

RUN D.  
"Baa, baa, black sheep,  
Have you any wool?"  
"Yes, sir; yes, sir;  
Three bags full.  
Two for the master,  
One for the maid,  
But all of it ruined  
By Springer's free trade."

PRESIDENT HARRISON will be re-nominated by acclamation, for South Dakota, too, chooses Harrison delegates.

If we had a navy that was as large or nearly as large as Great Britain, the Behring Sea question would be simplified immensely.

THE experts are beginning to think that Cleveland will be the democratic nominee anyway. They say it will be either Cleveland and Gray or Cleveland and Boies.

SOUTH CAROLINA, as the original nullificationist, anti-protection, secession state, ought to have one of the three kings who under the democratic rules dominate the house.

THE nominating conventions should bear the important fact in mind that no person "holding an office of trust or profit under the United States" is eligible to the position of presidential elector.

CONGRESS should have a half dozen more modern war ships built at once. It is the best way to insure peace, for when England knows we have a navy she will not dispute with us the Behring Sea fisheries.

SINCE THE HERALD mentioned the name of Hon. R. B. Windham as a delegate-at-large to the republican nominating convention for president, we notice by our exchanges that he is favorably spoken of.

SECRETARY FOSTER has repeatedly said that the \$100,000,000 gold reserve fund for greenback redemption will not be touched upon. It is about time for the democratic papers to stop saying that this fund is to be drawn on for the current needs of the treasury.

ITALY has made arrangements to send another minister to this country and open up friendly relations once more. The Mafia incident, in its international phase, may be said to have closed. Meanwhile the relatives of the dead malfactors are bringing suits for damages before the courts of New Orleans, but the general public do not care anything about the outcome of these suits.

EVERYTHING has increased in value in this country except the democratic party. An event which took place in April 1865, sent up the value of American property, American character, American patriotism to a very high point, and wherever the republican party has stood from that day to this that character has never gone down in the scale, and while the republican party remains in power it never will.—Gen. C. H. Grosvenor.

ONE of the first advocates of free trade in this country, a senator of the state of South Carolina, once said that the northern free laborers were all "mud-sills" "greasy mechanics" and "small-fisted farmers." His meaning was interpreted by another free trade apostle of his time, who more boldly declared that "capital should not own labor, white or black." They were the fathers of existing free-trade democrats, but the latter are less courageous and honest.

THE non-dutiable imports largely exceed the dutiable. From July 1, 1891, to the end of January, 1892, the free goods which came to the country were of the value of \$243,000,000 in round figures, and the dutiable goods \$216,000,000. In corresponding period of the previous fiscal year the free goods amounted to only \$176,000,000 and the dutiable to \$298,000,000. The McKinley law made the change. And yet the democrats say that that act increased the duties.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY of Ohio the other day received a letter of thanks for his championship of the tariff from a gentleman who has always voted the democratic ticket. This gentleman is J. B. F. Champin, of the Cattaraugus Cufly Co., at Little Falls, N. Y., and he thanks McKinley for making it possible to revive that industry in this country. With business questions before the country it is possible to give practical illustrations of the benefits of a party policy. The McKinley act opened the eyes of many business and working men to the advantage of the republican policy of protection to American industries.

SENATOR MILLS, OF TEXAS.  
It is now nearly fifty years since Texas had a distinct existence, first as an independent republic, then as one of the states of the United States. During all that time it has had only two public men to rise above the level of mediocrity, General Sam Houston and Roger Q. Mills. Neither could claim rank among the great statesmen. Houston was a man of some genius and more eccentricity. He died early in the war, his death hastened, it is said, by an overwhelming sense of the awfulness of civil war. Mr. Mills began his career as a member of the Forty-third Congress, serving continuously ever since, until now he has been promoted to the Senate, such promotion being the natural sequence of his prominence in the House.

