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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us. Surplus Grover Cleveland.

A Granger for supreme judge, a Stone for attorney general and a Lion for secretary of state, is the way the Iowa republicans make up the combination for 50,000 majority this year.

That surplus! Where is Grover and his "Condition"? There is quite a lot of pension bills which the great deluded might attack now, and save a few thousands for surplus and democratic campaign capital. What a "CONDITION" confronts us surely!

GRANDPA THURMAN up at Port Huron chinning to a lot of office holders, about \$150,000,000 surplus in the treasury, while the appropriation committees of congress are examining the public safe with a microscope to ascertain if there really will be anything left—is a condition not a theory "which confronts us."

PAPPY Thurman went all the way to Port Huron to meet a little crowd of Federal pap suckers and their followers, estimated at the outside at 3,000. Ben Harrison does not have to go outside of his little door yard, any day, at Indianapolis, to meet that number of visitors, and many of them from Port Huron at that.

TRUSTS AGAIN.—FOR THE DEMOCRATIC HAT.

We are inclined to believe the remark of Mr. Blaine the other day in regard to trusts is having a good effect in favor of the republican party. The attention of the country is directly challenged to the republican position upon that question as expressed by the national platform and to the wind bag which Mr. Blaine so neatly punctured when he called attention to the fact that free trade England is the hot bed of pernicious trusts from Windsor Castle to the coffin that the pauper is buried in.

Has any of our democratic working men who read these democratic editorials in regard to Mr. Blaine and the "Trusts" of which he spoke, contemplated the illimitable and adamant cheek of the democratic editor, who seeks to charge the republican party and Mr. Blaine with favoritism towards trusts? Who heads the standard oil trusts represented by Secretary Whitney, of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet? Do you know that Henry B. Payne, the great millionaire democratic senator from Ohio, is the head front of this trust? That Chairman Brice, of the national democratic committee, is a "past grande" in this oil trust? That the great coal trust is headed by Mr. Cleveland's millionaire manager and henchman from Pennsylvania, Congressman William L. Scott? That the great sugar trust which "sugared off" the democratic members of the Ways and Means committee and purchased that committee's consent to keep sugar at 68 cents duty, in the Mill's bill, is headed and represented by the Millionaire Hayemeyer, of New York? Don't you know that the men who run the present administration who own it, who brazenly put up their cheques with its national committee to re-elect Mr. Cleveland and foolishly boast of their great contributions to the democratic boodle fund represent the worst monopoly "trusts" in this country? If you do not know this, it is time you were taking steps to inform yourselves. But to go back to Mr. Blaine's assertion that protection does not foster and encourage trusts. The Chicago Journal speaking of an English denial that trusts exist in that country says:

This is a false and absurd denial. The great tin trust, holding control of nine-tenths of the tin product of the world, is a Paris and London syndicate. The copper trust, which controls the world's entire copper product, is a London affair. The coffee trust that has laid its heavy hand on American breakfast tables has its headquarters in London. It is significant that two of these trusts—the tin trust and the coffee trust—relate to non-dutiable articles under our tariff laws. But the grossly ludicrous part of this

discussing trusts which the democratic president, the democratic press and the democratic demagogues in and out of congress profess is a grotesque absurdity as compared with the fact that the biggest, most aggressive and most extortionate trusts in the United States are under democratic management. The Standard Oil trust, the most powerful and oppressive of all, is managed by democrats and is represented by Secretary Whitney in Cleveland's cabinet and by H. B. Payne in the United States senate. Chairman Brice, who is "in ninety-nine other things," is in the Standard Oil trust. The hard coal trust is a democratic ring, of which the most conspicuous manager is Congressman W. L. Scott, the fiscal agent of the democratic campaign committee. The sugar trust is managed by Hayemeyer, of New York, democrat, who had so much influence, that, after a secret conference with Chairman Mills and the democratic members of the house ways and means committee, the sugar schedule was changed in the Mills bill so as to give the refiners more "protection" against foreign refined sugar. These three colossal trusts are democratic trusts, and they are probably furnishing nearly all of the money required for the democratic campaign fund, which Chairman Brice says is "abundant."

The wicked trusts in the country are wickedly democratic. For the democrats to denounce trusts is equally impudent and hypocritical.

However, men and brethren! the wicked trust against the wage workers of this country; against the corner stone of our republican institutions, the elective franchise, is the great democratic trust headed by Grover Cleveland and owned and controlled by the solid south; its days are numbered and the people trust it no more.

YOUTH AND SPRING.

Come! fill me full of arms of flowers, And cherish them (they cannot last) Their little lives are spanned by hours, It goes so fast, this Spring of ours, It goes so fast!

Let us give thanks to the unseen Powers For joys to come, for pleasures past, For Youth's delights, for love sweet hours, It goes so fast, this Youth of ours, It goes so fast!

