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The United States court at Grand Rapids has decided that insurance companies must pay the actual damages sustained by property insured and the profits that would accrue on such property as well.

The K. K. Hub propounds the following questions to the fathers and mothers of Kearney: "To what extent does high license regulate when the saloon keeper will sell liquor to a minor, and to avoid the publicity of a prosecution, dip around to the police court, explain a himself, pay a small fine and have everything lovely? Does it regulate for your boy, father and mother of Kearney? If so to what extent?"

The first locality to make a complete census returns as to population was the parish of West Feliciana, La., the figures being 2,168 whites and 12,367 negroes, against 2,277 whites and 19,523 negroes in 1880. This indicates a decrease of four per cent in the white population and an increase of seventeen per cent in the colored population; but it does not explain how said parish came to give Cleveland 1795 votes and Harrison 46 in 1888.

Mr. VORHEES says that in paying \$48 for a suit of clothing in this country he paid \$16 more than he would have paid in England. If the senator were content to wear American-made goods he could have found very good suits of clothes in almost any place in this country for \$16, and could have purchased a good tailor-made suit of American goods for \$35, but as a nabob he seeks the fine goods made in Europe, which the tariff deals with as luxuries and imposes a heavy duty. —Abilene Chronicle.

The last step has been taken in the school book trust. It has bought out the Harper's, and controls all the school book publications in the United States. Now we shall see what we shall see. If that syndicate undertakes to put the price of school books beyond the means of poor people; if it seeks to crush out with iron hand a publisher who may hereafter strive to print books outside the syndicate, then let it look out for retribution. Injustice succeeds for awhile sometimes, but the lightning is dead sure to strike it at last. —Atchison Patriot.

The free traders of the west have less sense than their eastern and southern brethren. When you propose to admit sugar or rice or oranges free of duty, the southern free trader immediately mounts his ear and permits Rome to howl. The great democratic leader, Scott, of Pennsylvania, wants it distinctly understood that the free trade to the pit, he expressly reserves coal from the free list. And so it goes on from Dan to Beersheba. The free trader always demands ample protection for the local staple of his constituency.

Everywhere except in the west. Here the free trader howls just as loudly against the tariff on tin as the South Carolinian or the Maine democrat. He hasn't gall enough to see that a tariff on tin means the stimulation of an industry that will add twenty million mechanics to the working force of the west to eat up our surplus grub and build up centers of trade, and add sixty millions annually to the productions of the trans-Missouri region. That is what the transfer of our tin factories from Cornwall to Dakota and Nebraska means. But the western free trader is a wind bag and he lacks sand enough for ballast and that is what ails him. —Lincoln Journal.

PORTER ON FARM DEBTS.

The letter of Mr. Porter in reply to Gen. Butler's recent statements with regard to the mortgage indebtedness of the country is timely and valuable. It shows very plainly that the amount of such obligations has been much exaggerated, and that farm property is not incumbered to any such extent as a certain order of writers are in the habit of asserting. In Gen. Butler's case the evidence of misrepresentation is positive and complete. The figures given by him as representing the aggregate of farm indebtedness are equal to the total assessed value of agricultural lands in the states to which he refers. This proves at a glance that his statements are unreliable. Every intelligent person knows that farms are not mortgaged to their full value in any state; it is doubtful if the burden anywhere exceeds one-fourth or one third of the value of the property. Mr. Porter presents official statistics which show that in Michigan, for instance, the farms are assessed at \$335,000,000, and the mortgages aggregate only \$64,000,000. In Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook county, the farm indebtedness is \$142,400,000, and the productive power of the lands is over \$200,000,000 per year. The truth as to other states differs as much, no doubt, from the reports of statisticians like Gen. Butler, as will appear when the census returns are published.

