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**The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.**  
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 Publishers & Proprietors.  
 T. H. KNOTT'S, Editor.  
 A. B. KNOTT'S, Business Manager.  
**THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD**  
 Is published every Thursday morning. Office, corner of Vine and Fifth streets.  
 WEEKLY, by mail,  
 One copy one year ..... \$2 00  
 One copy one year (in advance) ..... 1 50  
 One copy six months ..... 75  
 Registered at the Post Office, Plattsmouth, as second class matter.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S letter of protest against the return of the rebel flags is manly and dignified and voiced the sentiments of his constituency.

THE *Journal* says: "It seems to be settled that he (Adjutant-General Drum) had made this identical recommendation to secretary Lincoln." Referring to the recommendation to return the captured rebel flags. Well, Secretary Lincoln did not approve the recommendation if such a one was made, but our present Secretary of War did, and President Cleveland did. Therein lies the difference.

MISSOURI is losing prestige. The frequent train robberies in Texas during the past few months entitle that state to the "championship and belt" of this very peculiar and most interesting, if not altogether popular, amusement. Missouri evidently gives way unwillingly. The Sunday morning papers gave account of the last train robbery in Texas; the Sunday afternoon sun had not set when the Missourians were able to report a stage robbery. But it is of no use, a stage robbery as against a train robbery is only as one to ten. Texas holds the lead.

Now the City Council have passed the paving and sewerage ordinances we hope the election to be held will show a large majority in favor of the bonds for both. A city of the size of Plattsmouth and with as important business interests can hardly get along at certain seasons without paying on the principal streets, and if the business interests demand the paving, no less so do the sanitary interests of the city demand the sewerage. Let the proposition be carried; let the bonds be voted, and then the money thus provided be judiciously and economically expended, and our city will be beautified and improved in appearance, made even more healthful, and some substantial improvements will be made that will be a big stride forward. It takes work more than faith to build the city up. Talk for the bonds and when the time comes vote for them.

**Those Flags.**  
 President Cleveland has countermanded his order to the effect that the rebel flags captured by Union soldiers, and now in the archives of the government at Washington, should be returned to the respective states from whose disloyal citizens the flags were taken during the rebellion. It is well that the President has backed water on this rebel flag business for otherwise the year 1888 would be remembered in history as the year when the last democratic president wiggled around in the executive chair, and we are not certain, but what it will be so remembered any how.

The vigorous protests entered against the surrender of the captured trophies of war were not called forth because of any intrinsic value attaching to the flags, but because of the effort of a democratic administration to surrender property which is purely contraband of war, and rightfully belongs to the national government. Those battle scarred banners represent the triumph of right over wrong, of bloodshed and hardships endured that the honor of our country might be preserved and a race of bondmen freed, they represent the triumph of patriotism over treason, and when the "confederate states of America" want those flags they had better come after them, but while the spirit of union lives in the breasts of the American people those flags will remain just where they are and we trust their attempted surrender will forever meet the disapproval which has so emphatically expressed itself in the present instance.

President Cleveland had nothing to do with the capture of those flags in the first place, and in the second place, he appears insensible of the lesson they suggest. They should remain in the care of the federal government as testimonials of the courage and heroism of union men, they should remain there as evidence

of the treachery and treason of rebels who once sought to drag the stars and stripes in the dust of their common country for if the democratic party continues in power much longer coming generations will need some evidence that treason was ever condemned by this government.

In fact when the future student of history will refer to the present administration and observe that the appointive offices were filled for the most part by rebels, copperheads and converts, with a few republican thrown in by way of giving a semblance of respectability, he will be excused for observing that the mission of the democratic party appears to be an effort to wipe out the distinctions between patriotism and treason. We pretend to say that so far as the democratic party of this country is concerned the President's order restoring the rebel flags to their ex-Confederate owners meets with general approval, and we suggest that the president next order that all reference to union victories now made in the school histories be stricken from the text. And then it might be well to order the stars and stripes taken down upon the celebration of national holidays as their appearance is suggestive of unpleasant recollections in the heart of the average democrat. All this you know in the interest of healing the wounds and patching up the sore places. We don't take much stock in this peace mission of the democratic party. While we welcome to citizenship the ex-rebels who will behave themselves and permit others to enjoy the rights of a free country, and while we would not wish to keep alive the animosities of a once divided people we do believe in the constant denunciation of treason and the continuous eulogy of patriotism, as the highest of civic virtues.

