTTS, Editor. A. B. KNOTTS, Business Manager.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is published every Thursday morning. Office, corner of Vine and Fifth streets. WEEKLY, by mail. One copy one year, \$1 00; One copy one year (in advance), 1 50; One copy six months, 75; Registered at the Post Office, Plattsmouth, as second class matter.

To day is Plattsmouth's 4th of July.

First, Plattsmouth needs a public park. Second, the park should be located within a mile from town.

The value of Plattsmouth property continues to climb steadily upwards and the demand increases in proportion.

The United States, or rather the Standard Oil Company, have found a rival in Russia for the petroleum trade of the world.

OUTSIDE of the effect upon commerce and international trade which a foreign war would bring about, America looks upon the constant quibblings between European nations with perfect composure and indifference.

A LOCAL paper calls attention to the fact that seven hundred head of cattle are fed on the slops from the Nebraska City Distillery. If that is intended as satire it is from fair to middling but if it is intended as an argument in favor of distilleries it is very, very bad.

THAT man Bruce has been fired bodily from his sit in the Niobrara land office at last. A West Point democrat gets the job. If this thing keeps on the mung-wump in Nebraska will be out of a place to lay his empty head by the beginning of next winter.—Lincoln Herald.

THERE is just as much necessity for a city adopting business principles in the management of municipal affairs as there is for individuals in carrying on their private concerns. Economy and prudence in the construction of public works will give the benefits of the improvements without piling up unnecessary taxes.

THIS clatter about Cleveland not wanting a second term is all in your eye. When you hear a Democrat talking about not wanting to continue in an office of any kind you can make up your mind that it is because he is afraid he will not get it and not from any sincere desire to be relieved of the great responsibility thrust upon him "unexpectedly and without solicitation."

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean quotes from President Cleveland's recent letter the following sentence: "I believe it would be well if all Calhoun did and even all he believed and taught and all his aspirations for the welfare and prosperity of our republic were better known and understood." The Inter-Ocean then adds: "By the eternal, that doesn't sound much like Gen. Jackson, does it?"

CHICAGO is benefiting already from Republican municipal rule. Twenty-eight low-class saloons, reported again and again to Carter Harrison as the resort of anarchists and blacklegs, have been closed by Mayor Roche, and a score of others, against which the evidence was less conclusive, have received ultimatums which it will not pay them to disregard. The new Mayor understands what his mission is, and intends to justify the hopes of those who elected him.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

WHEN you hear an editor berating the business men of a community for not advertising their goods, you are to understand merely that the editor is complaining because such advertising is not done at his shop. And even if the business men do not do any advertising at all, we do not see the propriety of using the columns of a paper to rag and browbeat them for transacting their own business as they think best. Business men generally know what they are about, and if they don't the average editor's advice would not help them. If they want to advertise in the paper they will let the editor know. If they don't, they give no editor any business.

THERE is a touch of grim and timely scorn in Mr. Conkling's suggestions to the effect that it is specially pleasing to see the memory of Grant honored by "those who did not wait for the glorification of his death to show them his rugged grandeur, or the honesty of his purposes and his reverence for the rights of every fellow creature." The fame of such a man is a national possession of course, and all citizens have the right to be proud of it; but that does not make it appropriate and pleasing for men to pose as his conspicuous eulogists who, during his life, could find nothing too mean to say about him.—St. Louis Globe-Dem.

BUT are the intelligently committed crimes due to liquor—forgery, swindling and all confidence games of that kind—are they or can they be attributed to the indulgence of liquor?—Omaha Herald.

Yes, many of them. The man who engages in "forgery, swindling and all confidence games" may take care to avoid liquor at the moment of the consummation of the crime; but in many, very many cases the ultimate cause of these offenses are to be found in indulgence in liquor. From intemperance comes loss of property, loss of nerve, loss of character, loss of the stamina which enables a man to stand up bravely and face the ruin wrought by riotous living, and then by easy degredation he is qualified for the crimes suggested by the Herald. Experience proves it, and proves that this class of crimes may be attributed to liquor, as to no other single cause.—Sioux City Journal.

THE resolution introduced into the Nova Scotia Legislature looking for a separation of that province from the Dominion, and its ultimate annexation to the United States, is not likely to result in any serious change in the relations of the restless little State either with the confederation or with this country. Nova Scotia has long been dissatisfied with the Dominion Government, and would like to cut loose from a connection which it entered in about twenty years ago with considerable misgivings. But neither the Dominion nor the mother country will, of course, consent to a separation of any of the provinces. In the United States the annexation scheme, even though it should include all of British North America, and be favored by the people of all that region as well as by the Government of Great Britain, would find much less support than it would have done a quarter of a century ago.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

THE Manchester (England) Examiner is generally regarded as one of the most influential newspapers published in Great Britain outside London, and its editor is a leading Liberal politician whose sanity has never been called in question. But when he seriously advises English holders of confederate bonds to hold on to their "securities" in view of the "rising power of the Democratic party in the United States," he displays an ignorance of American affairs scarcely equalled in England or any other country. If he knew anything about the Democratic party he would be aware, first, that so far from being a "rising power," it was in a moribund condition; and second, that even if he ever dared to suggest a national recognition of Confederate bonds it would never do anything of the kind. Repudiation, rather than recognition, is its policy in regard to obligations and undertakings.—St. Louis Globe-Dem.

