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**The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.**

**KNOTTS BROS.,**  
 Publishers & Proprietors.

**T. H. KNOTTS, Editor.**

A. B. KNOTTS, Business Manager.

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 second class matter.

Lost—The address of the Plattsmouth  
 Street Railway company.

DECORATION day was quite generally  
 observed throughout the country.

THE Harvard and Yale classes of '87  
 are passing their final examinations in  
 base ball and rowing.

In the police force of Plattsmouth were  
 a little more vigilant we apprehend there  
 would be fewer tramps in the vicinity.

JUDGE THURMAN positively declines to  
 permit the use of his name in connection  
 with the nomination of governor of Ohio.

FREMONT claims to be the fourth city  
 in the state. It will now be in order for  
 Hastings and Grand Island to take another  
 census.

NEBRASKA'S most distinguished citizen  
 abroad is "Buffalo Bill" whose wild west  
 show in London has been honored with  
 the presence of the Queen and Gladstone.

THE Omaha Herald and Republican  
 continue to pat each other on the back in  
 their mutual effort to detract from Gov.  
 Thayer's ability as chief executive of the  
 state. Their complaints are becoming  
 monotonous.

It is earnestly hoped that the city council  
 will devise some method of raising  
 the funds necessary to prosecute the building  
 of public works, whether grading or  
 paving or sewerage be given the preference  
 it makes little difference so that the  
 work is only commenced.

PLATTSMOUTH needs another railroad,  
 and our citizens appreciating the advantages  
 accruing from additional railroad  
 facilities, will cheerfully render any reasonable  
 aid to bring about such a result;  
 but as the town continues to grow and  
 the business interests of the community  
 continue to enlarge, there is a strong  
 probability that a new road will soon  
 compete for the local business, whether  
 the town votes large or small bonds in  
 favor of the enterprise.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S failure to properly  
 protect the rights of American fishermen,  
 suggests the possibility that he has  
 formed a partnership with English nabobs  
 to crush out the protective policy in  
 this country. There was no difficulty we  
 suppose in the formation of such a coalition,  
 for Bayard and English free traders  
 are practically unanimous in their opposition  
 to good wages; but when it comes  
 to the carrying out of their plan we  
 imagine they will experience some little  
 embarrassment. The country is not quite  
 ready for free trade.

THE republican legislature of New  
 York has succeeded in passing a liquor  
 tax law, which answers the purpose of  
 high license. Liquor tax and high license  
 laws may not be acceptable to third party  
 people, but their enactment in states  
 where low license and free rum have  
 previously held sway, is encouraging to all  
 friends of temperance, who note with  
 pleasure the gradual reform in public  
 sentiment upon this all important question.  
 We trust that old New York state  
 will continue taxing the liquor business  
 till every grog shop in its borders will be  
 forced to close its doors.

HENRY GEORGE still insists that no  
 man can acquire ownership to land. His  
 theory that it is no part of man's creation  
 and that as his labor creates no additional  
 value it can not therefore be rightfully  
 appropriated by him, is well answered  
 by the New York Tribune which  
 well and truly says: "The truth is that  
 the part of the value of land which is the  
 result of man's labor is infinitely the  
 greater part, and is absolutely inseparable  
 from the value, if there ever was  
 anything in the land independently.  
 Name a tract of ground  
 examine its history closely  
 and you will find that its value  
 is the building of roads,  
 the reaching of it and  
 the fact that it is, by the

clearing, fencing and other improvements  
 of that and adjacent lands, by the  
 growth of villages, towns and cities or  
 less near the land in question, by the  
 building of churches, railroads, canals or  
 turnpikes, and, in a word, by all the progress  
 of civilization from the earliest settlement  
 of that region to this day. As a  
 rule the land itself has no value which is  
 not the result of human industry."