**"The Robber State."**  
 Another train robbery is reported as having occurred in Texas. The frequency with which these robberies occur in the Lone Star state warrants the assumption that it is becoming entitled to the designation of the "robber state," a title long worn by Missouri. It seems strange that these robberies should have continued so long with perfect immunity on the part of the robbers. There are never more than five or six of them, though their numbers have been exaggerated by the excitement of the event to a dozen or a score, and it seems strange that a trainload of people should be made to disgorge by the few desperadoes and that the train's crew outnumbering the robbers, should be made to hold up their hands along with the passengers, to whom their safety is committed in more senses than speedily and safely transporting them to their respective destinations.

The train robbers have the advantage of taking the train by surprise, and have the additional advantage of being organized for a determined and desperate purpose, while neither the train's crew nor the passengers are organized. But then should not the crews of all trains running through a country where such desperate deeds are common, be organized so that surprise could not overtake them? It would seem to be to the interest of the railroad managements in such a state as Texas is proving to be and as Missouri once proved to be, to have all crews armed, and that guards be placed on every train drilled and disciplined to confront any emergency of the kind that train robbers may precipitate upon them.

Let one gang of robbers be met thus by armed men ready to give as good as the robbers may send, and the industry of train-robbery, now so profitably plied in Texas will lose its popularity. The railroads owe it to the passengers whose patronage they invite to use every precaution to insure their personal safety and protection of their property. *Omaha Herald.*

DYNAMITE plots threaten to disturb the joyousness of an occasion which might otherwise have been pleasant for the British monarch and her subjects. It is unfortunate for both sovereign and people that the jubilee season should come at a time when the question of coercion for Ireland is the burning issue before Parliament, and at the moment when the most rigid and cruel system of eviction undertaken in Ireland in many years is being carried out. The figures of Mulhall, the British statistician, showing the hundreds of thousands of persons who died from starvation in Ireland, the millions of Irish who were driven from their homes, and the other Irish millions who were compelled to emigrate, all within the half century during which Victoria has ruled, have proven the most impressive indictment ever presented against

English misgovernment. The Queen, of course, can not rightly be held accountable for these occurrences. The fact that they occurred within her reign, however, and that they were the logical result of English oppression, have not put Irishmen in a frame of mind to rejoice at the jubilee, especially as another elaborate scheme of oppression is being contemplated, the preliminaries of which are even now under way. *Globe Dem.*

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND gives a new version of Grant's old motto, "Unconditional surrender." *Sioux City Journal.*

THE solid south seems to have been mistaken about the "surrender." *Sioux City Journal.*

"I FIND those old rebel flags are loaded. I guess I'll let them alone." *[G. C.]—Globe Dem.*

ALL men are liable to make mistakes, but Mr. Cleveland never made anything else. *Globe Dem.*

THE watchword of the old veteran is "If any man dare return the rebel flags shoot him on the spot." *Bee.*

THE big train robbery which has just taken place in Texas indicates that the hot weather and the prohibition movement have not prevented all the Democratic politicians from taking part in their customary vocations. *Globe Dem.*

THE Missouri legislature is certainly not regarded as a thing of beauty or a joy forever. The Bald Knobbers, who escaped conviction by the Christian county grand jury have served notice upon the lingering statesmen, at Jefferson City, that unless they adjourn by June 25, the entire army of Bald Knobbers will declare war and disband them in the night. *Bee.*

THERE were but two conspicuous men in England thoroughly friendly to the United States at the time rebellion began. These men were Prince Albert, the Queen's husband, and John Bright. Unfortunately for the United States, and also for England, Albert died before the war half ended. If he had lived until it was over, it is thought England's attitude toward this country would have been less offensive to Americans than it became from the close of 1861 to the surrender of Lee. Since Albert's death it has been learned that he was influenced in his feelings toward this country by the Queen Victoria was always friendly toward the United States, and she showed this friendliness on many occasions during and subsequent to the rebellion. The close approach of the jubilee to the Queen renders this a good time for Americans to recall those facts. *Globe Dem.*

THE "NEW AND CHEAP TELEPHONE."—Some facts in regard to a telephone that is being tried in Europe are given in the *London Times*. The description shows the telephone to have some advantages over those generally used. It is of very small size, and in appearance resembles as nearly as can be described a shield covering the button of an electric bell. Merely touching it summons one on the other end of the wire. In order to converse the shield, which forms the receiver and is attached to the instrument by a wire of any length desired, and is removed from the wall and applied to the ear. The part exposed is a disc of carbon and any sound uttered at or near it is plainly conveyed to the receiver. The persons conversing may each be one yard away from the instrument and yet make their voices plainly heard, while the battery power needed is no greater than that used in electric bells. The cost is small, and application universal. The telephone was used in transmitting messages from Paris to Brussels last March. It is said that the forts about Paris are connected with each other by this telephone. *Ex.*