Let us kneel low to God who showers Upon us all his gifts, nor cast One longing glance on vanished hours, It goes so fast, this Life of ours, It goes so fast!

—Edward Heron Allen in Frank Leslie's.

Candidates as Debt Payers.

There is one important test which, as far as memory serves, we have never known applied to candidates, viz: Prompt payment of debts. Does he pay his debts? But, as some men would pay who honestly are unable to do so, the test may be expressed somewhat differently. Has the candidate the reputation of being a good paymaster, or, if from misfortune or mistreatment by other men, he is unable to pay, does he give sufficient proof of a willingness and purpose to pay, and that as soon as he can honestly do so? A man who will evade, dodge, refuse or decline to pay just debts should not be sent to the legislature or congress, or put in any office of honor or trust, high or low. In sitting candidates it would not be out of place for voters to inquire: Does he pay his debts? Does he try to pay?—Columbia (S. C.) Christian Neighbor.

The Destruction of Oaks.

Sea Cliff, Queens county, N. Y., became agitated over the destruction of her oaks, and sent to State Entomologist Lintner a number of twigs broken off by the wind. Upon examination Professor Lintner found the cause to be depositions by the beetle known as Elaphidion paralleum, or oak pruner. After the egg is laid on the tip the larva burrows itself in the wood, and at its changing period cuts around the section just beneath the bark, so that the first strong wind breaks off the twig. It is said the best way to kill these insects is to burn the twigs. —Chicago Herald.

New Way to Get Money.

The inventor of one of the latest swindles in New York usually represents himself as an Englishman. He has a decided cockney accent, is always well dressed, and presents a very genteel appearance. When he thinks he has an easy prey he approaches his victim with eye glass in hand. From one rim the yellow is missing. He explains that he has just dropped the glass and shattered it. The remaining glass is simply a shade for an eye that is totally blind, and by the broken glass he is unable to see at all. He is a stranger in a strange land, and is, unfortunately, without money. If the gentleman would kindly loan him the amount with which to replace the broken glass he will be able to return it soon, for when he can see he will be enabled to attend to remunerative business.

Then, to cap the climax, the fraud gives an illustration of his blindness by walking against the wall, or a fence, or a building, as the circumstances permit, and bumping his head. This generally catches the victim, who goes down in the pocket and brings forth some change, ranging from 10 cents up to \$1. The blind fakir is profuse in thanks, and feels his way out from the presence of his benefactor only to lie in wait for another victim. —New York Sun.

A Little Woman Did It.

When Edison, genius and inventor as he is, had given two weeks of his valuable time to going up and down on the New York Elevated railroad, trying to discover what caused its noise and a cure for it, he gave up the job. Then a little woman took it. She rode on the cars three days, was denied a place to stand on the rear platform, laughed at for her curiosity and politely snubbed by conductors and passengers. But she discovered what caused the noise, invented a remedy which was patented, and she was paid a sum of \$10,000 and a royalty forever. Her name is Mrs. Mary Walton and she lives in New York city. —New Orleans Picayune.

Ironmen, letter carriers and others whose occupation keeps them on their feet a great deal, often are troubled with chafed, sore and blistered feet, especially in extremely hot weather, no matter how comfortably their shoes may fit. A powder is used in the German army for softening the shoes and stockings of the foot soldiers, called "Fusnet-pulver," and consists of three parts salicylic acid, ten parts starch and eighty-seven parts pulverized soapstone. It keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing and rapidly heals sore spots. Finely pulverized soapstone alone is very good. —Scientific American.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first and greatest leader and immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently called away from our councils. Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the noble and heroic soldier and statesman whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the heroic soldier and favorite child of victory, Phillip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devoted followers, and with that loyalty and fidelity to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republicanism of our country, we pledge our hearty support to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery in that country, and we congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth on the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWerving DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of states to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the United States, especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to vote at equal ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a free and honest popular ballot and an equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity of the elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration has endeavored to suppress the free ballot by the fraudulent manipulation of the ballot by the criminal pilferage of the ballot box and by the use of the ballot box by the administration.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction of the tariff system and the substitution of a free trade policy. They serve the interests of Europe.

WE WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the unscrupulous and the unscrupulous.

We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and to adjust and maintain so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on liquor, tobacco, and sugar, and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties these articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there shall be a larger revenue than is realized by the tariff system at present. We demand the repeal of all laws which discriminate against the laborer and agents of foreign manufacturers.

WE DECLARE HOSTILITY TO THE INTRODUCTION into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor and of other labor which is not provided for in the constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it and favor such amendments as will exclude such labor from our shores. We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital in trust or of labor to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we assented to the repeal of the law which prohibited such combinations in the respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on the transportation of their goods to market.