**Southern Chivalry.**

The fools are not all dead yet. In the  
 military parade at Washington last week  
 two companies from the south refused to  
 march in the place assigned them for the  
 reason that a Virginia company of colored  
 troops was given a place just ahead of  
 the chivalrous southern gentlemen. Obedience  
 to orders and conformity to military  
 discipline were lost sight of amidst the  
 darkness which suddenly clouded the  
 pathway of these patriots for "honor only,"  
 but such a small calibred, pigeon-toed  
 idea of honor is only to be found among  
 men who refuse to concede to the negro  
 those inalienable rights with which  
 freemen are endowed. Such exhibitions of  
 contracted patriotism are well calculated  
 to dispel the sanguine hopes entertained  
 by advocates of the "New South" for  
 they betray their petty regrets that slavery  
 has no longer a home upon the soil of the  
 American Republic.

Just what right these dude military  
 heroes have to designate themselves either  
 as gentlemen or soldiers we do not know  
 for at this distance it looks decidedly  
 as if they had violated the trust imposed  
 upon them from a military standpoint,  
 and, so far as committing a breach of  
 good manners is concerned, it is doubtful  
 whether they had any. We suppose  
 if these same companies were called upon  
 to protect the honor of their country they  
 would first inquire whether or not there  
 were any colored troops in line; they are  
 very particular, these relics of southern  
 chivalry. But it would be much better  
 for the name and reputation of the south  
 if the people of that section would  
 accept the result of the war in a manly  
 and courteous sense and thus widen the  
 spirit of brotherly kindness which should  
 prevail throughout our entire country.

**Education and Business.**

The high school commencement exercises  
 which hold forth at this season of the  
 year, not only show the pluck and  
 perseverance with which a chosen few  
 have pursued their studies to a successful  
 completion, but they also show that a  
 large number of boys have fallen by the  
 wayside, while their sisters have outstripped  
 them in the race. The small number of  
 boys who complete high school courses  
 is a matter of surprise and regret, no  
 matter whether their absence is due to  
 their own disinclination or the poverty of  
 their parents. It might be added however  
 that the number of children in this  
 western country which are unable to attend  
 school because of the inability of  
 parents to purchase the necessary books  
 is indeed exceedingly small. The fact  
 that there are not more boys graduating  
 from our schools is due partly to their  
 own laziness, and partly to the laziness of  
 their parents in not compelling their boys  
 to attend school instead of loafing round  
 street corners smoking two-for-a-nickel  
 cigars, and forming habits which not  
 infrequently make them fit candidates for  
 the penitentiary. We sometimes think  
 parents are more to blame for the non-  
 graduation of the large majority of boys  
 than the boys themselves. It occurs to  
 us that with proper encouragement at  
 home the boys would cultivate a desire,  
 and ambition, to achieve a common school  
 education, whereas now their minds  
 divert to the foolishness of idle pleasures  
 or to the charms of business life at an  
 age when they should be pursuing studies  
 in school. They soon come to think that  
 money making is the great end and aim  
 in life, and hence see little in the studies  
 of a high school grade that will better  
 enable them to reach the good of their  
 ambition. But admitting, for the sake  
 of argument, that everything in this life  
 is measured by a gold standard, even  
 then the boys in their rush to get into  
 business overlook the fact that a few  
 years more of schooling would in the end  
 make them more capable of securing  
 higher wages, and better qualify them to  
 conduct larger business interests, whether  
 for themselves or others. In fact there  
 is a growing demand for educated men  
 and women in the mercantile trades, as  
 well as in the professions. Not that education  
 necessarily makes up for lack of  
 tact or that school learning insures  
 successful merchants or lawyers, but there is  
 no question but what a school education  
 gives to its possessor an advantage over  
 his competitor who has neglected this  
 duty, and makes him better prepared to

grapple with the problems of every day  
 experience, than if his growth had been  
 spent on the street or behind the counter.  
 This is a practical age to be sure  
 when a man's knowledge of a good bargain  
 stands him in better hand than his  
 knowledge of the Greek language, but a  
 good common school education is indis-  
 pensible to the business man, for the time  
 has come when the solution of many  
 problems heretofore assigned to politicians  
 must now be undertaken by merchants,  
 mechanics and laboring people and  
 the successful solution of these every  
 day problems is dependant upon the men  
 who are more or less versed in the learning  
 of practical truths as taught in the  
 excellent system of schools which has already  
 given our country a world wide  
 reputation.