It is a melancholy fact that many farmers owe more than they can conveniently pay; but the total amount of such indebtedness is not large enough to warrant the conclusion that certain ruin is closely impending. The mortgages will have to be carried some years longer, but that does not signify approaching impoverishment. A few farms will be sold here and there under decrees of foreclosure; but, as a rule, the creditors are willing to grant any reasonable indulgence. The money borrowed has not been squandered, but invested for the most part, in substantial property. At the present prices of agricultural products, the farmer can not make very large profits, but he can make something by exercising proper care and foresight, and prices are likely to grow better in coming years. There is far too much talk about the alleged poverty and helplessness of the farming population. The facts do not justify so much lamentation. Where there is one farmer whose condition is hopeless, there are a hundred others who are doing reasonably well and will gradually work out of their embarrassments. Such figures as those presented by Gen. Butler convey an impression of misfortune that does not exist and never has existed. The farmers have had a good deal to discourage them; but so have men in other branches of industry and in commerce and manufactures from time to time. These periods of depression are not to be avoided, but they have their limits. They last only for a given time, and then are succeeded by seasons of better things. So it will be in this case. It is mainly a matter of patience, frugality and perseverance; and the American farmer is equal to the emergency.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The national election bill as framed by the house republican house caucus committee, has just been printed. The principal features of the measure are as follows:

Chief supervisors of elections in judicial districts are charged with the execution of the law, which is to apply to federal elections in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, and in entire congressional districts exclusive of such cities upon application to the supervisor of 100 voters, or in counties or parishes forming a part of a congressional district upon application of fifty voters.

The supervisors are required to make—in towns of 20,000 and upward—a thorough house to house canvass before elections to inform voters upon inquiry where and in what box to deposit their ballots and to scrutinize naturalizations. In canvassing the state laws are to govern, except that all ballots are to be counted by tens, first by an inspector of elections, and second by a supervisor, the local election officers and the supervisors upon separate tally sheets, which are to be compared and the result publicly announced. Ballots deposited in the wrong box are to be counted. Returns are to be made by the supervisors in duplicate to the clerks of the United States circuit courts and to the chief supervisors, who is to tabulate and refer them to the United States board of canvassers of the congressional vote, which is to be appointed by the United States circuit court, and consists of three Christians of the state and persons of good repute, not more than two of whom are to be of the same political party. The board is to convene on November 15 of each even year, and is to declare and certify the result of the election and send one return to the clerk of the house of representatives, one to the governor of the state and one to the proper chief supervisor of elections.

The clerk of the house is to place on the roll of members elect, the names of the persons declared elected by the

United States canvassers, in case there be a difference in a result reached by the state election officers.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The republican state convention will be held in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 23, 1890, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a full state ticket and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. Cass county is entitled to twenty-one delegates. These delegates will be selected at the county convention which will be held at Weeping Water, July 19, 1890. This county convention will also select delegates to the congressional and state conventions, and nominate a representative ticket, a candidate for county attorney and a candidate for county commissioner of the second commissioner's district. The primaries in the precincts and wards will be held July 12 at the following times and places:

- Tipton precinct, seven delegates, at Eagle 7:30 p. m.
- Greenwood precinct, eight delegates, at voting place 7:30 p. m.
- Salt Creek precinct, eight delegates, at Greenwood city 8 p. m.
- Stove Creek precinct, nine delegates, at G. A. R. hall 8 p. m.
- Elmwood precinct, seven delegates, at Center school house 8 p. m.
- South Bend precinct, four delegates, at South Bend 8 p. m.
- Weeping Water precinct, six delegates, at Cascade school house 3 p. m.
- Center precinct, seven delegates, at Manly 8 p. m.
- Louisville precinct, seven delegates, at Louisville 8 p. m.
- Avoca precinct, five delegates, at Hutchins school house 6 p. m.
- Mt. Pleasant precinct, five delegates, at Gilmore school house 4 p. m.
- Eight Mile Grove precinct, five delegates, at Heil's school house 7:30 p. m.
- Liberty precinct, twelve delegates, at Union 7:30 p. m.
- Rock Bluffs precinct, seven delegates, at Burger school house 8 p. m.
- Plattsmouth precinct, six delegates, at Taylor school house 7:30 p. m.
- Plattsmouth city, first ward six delegates, at county judge's office 5 to 7 p. m.; second ward seven delegates, at ward school house 5 to 7 p. m.; third ward ten delegates, at Richey's lumber office 5 to 7 p. m.; fourth ward nine delegates, at Skinner & Ritchie's office 5 to 7 p. m.; fifth ward three delegates, at fifth ward school house 5 to 6 p. m.
- Weeping Water city, first ward four delegates, at King's office 8 p. m.; second ward five delegates, at council chamber 8 p. m.; third ward four delegates, at McDonald's store 8 p. m.