THE Des Moines Leader, in its issue of the 29th ult., prints what purports to be some figures from the advance sheets of the report of the secretary of state regarding the criminal returns of Iowa for the year 1886-7. The Leader, having reference to the alleged results of the prohibitory law, undertakes to show that the report "brings to light some startling comparisons." The inference which it seeks to inculcate is that prohibition has saddled an enormous burden upon taxpayers, by reason of the prosecutions under the temperance laws. But the figures in the Leader's own digest seem emphatically to rebut its own conclusion, or rather, perversion. It shows that the total expenses on account of the temperance laws, including the expenses of the courts during the year, were \$42,000, while the total amount of the State's revenue was \$1,000,000. The Leader's perversion is thus exposed.

Another Haddock Case. THE Sioux City tragedy has been reenacted at Haverhill, Ohio, where a Dr. Northrup was brutally murdered by a saloon-keeper. The only reason assigned for the cold blooded assassination was Dr. Northrup's attempt to secure local option. For exercising only such rights there as are guaranteed every man who rightfully claims protection under the American flag, he was shot through and through by a cowardly cur who will now have the affrontery to stand up before the magistrates of the law and demand a fair and impartial trial. Of course mob law is to be deprecated but at this distance we are somewhat inclined to the opinion that the country would stand the shock if this hellion were hung first and tried afterwards. But the responsibility for such murderous assaults as those upon Rev. Haddock and Dr. Northrup rests upon the shoulders of the rum power of this nation. It is the whiskey element that draws about itself the slums of society and holds them in abject obedience to its commands. It respects neither law, order, the rights of others nor the honor of our country which depends so much upon the character of the people; it builds its monuments of sorrow and writes its autograph upon the forehead of fallen humanity; it revels in fiendish delight at the commission of crimes which drape homes in mourning; its only ambition is to throttle the independence of our country and transform the virtues of civilized communities into the vice of gambling hells, grog shops and houses of prostitution. Talk about the whiskey element asking no other privilege than to be let alone! Why, that's all the devil ever asked and his hired men have made no improvement over his Satanic Magisty's original demand. But it is not at all probable that it will be let alone. In fact such dastardly deeds as have already stained the hands of the rum power with innocent blood will only tend to give new life and renewed vigor to the warfare against intemperance till from every hill-top throughout the land the cry shall be "the saloon must go."

Plattsmouth Celebrates. In commemoration of the completion of a system of water works Plattsmouth puts on her gay attire and makes of this a holiday. It is fitting that the occasion should be generally observed by all citizens interested in the building of public works, not more for the completion of those we commemorate than that this movement inaugurates a spirit of progressiveness which will carry other improvements of public importance to a successful termination. We rejoice not only in the possession of water works but in the awakening of a public spiritedness which has already set on foot other enterprises of importance calculated to carry on the good work of building up the city, enlarging its industrial facilities and adding increased wealth and population. It has been noticed by those conversant with the growth of public improvements in cities generally that the construction of water works marks the beginning of a new era and Plattsmouth only establishes another precedent for so good a rule.

With water works comes grading, paving and sewerage, and today while public sentiment is so appreciative of a good beginning it is well to renew our resolutions of going ahead with the work so well begun. Already a company has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing a street railway and arrangements have been made to commence the work within sixty days. Gas works are in successful operation and an electric light company are surveying the grounds with a view of putting in a plant at this point. Several loan and improvement associations have been organized with sufficient capital and wide awake officers to insure their active participation in new investments that will give permanency to the building boon which has opened under such auspicious circumstances. And best of all is the prospect of additional railroad facilities. It is no longer a secret that the Missouri, Kansas & Northwestern railroads are to be extended into Plattsmouth. It is done much to the benefit of the city and the State.

The "Unveiling" Process. The recent unveiling of the Calhoun, and other statues, has afforded southern democrats and their northern sympathizers the opportunity of "unveiling" their attachment for the "lost cause." As a matter of justice however, to the impulses of humanity which throb as well in the hearts of ex-confederates as in the bosom of union men it is fitting to concede that a lingering attachment for the leaders of the war against this government naturally excites in the minds of those who believed the "war a failure."

With feelings we have nothing to do but only question the propriety of eulogizing so extensively the men whose treason brought on one of the greatest civil wars in the history of any country and it is not so much the fulsome flattery of their good deeds that we object, as to the repeated efforts of the orators of these occasions to show that these "heroes of theirs" fought in a good cause. This olive branch business is very well in its place but when the nullification doctrine of Calhoun is still applauded in South Carolina we think it time to call things by their right names.