THERE was great excitement in the navy department during the short canvass in New Hampshire that ended in the election of Wm. E. Chandler to the senate. They did not want the ex-secretary in the senate. Of all things they could not think of anything more likely to disturb the serenity of the department. They do not want a man there who knows so much about matters into which the department is at present in a hopeless sort of tangle. There were the matters of the completion of the Dolphin and other vessels after they had been taken out of the hands of the late John Roach.

They were covering up these accounts until some sort of a settlement could be quietly made and all exposures avoided. But the democratic politicians were powerless to protect the old salts of the navy from the impending investigations that Chandler will be sure to set on foot and

look after himself. The republican kickers who staid out of the caucus were interviewed by their constituents, and the kick did materialize when the balloting commenced. Chandler was elected, and Mr. Whitney had better ask for a long vacation and spend the rest of his term in Europe. *Lincoln Journal.*

**Indians Amenable To The Law.**

A test case is going to be made in the United States courts, which will involve, or demonstrate the status of the Indian in the law. The case is as follows: A party of white men invaded the Navajo Reservation, N. M., and "captured" a lot of horses. Pursuing the whites to retake the stock, a Navajo killed one of the white marauders. It is proposed to bring the Navajo to trial under the Indian crimes act, which provides that Indians shall be amenable to the same laws as white men for similar offenses. The trial will be the first of its kind and will be watched with intense interest. There is no reason why the Indian should not be subject to the same law as the white man—allotting land to them in severity is the accepted policy of the day to civilize them, and along with it the Indians should be made to understand that they must be held amenable to the law the same as the white man. But in this case, where it is proposed to try the Navajo for murder, the query is pertinent, have any steps been taken to bring the white men with whom the Indians had a conflict, to trial for horse-stealing, if the Indian is to be civilized by the due process of the law, the white man should not be allowed to relapse into barbarism on the border by escaping the penalties of transgressing the law that the Indian is to be taught to obey. *Omaha Herald.*

**A French Ironclad**

The experience of the New York courts in endeavoring to secure fit juries in some recent public trials shows the urgent need of reform in the administration of the jury system. It would almost seem as if the jury panels had become receptacles for the intellectually lame, halt and blind of the city. They show a great preponderance of illiterate and disqualified jurors. Foreigners who do not understand the English language, deaf persons, others over age, exempt persons, and persons painfully deficient in intelligence and otherwise disqualified, have crowded the lists. At the same time the burden of jury service is made heavier upon others. The fault seems to lie with the local administration of the jury system. A suggestion looking to a remedy, which has been made by Judge Barrett, one of the ablest and most experienced of the judges of the Supreme Court, is deserving of attention. He recommends the taking of a complete jury census, in which all the properly qualified jurors in the city should be enrolled. Materials to form the basis of such a census are at hand. They can be found, as Judge Barrett suggests, in the tax books, the lists of electors, the registers of the commercial exchanges and other organizations, and the books of the mercantile agencies. Such a census would supply a sufficient number of qualified jurors to make the burden of service on the individual juror slight. Something of this sort must be done. It is a disgrace that in a great commercial metropolis like New York, where complicated mercantile questions are so often before the courts, the quality of the jury service should be so low as it is. *Bradstreet's.*

**A New Mannoth Cave.**

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Some two weeks since, a little son of W. E. Price, near this place, ran a young fox into what had long seemed a sink-hole, just under a small elm tree. He had a colored boy with him, who refused to go with him in search of the fox, but young Price entered, and discovered a room of considerable proportions. Sunday morning last, the matter having been discussed about the streets, a party of young men determined to explore the cavern. They found there considerable room within 600 feet going directly westward, but a point about 400 feet in they discovered that they denominated the "Well," whence flows a stream of water. This they followed nearly three-fourths of a mile, in the course of which they discovered three crevices, one about ten inches wide, the other two each about fifteen inches. The descent from the entrance to the point explored was estimated to be about 100 feet. There are several avenues leading off in different directions that were not explored. The crevices referred to seemed to indicate the apex of an upheaval in past ages. The rock tipped to the right and left of them, and Dr. N. Kelly, of New Castle, who was in the cave Monday afternoon, declared that he could smell gas distinctly when he put his nose to the crevice.