**Decoration Day.**

The beautiful custom of decorating the  
 graves of union soldiers on the thirtieth  
 day of May grows in popularity with  
 each succeeding year. For it seems, and  
 not only seems but is the case, that as the  
 survivors of that memorable conflict grow  
 less, public attention is more strongly  
 attracted to the heroism of the nation's  
 patriotic defenders and the living are with  
 each other in decking the graves of those  
 who are now enlisted in the army of the  
 dead. So universal has this custom become  
 that not only comrades pay this tribute  
 to their fallen countrymen but those  
 generally who have lost relatives or  
 dear friends have caught the inspiration  
 of the occasion and improve it to show  
 their remembrance of those who have  
 gone on before. Simple is the custom  
 but withal so eloquent. Orators may  
 speak in silver tones of patriotism, the  
 highest of civic virtues, poets may sing  
 in immortal verse of the nation's illustrious  
 heroes but neither the eloquence of  
 orators nor the sweet songs of the bards  
 make the memories of the heart or show  
 the torch of loving kindness as does the  
 placing of a rose or the planting of a  
 lily upon the silent grave. Monuments  
 can not be erected in memory of each  
 fallen hero but there has never yet been  
 erected the monument in either ancient or  
 modern times which portrays a kindlier  
 feeling of remembrance than the custom  
 of decorating the graves on memorial  
 day. This is the nation's monument in  
 honor of those whose valor we applaud  
 and whose virtues we emulate just as the  
 nation itself is a monument to the sacrifice  
 that was made for its existence and the  
 perpetuity of its institutions. And  
 while we would not for one moment forget  
 the cause in which our fathers fell we  
 can not but think this custom suggestive  
 of charity for all, that in the hereafter  
 we may have nothing but "Peace on earth  
 good will toward men." And how pleasant  
 it is to know that graves that are  
 marked "unknown" are decked in flowers  
 by kindly hands. Though we may  
 not know the last resting place of "father  
 or brother or lover of ours," we feel this  
 one day of every year there are angels to  
 "cover them over with beautiful flowers."  
 With the lesson of this day let us learn to  
 be more appreciative of those who are  
 left to us as we also grow more thoughtful  
 of those whose sacrifice we honor and  
 whose names we this day revere. Cheers  
 for the living—tears for the dead.

**American Trade Abroad.**

Much is being said now-a-days about  
 the failure of American mercantile  
 houses to build up trade with South  
 American countries. England and other  
 European nations are pointed out as  
 worthy examples of what enterprise will  
 do in working up business away from  
 home. That the business men of this  
 country have not improved the opportunity  
 of extending national commerce to  
 foreign ports may in a measure be accounted  
 for in the vast extent of territory  
 which remained to be occupied at home.  
 Capitalists and manufacturers have  
 been too busy building up their interests  
 in the United States to pay much  
 attention to extending their trade into  
 South American countries. It has been  
 only a few years since the Missouri river  
 valley was designated as a desert and to-  
 day there remains more unoccupied territory  
 in the wild west than all Great Britain  
 put together. With so much to do  
 in the development of our resources at  
 home, and it might be added that much  
 of the great prosperity which this country  
 has enjoyed during the last few years  
 is due to the mercantile men, it is not  
 surprising that foreign trade should be  
 lost sight of. The building up of such  
 enterprising communities as Chicago,  
 Minneapolis and St. Louis is a fitting  
 tribute to the pushing qualities of the American  
 merchant and there yet remain vast  
 fields open to his energy and offering  
 flattering inducements to the investment

of capital. On the other hand it must be  
 remembered that England though crowded  
 with thirty millions of people is not  
 so large as the state of Nebraska. With  
 every available field within the kingdom  
 occupied it is not surprising that Englishmen  
 are forced from the very nature of  
 things to engage in traffic with foreigners.  
 More than this they have been engaged  
 in extending their commerce over the  
 known world for centuries and in comparison  
 with the United States certainly  
 enjoy the advantage of whatever precedence  
 their long years of experience entitles  
 them to. Some very astute critics  
 have endeavored to make it appear that  
 the reason we have not already monopolized  
 the trade with every other country  
 in the western hemisphere is because of  
 our laws which are reputed to be unfriendly  
 to the extension of American trade  
 abroad.