Mr. Mills did not attract attention until he became chairman of the committee on ways and means, after the forced retirement from Congress of Colonel Morrison. With Carlisle in the chair Mills became the leader of the democracy on the floor of the House. He had some glaring faults, some notable qualifications. He never could rule his own temper and keep himself on ice, but what he lacked in prudence, was made good, perhaps in frankness. His tariff bill of 1888 was certainly less objectionable than the "horizontal bill" of his immediate predecessor. It was not so utterly indefensible if it was equally obnoxious to protectionists. It had the merit of being a fair and square embodiment of the principle of free trade, that is, as near as could be reasonably expected. He showed more intelligence, courage and sincerity than Morrison.

In the Senate Mr. Mills will find himself in a climate better suited to his temperament. He will be subject to less irritation and proding. In the calm and dignified air of the Senate he ought to be able to maintain a serenity of soul. He received such a severe setting back in the defeat of his aspirations for the speakership that he will hardly attempt to pose as a leader, which no new senator ought to do. Even Mr. Blaine when he was transferred to the Senate took a back seat, and Dave Hill will wish he had. Carlisle has been put forward somewhat, but he has a quiet way with him which is a shield against the shafts of envy. Mr. Mills may be expected to make two speeches at this session, one on the tariff, the other on silver. He is supposed to feel supreme contempt for the piecemeal tariff of Springer, Hill, and the democracy of the present Congress, and to be in perfect accord with the Bland silver bill. He will hardly allow the session to pass without airing his views on both subjects, especially on the tariff. He is not only opposed to the Springer policy, and to Springer himself, but more especially to the free-wool bill reported by Springer. Texas is a great wool state, and it is safe to say that if Mills had been speaker, or chairman of the committee on ways and means, the duties on wool, not the last to come down, would certainly not have been the first to feel the knife.

The democrats of the Hill-Brice-Gorman junta who thought they had scored a point by crushing Mills last December may conclude before the year is out that they made a long primer mistake. The Senate is not the speaker's chair, but it is a coign of vantage in more ways than one. The stone which the builders rejected in December has not become the head of the corner by a good deal, but it has once more become an important factor in national policies.—Inter Ocean.

THE Richmond (Va.) State mourns the loss of so many of the old Confederate songs, and urges the southern people to adopt some means of preserving those which are not already forgotten. There may be many of the Confederate songs which the people can preserve and teach to their children without conflicting in any way with their teachings of patriotism and loyalty to the Union, but it is doubtful if they will ever take their place beside the songs sung in the north and in the Union camps, because these latter were songs of the Union as appropriate now as in the days of war. They were filled with patriotic sentiment and love of country. Few of them were sectional. All were pervaded by the spirit of loyalty to the flag. It has often been said by Confederates that they would have had a better chance of ultimate victory if they had had the same inspiring songs to cheer their soldiers. The south had, like the north, learned to love "The Star Spangled Banner," and kindred patriotic airs. In the attempt to destroy the Union the leaders were often driving the people against their better sentiments and a flag they had been taught to love. The Confederate songs, which are simply an outgrowth of the rebellion, are better forgotten.

WOMEN IN THE COAL PIT.  
"It is significant of the abject condition of labor in free trade Belgium says the New York Press, that a number of women perished in the disaster at the Auderues colliery. Among the victims was a girl fourteen years of age; while children cried around the mouth of the pit for their mothers entombed below. In the United States, happily, there is no need of women going into coal mines for a living."

THE SIGNS IN HIS FAVOR.  
A couple of tramps struck a southern town just after a few colored citizens had been served red hot for trying to vote the republican ticket and one of them was badly frightened. "By gum, Bill" he said, "I ain't going to stop in no such dang town as this is." "Aw, come off" responded the valorous William; "what's a catin' you? Do you think these people will take a man dressed like you are and wearin' a red flannel nose fer a republican."

It is the motto of a great labor organization that "An injury to one is the concern of all." Free trade invites and expects the competition in our markets of the products of foreign cheaper labor with the products of our better paid home labor, on the plea that the foreign products are cheaper than the home products. But it is not a plain case that home labor is deprived of compensation or employment, or both, to the extent of the use of these foreign products, or to the amount of the reduction of wages compelled by home competition with cheaper labor? The free trade scheme thus becomes an "injury" to all home labor of giant proportions, dwarfing the promised benefits of cheapness into a trifle, with even that trifle uncertain and delusive.