WE REAFFIRM THE POLICY OF APPROPRIATING the public lands of the United States to the homesteads for American citizens, and settlers, not aliens, which the republican party established in 1820 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has opened our great western domain into magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the benefit of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur should be continued. We demand that the lands which have ever restored on acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats about fifty million acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain for the benefit of actual settlers by the republican party in the original grant. We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute the law which settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with vexatious and vexatious and with the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindictive law.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES. The government by process of the territories is based upon necessity only to the extent that they may become states in the union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government therein the people of such territories should be permitted a right in referendum to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all citizens thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory, wherein they are to serve, and in the event of their right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people. We demand that the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The republicans should be selected from bona fide residents, or partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the denunciation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to admit the territories of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges itself to place in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible and others as soon as they may become so.

THE MORMON QUESTION. The political power of the Mormon church in the territories exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. The republican party pledges itself to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories and the same is questioned, and in furtherance of the same to place upon the statute book legislation stringent enough to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus put an end to the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as national money, and denounces the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage to ten cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens are the sovereign and the chief magistrate is elected by the people, it is important that the sovereign people should be kept informed of the progress of the free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or national government should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE. We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in congress in the enactment of such legislation as will effect the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine. We urge the free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by forcing the shipbuilders to be engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in shipyards. We demand appropriations for the rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved means of defense, for the demerit of our protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of

the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increased security to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by republican administrators for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither affected nor proposed any others in their stead. Profoundly adverse to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

FISHERIES QUESTION. We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal and generous surrender of all privilege to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal and generous legislation of 1830 and comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration towards the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws, rich or poor, all his usual rights, it should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may have a lawful errand.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The men who abandoned the republican party in 1841 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1881, to wit: The reform of civil service administration begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all extensions, and all laws, and all regulations should be repealed, and that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union should not be assuaged except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so directed as to uphold and strengthen against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent on private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous services preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous acts of measures of pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles hereof enumerated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, especially of all workingmen whose property is not protected by the free trade policy of the present administration.

An Explanation. What is this "mercenary trouble" with which so many seem now to be afflicted? If you will remember a few years ago the word Malaria was comparatively unknown,—today it is as common as any word in the English language, yet this word covers only the meaning of another word used by our forefathers in times past. So it is used with nervous diseases, as they and Malaria are intended to cover what our grandfathers called Biliousness, and all are caused by troubles that arise from a diseased condition of the Liver which in performing its functions finding it cannot dispose of the bile through the ordinary channel is compelled to pass it off through the system causing nervous troubles, Malaria, Bilious Fever, etc. You who are suffering can well appreciate a cure. We recommend Green's August Flower. Its cures are marvelous.

"GUEST OF THE EVENING." Good actions are a fruitage ripe and rare That bears not moldering. Let me then beware To touch with venereal hand this curving branch, Nor lean too heedlessly against a tree Thus at its prime o'erladen heavily With golden harvest of a stock so stanch, Let my some rule be that at every hour Bring down the Virtues in a mellow shower To drop the figs, friends—let's be content To eat the fruit, but not to eat the means. Speak not too closely of his special good; That we are here tells more than trumpets could. Our friendship holds his merits as the light Holds the hid rainbow; storm but makes them bright.

The modest veil they wear I may not raise, Lest he should blush to hear, and I to praise. —Robert Underwood Johnson in Harper's Magazine.

Story of Greeley's Eccentricity. Erastus Brooks, once editor of the New York Express, told me a very interesting story about Horace Greeley. They were commissioners together in 1855, representing the United States in the Parisian exposition of that year. They were to be presented, with the other commissioners, to the Emperor, and assembled for that purpose in a drawing room of the hotel, whence they were going in a body to the palace. Mr. Brooks noticed that Mr. Greeley's coat collar was turned up, and that one of his trousers legs was caught over his boot. Calling the editor's attention to his disarranged toilet, Mr. Brooks adjusted the collar, and, bending low, put the trousers leg in its proper position. A half hour later, audience being given, what was Mr. Brooks' amazement and annoyance, upon looking at his friend and comrade Greeley, to see his attire rearranged precisely as it had been before Mr. Brooks set it right.

The irresistible inference in Mr. Brooks' mind was, and continued to be, the date of telling me the story, that the oddity of costume was intentional on the part of Mr. Greeley. —Joe Howard in Once a Week.

A Very Queer Town. "Folks vvas so queer in Detroit," he said to the policeman, who stopped for a moment in the shade of his awning. "How?" "V'ell, you see dot coat? A feller come along here and ask me der price, and I say, 'My friend, der regular price of dot coat vvas \$20, but ash trade vvas so dotry doll you can haf him for \$3.'" "V'ell, he walks right avay." "What do you expect him to do?" "I expect he stay right here und beat me down to three dollar und take der coat. It vvas a queer place—very queer." —Detroit Free Press.

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