Calhoun did more to sow seeds of rebellion than all the privates who enlisted in the rebel army from his native state and while it is but natural that his friends should speak in praise of his many virtues we think the less said about his nullification ideas the better, not only for the memory of their chosen son but also for the general good of the people. It is true that the large majority of the southern people have become reconciled to their defeat but such a result is not due by any means to the orators and two-penny statesmen who have sought to gain political preferment by appealing to the war spirit of their constituents but rather is it due to commercial activity and a growing common sense which have diverted the minds of the people from recollections of remorse to the avenues of trade. And that is why we think it bad taste to improve these unveiling ceremonies by explanations, apologies and more ofttimes tributes to the leaders of the confederacy for their devotion to "home and native land."

Most of them were nothing more or less than rebels in 1860 and time has not lessened the reproach which should be heaped upon treason, no matter how sincere the transgressors may afterwards become in affirming their allegiance to the central government. We do not believe in forgetting such crises in the history of our country and they should be recalled not for the purpose of stirring up sectional strife or eulogizing the traitors but for the purpose of pointing out the mistakes of the war that succeeding generations may avoid the rocks and shoals upon which our ship of state came so near being wrecked. It is true that the war is over but if the time is at hand when confederate generals are to be commended to posterity for their patriotism and when democratic editors of the North feel called upon to apologize for being in the Union Army then we feel impelled to remark that patriotism has about touched low-water mark. If the war was a mistake on the part of the South that mistake can not be righted by "explanations" or apologies, nor can the lapse of time hide from view the treachery and base treason which brought it about.

The Independent Vote. The controlling influence in the elections of this country is held by the Independent voters. No matter what may be said of their arrogance in assuming to themselves more of political discernment and a higher appreciation of the purity of the ballot, they nevertheless hold the balance of power. That Rhode Island should go democratic, and Chicago republican by thirty thousand majority, only shows that this factor in politics is of sufficient strength to upset the plans and concoctions of rings and cliques without proving in the least that the relative position of the parties has changed in the least. As this influence grows the party affiliations grow weaker and will not be long till parties will assume something of the character of a mere name. The relationship now maintained between the country it depends upon the Conservative differences. The measure of the measure.

their allegiance to party than because they conscientiously believe the measures there advocated were for the best interests of their constituents. In this respect the democrats have manifested a more tenacious hold upon their party prejudices than have the members of any other political organization and it is not unfrequently observed that no matter how a democrat talks or prays he invariably votes the straight ticket. This predilection on the part of democrats is forcibly illustrated in states where Republicans have long held the supremacy and it naturally follows that the growth of the independent vote is largely confined to the party in power whose rule becomes, sooner or later, obnoxious to a respectable minority who are thus favorably situated for asserting their opposition and making their vote felt in the election. The independent voter may seek to work a reform either in the methods adopted by the party in nominating candidates or in the measures incorporated in his party platform. When wire pulling and packing of conventions are resorted to in the interest of a particular candidate there is likely to follow a revolt which sometimes brings defeat and always brings more or less of demoralization which weakens the party and lessens the strength of political ties.

The political parties themselves are in a measure responsible for the revolts which follow a too rigid adherence to the rule or ruin policy of their managers though we are also of the opinion that the average independent voter is frequently impelled to desert his party for no other reason than because he thinks it is smart to repudiate the policy of the party to which he was allied.

As to the first reason for the development of this independence of political action, namely, the imprudence of the parties themselves. We sometimes observe the strange anomaly of conventions adopting platforms pledging the support of the party to certain principles and then proceeding to nominate candidates who not only refuse to recognize the voice of their party as expressed in the platform but who entirely repudiate certain planks and refuse to be bound thereby. Such candidates are at a disadvantage in criticizing the others for bolting the ticket when they themselves have forfeited all rights to party support by bolting the party platform. To avoid such embarrassments the democrats in their National platforms have adopted the unique method of inserting planks of a reversible character, but such actions on the part of any party will ultimately bring about a revolt serious in its immediate consequences but we trust beneficial in teaching lessons of political honesty.

As for the second reason of the growth of the independent vote, namely, the egotism of some people which prompts them to disagree with their old-time associations because they flatter themselves that such disagreement shows an independent spirit which they sometimes mistake for poetical wisdom, we have only to say that the false pride which makes some people independent in politics would make them infidels in religion. A refusal to coincide with the great majority of citizens is interpreted as an exhibition of smartness entirely monopolized by the independents though a charitable criticism would give them credit for honesty believing themselves better than their neighbors, and possessed of a mission to purify politics. But whatever reasons may be adduced to show the causes of the growth of this element, the independent vote is a strong influence in this country and threatens to imperil the success of the old parties, not so much by building up a party of their own as by holding the balance of power.

The dead-lock over the senatorship in Florida promises to be as protracted as it was in the senatorial contests in Indiana and New Jersey. The country, however, feels but a languid interest in it. None of the contestants are known very far beyond the boundaries of their state, and the contest is of a dark and gloomy nature. The measure of the measure.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in tins. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 105 Wall St., New York. 39148

ROBERT SHERRYWOOD KEEPS THE KEEPS : NO : SHODDY : GOODS; LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY. AND SELLS CHEAPER than ANY Other House. STORE CLOSERS AT 8:30 P. M.

THE AMERICAN MA...