SENATOR HILL is cutting quite a wide political swath on his tour through the south, and he doesn't appear to care who knows the real animus of the tour, either. G. Cleveland feels his heart in his No. 19 throat when he reads how warmly this Tammany leader is being welcomed in democratic hot beds. Mr. Hill's speech in Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday was as follows, or something like it: [Applause] Mr. Chairman—[Applause] I am a democrat. [Applause] So was [Applause] Boss Tweed. [Applause] I believe in states rights. [Applause] If you of Alabama [Applause] want to kill the niggers [Applause] to keep from voting, why you should be allowed to kill them. [Applause] The government has no right to interfere with such peaceful methods of electing its officials. [Applause] I am for democracy. [Applause] Democracy must triumph at any cost. [Applause] I am for Hill. [Applause] New York will be for Hill. [Applause] We should all be for Hill. [Applause] I—[Applause] I—[Applause] [Pre-meditated chattering.]

THE FISHERIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.  
At Little Port Arthur alone the figures of the fishing industry for the market are astonishing. In 1888 the fishermen there caught 500,000 pounds of white-fish, 360,000 pounds of lake trout, 48,000 pounds of sturgeon, 90,000 pounds of pickerel and 30,000 pounds of other fish, or more than a million pounds in all. They did this with an investment of 380 \$ in boats and \$10,000 in gill and pound nets. This yield nearly all went to a Chicago packing company, and it is in the main Chicago and Cleveland capital that is controlling the lake's fisheries. The white-fish is, in the opinion of most gourmets, the most delicious fish known to Americans. The lake trout are mere food. I am told that they are rather related to the char than to the salmon. They are peculiar to our inland waters. They average five to ten pounds in weight and yet grow to weigh 120 pounds; but whatever their weight be, it is a mere pressure of hard dry flesh circulated only to appease hunger.—From "Brother to the Sea," by JULIAN RALPH, in Harper's Magazine for April.

JOHN BULL AS A DEMOCRAT.  
A little girl in Chariton recently perpetrated a good joke on the democratic party. The best part of it was that she did not realize that it was a joke. A bright school teacher, that is the kind that are needed, hoping to teach her pupils interest in contemporaneous events, asked each pupil to write down the names of the five most prominent republicans and democrats. The lists did not agree, of course, but this particular little girl had a list as follows: Cleveland, Hill, Boies, Crisp and John Bull. The little girl had heard of John Bull being a free trader and naturally enough supposed that he was a democrat. The little girl is entitled to honor.

rary mention in President Harrison's next message to congress. If John Bull, however, should become thoroughly Americanized, love America as he loves his sea girl isle, it is possible that he would in time vote the republican ticket, for he has a habit of looking first of all after the interests of his own people, which is a prominent republican virtue. It was this same John Bull who a few years ago said through his principal organ, the London Times, that "one Irishman in the United States voting for free trade was better than fifty Irishmen at home." That remark shows the old fellow to be not only a free trader and a democrat, but a very shrewd one.—Des Moines Register.

THE FOLL OF IT.  
The recent discovery of a rich silver lode in Colorado is used by the Philadelphia Ledger to draw attention anew to the folly of legislation providing for the "free and unlimited coinage" of silver. Under the proposed law, it points out, the government in buying the silver product would virtually be compelled to pay to the silver operators \$1.29 an ounce "for what is worth in the market only 90 cents, a free gift to them of 39 cents an ounce." Ten thousand ounces of silver brought out of any mine, and worth \$9,000 in the open market, would at once be lifted by act of Congress to \$12,000 with the pay sure and a market compelled to take it by law! Multiply the 54,000,000 ounces of silver, which the government is now compelled to buy every year from the silver operators, by the 39 cents an ounce additional profit the government would be compelled to pay after the passage of a free and unlimited silver-coinage bill and you will have the imperial sum of \$21,000,000 a year to go from the pockets of the whole people of the United States into the pockets of those interested in silver bullion and in silver mines.

CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS ATTACK PENSIONS.

The Confederate brigadiers are beginning to make themselves heard again in congress with no uncertain sound. People who have not met these men or heard their conversation in private can form no idea of the strength there is behind their opposition to the payment of pensions to Union soldiers. Out of respect to their Northern associates, who appeal to them to keep quiet and be careful what they say, they restrain themselves as much as possible, but they can't keep their mouths shut all the time. Thus Gen. Patterson, of Tennessee, who claims to have been in command of the regiment in the Confederate service which was the last to surrender and lay down its arms, went out of his way in his speech on the tariff to declare himself as follows: "I do say that the enormous sum paid in the way of pensions is a double hardship on the people of the South. It is a hardship because it is drawn, not from the wealth or property of the country, but from its consumers. And it is a hardship because that part paid by them is transferred from the South to the homes of these soldiers, thereby depleting from year to year the money in circulation. From all these causes it results that there is a dearth of money south of the Ohio river. At this point some Northern democrats got hold of Gen. Patterson's coat-tails, and he promptly gathered himself up and said he was speaking in "no sectional spirit." There can be no mistake, however, as to what he and his associates mean. He says that pension paying is "a curse and a blight" to the South because it draws money away from that section and puts it in the pockets of the Union soldiers at the North. Believing this, the brigadiers only want to get the power in their hands, and they will make short work of pensions. Whether Gen. Patterson was, as he claims, the last rebel to surrender, he is certainly the first to point out clearly the new line of attack on the Union Soldier.

THE Standard Oil trust has finally dissolved, and we believe forever. It might have accepted the Ohio decision for what it was worth, and organized under a New Jersey charter, as the sugar trust did after the adverse decision of the New York courts, or it might have appealed to the supreme court of the United States. But with its usual shrewdness it did neither. It knew that Crockett's rifle was pointed at it, and it "came down" without waiting to be shot down. It knew that the federal law would be likely to tackle it after it got through with the whisky trust. It knew that the party that enacted the Sherman anti-trust bill was in earnest. And it surrendered unconditionally. If the sugar trust be prudent it will do likewise.

John Pitman returned to his home in Union this morning.

**IN A DAY.**  
LAWRENCE, KANS., Aug. 9, 1888.  
George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using **ST. JACOBS OIL.**  
He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.  
"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT!"

**AT COST**  
Our entire stock of

**BOOTS and SHOES**

Ladies Glove grain butt \$1.25 shoe reduces to 84 cents.	\$4.00 shoe, now \$3.25.
Ladies plain rubbers formerly 35c now 25c.	Mens buff bala and congress \$1.50 shoe, reduced to \$1.00.
Ladies Dongola butt \$1.50 shoe \$1.20	Mens B calf bala and cong \$2.00 now \$1.00.
Sadies good Dongola butt \$2.00 shoe for \$1.05.	Mens good calf bala and cong. \$2.50 shoe \$2.10.
Ladies best Dongola butt \$2.50 shoe for \$2.10.	Mens best calf bala and cong \$3.00 shoe \$2.50.
Ladies fine Dongola butt \$3.00 shoe \$2.40.	Mens dress gondola congress \$3.50 shoe \$3.00.
Ladies extra fine Dongola hand	Mens best solid \$3.00 boot, \$2.0

We also have a great many other bargains that we have not space to mention in Boys, Misses, and Childrens shoes. We intend going to Texas and will sell them at a great sacrifice.

**W. A. BECK & CO.**

**FRED GORDER AND SON,**

**HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Harness - and - Buggies.**

AND A FULL LINE OF FARM MACHINERY, SUCH AS HOOSIER SEEDERS, PLOWS, HARROWS, ETC.

WE CARRY THE TWO LEADING CULTIVATORS

**NEW DEPARTURE TONGUELESS,**

AND BADGER RIDING CULTIVATORS

They also carry a full line of implements at their house in Weeping Water

**FRED GORDER & SON.**

Plattsmouth, - - - - - Nebraska.