J. W. THOMAS, Secretary.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEXANS.

Texas, settled as it is with emigrants from every part of the Union and of Europe, presents such a variety of character among its people that it will be hard to say what is their most prominent trait. The personal characteristics which used to distinguish them are changing. In early times their lives as pioneers were so hard and fraught with danger that it made them grave and even severe, but now they have become decidedly a gay people, pleasure-loving and pleasure-seeking. Formerly a rigid plainness and severity marked their lives and surroundings. At this day, even in the counties remote from the centres of population, their tastes have become more luxurious. They crave the elegancies and refinements of life, which is but the natural effect of the superior facilities for education which distinguish the state. Yet with the simplicity has disappeared much of the hospitality of the olden time; the warm and unquestioning welcome grows rarer each day, and the entertainment of guests is more a matter of calculation or distant social obligation than a spontaneous outpouring of hospitable hearts. Yet away off upon the frontier are still found, here and there, specimens of those strong, brave early settlers who live literally with their lives in their hands, establishing themselves far beyond the outposts of civilization, not knowing at what time the red men might raid upon them and lay their homes in ashes. Sturdy houses those, stockades they might better be called, built of heavy upright logs, with thatched or sodded roofs, houses that are forts as well as homes. And there is found a rare hospitality which asks no questions, but entertains the wayfarer, giving him all that he requires and that their store affords "without money and without price."—From "Texan Types and Contrasts," by Lee C. Harby, in Harper's Magazine for July.

AMERICAN PIG IRON IN 1828.

The quantity of iron manufactured from native ore at Franklin, Venago county, Pa., in 1828, was 1600 tons; of blooms, 290 tons, and of bar iron, 100 tons. The pig was sold at Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Steubenville at from \$35 to \$40 per ton. At Pittsburgh the blooms brought \$100 per ton, and the bar iron, at the works, \$125 to \$140 per ton. In 1829 new furnaces were erected

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in the country and the demand for iron was reported on the increase.

At that date it was estimated that a furnace with proper management would produce from 800 to 1000 tons per annum at an expense of from \$22 to \$25 per ton according to the price of provisions, and with the ore, timber, &c., convenient and good at about from \$13 to \$20 per ton. Under proper management and good materials, a furnace, in those days, could clear, at those prices, \$10,000 per annum.

Times have changed since then — Chicago Journal of Commerce.

From Monday's Daily

This is good corn weather. Mr. Timothy Clark returned from Chicago Saturday evening.

Crops of all kinds through the state of Nebraska are looking well.

The city is blooming out in the national colors this afternoon. The tournament arches are beauties of themselves.

Owing to increase of business, the B. & M. has had to borrow two of the Q engines, one of which went out on the road this morning.

The condemnation committee have settled with W. C. Showalter by paying him his price, \$2,000.

Last night's storm effected the telephone wires quite seriously between Ashland and Lincoln, but Mr. Buzzell reports no injury to the local wires.

The frame work of the tournament arch on Main between 6th and 7th street is completed and one is being erected between 3rd and 4th streets on Main.

The sheriff sold today the eighty acres of land belonging to the Wm. Sefton estate, situated one and one-half miles from Ashland for \$3,000 spot cash, John Kleiser being the purchaser.