However much or little there may be  
 in this free trade criticism the fact remains  
 that the principal reason consists  
 in American merchants improving the  
 opportunity of extending their trade at  
 home before going abroad. But however  
 this may be we look forward to the day  
 when a closer relationship will exist  
 between the republics of the new world  
 and we believe a more general exchange  
 of commodities and the extension of  
 American trade to the South American  
 countries will mark the mercantile triumph  
 of the immediate future.

**Evils of Monopoly.**

From the San Francisco Chronicle.  
 The tendency of the age is constantly  
 toward great aggregations of capital.  
 Not many years ago a business of any  
 kind representing a capital of \$100,000,  
 was considered an enormous affair, but  
 today scarcely any new enterprise is  
 undertaken without being backed by millions  
 of dollars in place of thousands. In  
 one sense and from one standpoint this is  
 good economy. The same superintendence,  
 the same number of clerks and about the  
 same number of employes can manage the  
 affairs of a concern with a capital of  
 \$5,000,000 just as efficiently as if the  
 capital were but \$500,000, and in consequence  
 the returns upon the investment will be  
 so much greater, as a dollar saved in  
 expense is a dollar earned.

There are certain lines of business in  
 which such combinations of capital are  
 entirely legitimate and work no hardship  
 to the consumer. Wherever the product  
 is a luxury it really makes no difference  
 whether its production is controlled by a  
 monopoly or not. If a person does not  
 choose to pay the price asked, he not buy.  
 For instance, if all the artificial flowers in  
 the United States were made by one firm  
 or one corporation nobody would be  
 materially affected by it.

But when it comes to the actual necessities  
 of life, there is an argument against  
 these monopolistic methods which is irrefutable,  
 and that is, that there is no moral  
 right and should be no legal right to speculate  
 upon the needs of humanity. The question  
 of food supply should be left to regulate  
 itself, and not be made subject to the  
 domination of a dozen or twenty men,  
 whose combined capital can hold a  
 nation at its control.

These remarks suggested by a recent  
 dispatch in reference to the formation of  
 a gigantic corporation, with a capital of  
 \$25,000,000, to secure the mastery of the  
 great cattle interests of the United States.  
 The nominal object of this combination  
 is to increase, develop and encourage  
 the raising and handling of cattle, the  
 slaughtering of them by first hands, and  
 the placing of their products in the different  
 markets of the world. It is claimed  
 that this will be of great advantage to  
 all raisers of cattle; but this scheme  
 leaves out of sight the most important  
 matter of all—the effect upon the consumer.  
 It is easy to see that such a plan  
 might readily benefit the producer and  
 the middleman, but how about the man  
 who ultimately foots all the bills—the  
 consumer?

Here is just the vice of all these vast  
 aggregations of capital, whether they be  
 for purposes of transportation or for  
 furnishing food or water or light or any  
 necessary of life, they have no regard for  
 the rights of the consumer; it is right  
 here that socialism, even in its worse  
 sense, appeals to so many. When a poor  
 man, working hard every day for a bare  
 living, finds the price of meat and flour  
 and sugar and other articles of food rising  
 higher and higher, although the supply  
 is all the time increasing, it is hard to  
 make him contented with the maxims of  
 political economy, or to persuade him  
 that all such matters are regulated by  
 supply and demand. He cannot see—and  
 why should he?—why the more wheat is  
 produced in California the higher should  
 the price of flour, or why, when the herds

of cattle in Colorado and Texas and  
 Nevada are constantly growing larger,  
 the price of his dinner should be more.