**The First Henry George Experiment**  
 In America.

From Puck.  
 In 1494, when Christopher Columbus landed on Cat Island, the whole region which we now know as the United States was inhabited by savages who did a little in the way of agriculture and a great deal in the way of hunting. They hunted wild game and they hunted each other. They were the original Henry Georges—at least they had been putting the George theories into practice for several thousand years. They held their land in common. They did not trouble themselves about "unearned increments," because there was no increment of value, earned or unearned, to be considered. The land was worth nothing, and it earned nothing. All the other George theories were held by these simple children of nature. They had even the boycott, although they did not know it by that name. When two savages of different tribes—or district assemblies—quarreled over a dead deer, they struck work and fought it out to see which was the "scab." It was generally, then as now, the dead one. Then each tribe declared a boycott against the other, and the struggle ended in the annihilation of the enforced migration of the weaker district assembly. In fact, the George idea was most thoroughly carried out in every particular, and the parallel between the two civilizations—the Indian red civilization and the anarchical red civilization—may be called almost perfect. The affairs of each tribe were managed by walking delegates, called chiefs, and then, as now, the women did most of the work.

Electricity in a bottle will cure the worst cases of catarrh. Ask your druggist for it. 11-4

**A French Ironclad**

From the *London Times.*  
 A first-class ironclad, the *Mascan*, has just been launched at La Seyne-sur-Mer, near Toulon. She is built upon lines very similar to those of the Spanish vessel, the *Pelayo*, which was launched at Toulon a short time ago. The total length of the *Mascan* is 338 feet, with a maximum width of 66 feet, and a depth of 43 feet. She draws 26 feet of water, and has a total displacement of 10,582 tons. The spur placed in her bow is of bronze and is 10 feet long. The hull is made of steel except the keel, which is iron. She has three full decks, and is divided into fifteen transversal watertight compartments. The weight of the hull is 3875 tons, and the plates on the ironclad deck are 4 inches thick, and they extend the full length of the vessel. The engines, boilers, powder magazines and the apparatus to be used for maneuvering the heavy artillery will be well protected, the weight of the plates on the sides of the vessel, the deck and the turrets exceeding 3,000 tons. The weight of the engines is about 626 tons, and that of the boilers about 341 tons. The trial speed of the *Mascan* is fixed at eighteen knots an hour. She is to be armed with four 14-inch guns, placed in four barbette turrets, which are placed in the longitudinal axis of the vessel, one forward and another astern, with two others in the lateral axis, larboard and starboard, so that the range of firing may be quite free. The small artillery will include seventeen 6-inch guns in the battery, while revolving and rapid firing guns will be placed in various parts of the vessel. There will also be four torpedo tubes.

**Excitement in Texas.**

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, by the remarkable recovery of Er. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at F. G. Fricke & Co. (2)

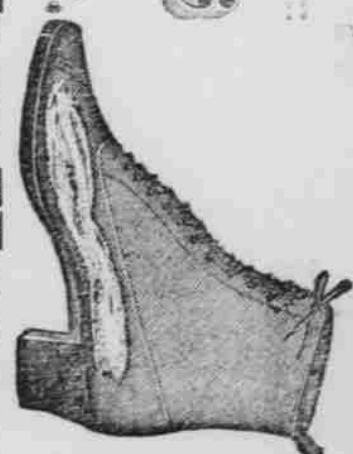
The *Omaha Herald* began Sunday June 19th the publication of a serial by Julian Hawthorne and Inspector Byrnes of New York city, entitled "A Great Bank Robbery." It is the story of the Manhattan Bank robbery of Oct. 27, 1878, the chief burglar "Jimmy" Hope having just been captured. The story is copyrighted, will be printed in daily installments, and will run twelve weeks. The *Herald* has the exclusive right in the West to publish this serial.

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 Weeping Water, Neb.  
 13-4

**Probate Notice.**  
 In the matter of the estate of M. B. Cutler, Deceased.  
 Notice is hereby given that G. H. Cutler and Gertrude Cutler, administrators of the estate of said M. B. Cutler, deceased, have made application for final settlement, and that said cause is set for hearing at my office at Plattsmouth, on the 27th day of June A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, at which time and place, all persons interested may be present and examine said accounts.  
 G. ROSSMAN, County Judge  
 Plattsmouth, June 17th 1887.