Miss Van Ness, of Lincoln, will speak at the tabernacle, Wednesday, June 25th at 2 p. m. It is the time that the South Park circle meets and all ladies are invited to be present and listen to Miss Van Ness.

Mr. C. S. Twiss, enumerator of the third ward, has been suffering with catarrh of the hand for some time, but that has not so retarded his work of enumerating but that he has the work well up and so systematized as to make a clean sweep and not leave a person of his ward off the schedule.

Last evening another cyclone swept over a portion of Nebraska wiping out two little towns, Pleasanton and Sweetwater; total loss of property is estimated to be about \$70,000 in the two towns. Several persons are reported injured but only one seriously.

The Blue Ribbon club, the outgrowth of the Murphy meetings, met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by laws. It appears that the secretary's views were not in accord with a majority of the members of the club in the adoption of such, and he tendered his resignation as secretary.

R. V. Buckner left this morning to be present at the reunion of their family at his parents' home in Lincoln. He will be joined by his brother, A. B. Buckner, pastor at College Springs, Ia., at Omaha, and proceed to Thayer, this state, the home of another brother, D. M. Buckner, pastor at that place, when they will proceed to Lincoln.

The undersigned hereby return their grateful thanks to the many friends for their consolation and assistance in the hour of our bereavement of a loving and devoted husband and father, and especially to Mr. W. H. Cushing for his beautiful floral offering.

POLLY A. OLDHAM AND CHILDREN.

The adjourned term of the district court opened this morning in the G. A. R. Hall, Judge Chapman presiding. The following are the foreign attorneys in attendance; J. H. Hallemann, H. D. Travis, Weeping Water; E. H. Wooley, O. J. Webster, Lincoln; F. S. Rockwell, Louisville; J. C. Watson, Nebraska City; T. B. Wilson, Ashland. The foreclosure case of Peterson vs. Burke, was argued and submitted. The case of Black vs. Black was continued.

PERSONAL.

J. P. Young's new sign attracts the attention of everybody.

Mrs. L. Dillman returned yesterday evening from Pekin, Ill., where she has been visiting friends.

Dr. B. F. Brendal, of Murry, went up to Omaha to make needed additions to his drug business.

Mrs. F. B. Seemire and her lady friend, Miss Jennie Pfanner, went to Omaha on No. 7 this a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston and Miss Lou Burgess, were Omaha visitors today.

Judge Ramsey issued a license today permitting Simon Hansen to wed Miss Emma Louise Beaumeister.

Miss Nellie O'Rourke, who has been attending school at Atchison, Kas., returned home Saturday evening.

Gordon and Joseph Knotts, of Council Bluffs, brother of the editor of this paper have taken positions in the HERALD office for the summer.

P. P. Gass has been appointed enumerator for the fourth and fifth wards, vice H. C. Ritchie, who, owing to sickness, is unable to perform the work.

Elder J. K. Reid held the regular services at the Christian church yesterday morning and evening, returning to his home in Omaha this morning.

Rev. John Quist, pastor of the Swedish church of this city, started this morning on a trip to Omaha, Lincoln and Meade. His parishioners will hold a picnic Sunday at Bojcek's Park.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shild's cure. We guarantee it. For sale by F. G. Fricke and O. H. Snyder.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Cass County. To all persons interested in the estate of Frederick Eickhoff, deceased: Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July A. D. 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the County Judge's office, in Plattsmouth, in said county, the petition asking for the appointment of Louis C. Eickhoff as administrator of said estate, will be heard and considered; at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why he should not be appointed as such administrator. Dated this 10th day of June A. D. 1890. B. S. RAMSLEY, County Judge. 1st insertion June 12, 1890-31

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Cass County. In the matter of the estate John Inhelder, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against John Inhelder, deceased, late of said county and state, will be received, examined and adjusted by the county court at the court house in Plattsmouth, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And that six months from and after the 12th day of June A. D. 1890 is the time limited for creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance. Given under my hand, this 10th day of June A. D. 1890. B. S. RAMSLEY, County Judge. 1st insertion June 12, 1890.