There can be but one conclusion to all  
 this modern style of combining capital,  
 which is that in time it will become so  
 unendurable, that the people, who after  
 all are in the majority, will forbid by law  
 the formation of such, or, possibly, any  
 corporations, and compel the possessors  
 of wealth to stand on the same footing  
 with the possessors of intelligence and  
 industry—that of individuality. No  
 genuine socialism seeks to deprive any  
 individual of his money any more than  
 of his brains, but it is not impossible that  
 the interest of society may make it necessary  
 to prohibit the pooling of money and  
 to require each to stand or fall for  
 himself. Then the industrious and  
 thrifty will not be permitted to carry  
 along the weak and shiftless, as they do  
 now in many cases, and the survival of  
 the fittest will result in a strong, individualized  
 well-ordered people.

**Much Too Big.**

The tyranny of the newspaper is the  
 way a friend puts it. Ostensibly the distributor  
 of news the sheet is, in too many  
 instances, over-burdened with political  
 preaching and padded with miscellaneous  
 reading which is not the function of  
 the journalist to furnish. The consequence  
 is that the average paper is too big,  
 and the publisher is proud who piles  
 up a larger number of sheets in each issue  
 than his competitor. This tendency, we  
 submit, is unfair to advertisers, whose  
 contributions to the exchequer of the office  
 received no better recognition than the  
 appearance of their ads. in separate  
 sheets which are thrown away by the  
 purchaser. A paper is large enough that  
 gives all the available news, prints its  
 opinions in the form of short, crisp editorials,  
 and leaves entertaining reading for  
 the magazine. We regard the review  
 of new books and magazines, and of  
 theatrical performances, and so forth, as  
 subjects of news. The days of the bulky,  
 overgrown newspaper are numbered. Boiled-down  
 news is the heaviest cost to the publisher,  
 and the public are finding it out. If we  
 mistake not, a reaction has already begun.  
 There is certainly encouragement to the  
 intelligent use of the newspaper, both by  
 publishers and the public, in the fact that  
 among the most successful sheets are some  
 which depend more on quality than quantity.  
 —The Publishers Bulletin.

"The Route of the Wild Irishman" is  
 the singular title of an interesting article  
 by W. H. Rideing in Harper's Magazine  
 for June. Travellers from London to  
 Dublin and Queenstown by way of Holyhead  
 will recognize the "Wild Irishman" as  
 the fast train along that route which  
 carries the American mails, and is a favorite  
 mode of conveyance with Americans  
 because of its speed. Mr. Rideing dwells  
 on the picturesque phases of this section,  
 particularly the journey through North  
 Wales, passing Gladstone's residence  
 at Hawarden, Flint castle, built by  
 Edward I. and figuring in Shakespeare's  
 "Richard III." Conway Fortress, one of  
 the three great castles by which Edward  
 I. maintained his conquest of the Welch  
 Moors, the last refuge of the English  
 Druids, Anglesey, the home of the founder  
 of the Tudors, and Holyhead, the point  
 from which all the Channel steamers  
 are signalled. Henry Sandham contributes  
 five striking illustrations.

The legislature of poor old Missouri  
 gets worse and worse every year, and  
 this one has capped the climax of imbecility  
 by refusing the annual appropriations  
 for the support of the volunteer militia  
 organizations of the state, so that they  
 are being disbanded. Of course this is to  
 cater to the fellows who tried to destroy  
 the railroads in the state a year or so ago,  
 and were held in check by the militia of  
 St. Louis and other points. The poor  
 old state will wake up one of these days  
 to the realization of her idiocy, when a  
 city has been sacked and her honor forever  
 impaired by a gang of anarchists and  
 ruffians. Some object lesson of this sort  
 may be furnished the country before  
 another twelve months have rolled around,  
 and the appearances are very encouraging  
 that Missouri will generously furnish  
 the lesson at her own cost. *Lincoln Journal*

"POLITICS is at sea," exclaims George  
 William Curtis. The noble red man was  
 found wandering in the depth of the forest  
 with his brow corrugated and his  
 clothes torn was asked if he was lost.  
 "No," said the Indian, "me no lost—me  
 no lost—me here—wigwam lost." Is it  
 politics or Mr. Curtis that is at sea?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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 Cows and Heifers. All females of propeage  
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