*The Triumph of Love! Happy and Fruitful Marriage.*  
Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "A TREATISE FOR MEN ONLY." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quack." THE ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TARIFF REFORM AND WOMEN.

"I'm a democrat," remarked the woman, "and I'm in favor of the Springer revenue tariff, and all women ought to be."  
"Why?" inquired a bystander.  
"Because it helps the women more than it does anybody else."  
"Why?" again inquired the bystander.  
"You must be a republican," she snapped, "or you'd see. Don't he propose to cut off \$6,500,000 duties on raw wool and \$17,500,000 as half the duties on woolen manufactures?"  
"I believe so."  
"Well, that will reduce the price of clothing so that our husbands will be able to get two pairs of pants where they got one before."  
"What's that got to do with the women?"  
"Everything, stupid! they'll have a chance to wear the other pair, and that's what they need to equalize them with the men."  
"Ugh!" grunted the bystander, walking off. "I guess you don't need an extra pair."

EVERY state so far that has chosen delegates to the Minneapolis convention has chosen Harrison delegates.

Court House Notes.

The furniture for the office in the new court house will arrive the 10th of April.  
The tiling will all be laid by the 10th.  
The water soaked through the plastering in the district court room in the court house to-day.  
The court house clock stopped this afternoon.  
The vault furniture has arrived and is in place. It is the finest in the state.  
Douglas Shinn was a Union visitor to-day.

Real Estate Transfers

Following are the real estate transfers compiled by Polk Bros., abstractors and publishers of the Daily Report.  
S Rector and wife to E F Gilson, lot 10 blk 1, Rector's add to Weeping Water, ..... \$ 100.00  
J P Keil and wife to M Herald, pt ne 1/4 of sec 4, 19-12-21 ..... 600.00  
Geo Ballant and wife to C M Butler, lot 1 blk 11, Plattsmouth ..... 1,545.00  
Wm Barker and wife to Wm Wettenkamp and wife, n 1/2 sec 3, 22-14 ..... 1.00  
John E Pearce to Edgar N Link 229, 230, 231, Greenwood ..... 1,000.00  
James J Shannon and wife to C H Hudson, n 1/2 sec 2, 22-109 ..... 2,000.00  
H K Palmer and wife to John Ratter lot 15 to 18 blk 9 and 1,2, blk 10 Palmer's add to Plattsmouth ..... 575.00  
Henry Lopp and wife to B W Bates lot 9 blk 10, Nehawka ..... 300.00  
A C Seybert and wife to Jacob Seybert, 1/2 of sec 33 1/2 ..... 4,500.00  
L M Rowe and wife to C B Bicker, sec 4, 28 and pt sec 4, 29-10-11 ..... 1,918.00  
J A Rogge to C H Harms 1/2 of sec 4, 31-10 ..... 3,050.00  
W B Davis et al to G S Cpton, pt n 1/2 of n 1/2, 26-10-13 ..... 300.00  
Bank of Cass County to John Robert, 1/4 of sec 2, Pittsman and 1/2 of n 1/2 of n 1/2 of sec 3, 32-12-14 ..... 1,600.00  
K W Hyers and wife to Silas Long, sec 4, 14-11 ..... 6,500.00  
Jacob Opp and wife to John Opp, sec 4, 17-10-13 ..... 2,300.00

Frank Nieman, an employee of the B. & M. shops, let a piece of iron all on his foot, this morning hurting him so bad he had to lay off.

The farmers are complaining of the scarcity of hands. Good men can get employment for the summer and will be paid good wages.

Mrs. Thomas Kildow died this morning at 5 o'clock at 219 corner of Oak and Fifth streets; age 23 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock from the house. Friends invited.

Wm. Mostin and Selwin Kinkard left the Miner Institute on Friday, the 18th, for their homes in Plattsmouth. They are good men to go out into the world to tell to others what the Symptomatic Gold treatment has done for them.—Ashland Gazette.