

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTT'S BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is published every Thursday morning, at the corner of Vine and Fifth streets.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, SAMUEL MAXWELL. For University Regents, DR. J. B. DAVIS, DR. GEORGE ROBERTS. For Judges of Second Judicial District, HON. SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN, HON. ALLEN W. FIELD.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer, D. A. CAMPBELL. For Clerk, BIRD CRITCHFIELD. For Recorder, WM. H. POOL. For Judge, CALVIN RUSSELL. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, MAYNARD SPINK. For Sheriff, J. C. EIKENBARY. For Clerk of District Court, H. J. STREIGHT. For County Commissioner, GEORGE YOUNG. For Surveyor, A. MADOLE. For Coroner, HENRY BECK.

The Republican State Platform.

The republican party of Nebraska, while ever careful of property rights, and holding no sympathy with those who would divide the country into a communist divide, or with the anarchists destroy, reasserts its determination that the great railway corporations of this state which hold relations of closest interest to the people shall be fairly paid servants of the state and not its masters. The work of legislative control of the state and nation shall continue until all cause of complaint of exorbitant rates and unjust discriminations in favor of trunk lines, localities shall cease to exist. Assuming the responsibility which fairly belongs to it of having originated all legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of those tribunals of commissions which have been enabled to grapple with corporate power, the republican party will see to it that by a needed enlargement of power these commissions, national and state, shall be aided for better and for victory. While favoring such change, in the constitution of this state which will permit the railroad commissioners to be elected by the people, it hereby voices its confidence in the existing board of transportation and commands its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff of rates for freight and carriage of passengers as is accorded to neighboring states similarly circumstantial. It is greatly unjust and a grievous wrong that Nebraska should pay more for the transportation of her products and the carriage of her supplies than her neighbors, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, with its 3,000 miles of easily constructed and cheaply maintained lines of railroad and the republicans of this state will not cease their efforts until all wrongs are righted.

We reaffirm our adherence to the American system of tariff, under which, with its broad protection of American labor, our country has prospered beyond any other. As the business of the country now demands revision, the republican, alive to the demands of every material interest, will see to it that such revision shall be made at the earliest practical day. We condemn the action of the democratic majority in congress in that after repeated pledges of tariff reform, it has utterly failed, while having at large majority in the house of representatives, where tariff bills must originate, to bring about such reform, which must come from the party that has ever been the friend of the American laborer. The grateful thanks of the American people are due to those who defended the union in the late war and we are in favor of providing suitable pensions for soldiers and sailors who were disabled in its service or who have since, without their fault or vice, become objects of public or private charity and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. We heartily sympathize with the ambition and efforts of the patriots of Ireland in their endeavors to obtain for their country the blessings of free institutions and local self-government. We recognize in Charles Stewart Parnell and in the Rev. John William Keble, stone worthy champions of the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence.

We condemn the action of the president in his attempt to return the trophies won by bravery on the field of battle. We condemn the narrow, intolerant and partisan policy of the democratic party in excluding from the privileges of state citizenship the half million people of Dakota, solely on the unmanly and indefensible ground of a difference in political views. Not content with this, they endeavor to exclude the negro from the elective franchise, they now seek to proscribe an intelligent, patriotic and patriotic people because of their political opinions. We view with alarm the abuse of the veto power by the president of the United States. A power from the use of which England's sovereigns have abstained for two centuries; a power used but six times during the first forty years of our national government, a power by the people entrusted to the president for the purpose of preventing hasty legislation, is being used to thwart the will of the people and to resist their repeated demands. He has, in one-half of a single term of office, used the power more times than all his predecessors combined. He has sought by all the expedient use of extraordinary power, to constitutional legislature, by the cowardly exercise this "one man power" by the cowardly method of the "pocket veto" by which important measures have been defeated without any reason being given for withholding its approval.

The New York banks last Saturday held \$7,360,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Last Saturday Hastings voted \$20,000 bonds for the Missouri Pacific railroad. This will make Hastings four railroads.

Judge H. T. Elliott, who has made the address of welcome to the presidential party at Memphis Saturday morning was overcome by the heat and died before he could be removed from the stand.

ENGLAND has just built on the Clyde the fastest war cruiser afloat. Well, we must build a Yankee cruiser to beat her as badly as the Volunteer beat the Thistle. Wakeup, Secretary Whitney!—N. Y. World.

The railroads are at loggerheads once more and the old rate of two cents a mile for commercial travelers is likely to be restored. This is well so far as it goes. But no one ought to have to have to pay more than two cents per mile. The railroads would then make enough and the people be better served.

Two more deaths occurred Saturday on the steamship Alesia, in New York Harbor, which makes twenty-eight in all that have died from cholera.

Mr. RANDALL has returned from his trip through Georgia, and his report as to public sentiment in that quarter is to the effect that the course of protection is unquestionably making rapid and substantial gains. Although the foremost democratic leaders do make strenuous efforts to convince the people that they ought to go on voting for free trade and the discouragement of all manufacturing enterprises.

Our neighbor the Journal says the country "don't want free whiskey." It is well that the Journal has found that out. Now if it could only say as much for the democratic party and speak truthfully, we would soon see drunkenness driven from the land. But the trouble is, part of them want "free whiskey" and the other part wants it on the old indulgent plan of paying for the privilege of committing crime so as to be exempted from punishment. Alas, alas.

GEN. CLARK, the clerk of the house of representatives, says that the minimum democratic clear majority over all in the present house will be ten and it may be fourteen. There are four vacancies—two in New York, one in Rhode Island and one in Louisiana. If Rhode Island elects a republican, which in all probabilities she will, the vote by states on the choice of the next president, if the election should be thrown into the house, would stand: republican, 20—just enough to elect; democratic, 17, and New Hampshire tied.

THE poetry of the November Harper's is exceptionally fine. The principal piece is a "Chant of a Woodland Spirit," by Robert Burns Wilson, which is a lofty strain of nature interpretation in blank verse equal to that of Bryant. "A Stolen Soul," by George E. Montgomery, delineates the undermining of a young spirit by the doctrine of unbelief. The number also contains "The Last Faun," by Louise Imogen Guiney; "The Rock where my Mother Played," by Wallace Bruce; and a sonnet, "A Child Shall Lead them," accompanying the frontispiece by F. S. Church.

At the meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute, Mr. Adamson, president of that body, in an address delivered on the occasion, advocated the imposition of a tariff on imports of foreign manufacture. He said that under the existing conditions the local, or at home manufacturer, was oppressed, but if imported metal were made to pay its share toward carrying on the state, the British and foreign manufacturer would be more nearly on a par. This is very significant coming from the source it does from the president of a representative body in iron and steel. It shows that "Fair Trade" is progressing.

THE domestic wheat crop of 1887 has been heretofore estimated at 430,000,000 bushels, with 115,000,000 bushels available export surplus. The Government Department of Agriculture, on October 10, reported a possible crop of 450,000,000 bushels. The earlier estimates gave a surplus of 115,000,000 bushels including 25,000,000 from the Pacific coast, leaving 90,000,000 bushels from Atlantic ports. The surplus is now increased to 110,000,000 bushels from Atlantic ports, of which 40,000,000 bushels have been exported within fourteen days, leaving 70,000,000 bushels still available for export. Of this about 70,000,000 bushels will be required, without the United States, on this continent, leaving at this time 55,000,000 bushels available for Europe.—Bradstreet's.

SPECULATION in the commercial centers seems to be on the decrease. But the general business of the country appears to be increasing. This is well, less speculation and more solid business is what the country needs and the people want. Speculation means a few rich and many poor. Brisk business in all departments of legitimate trade is evidence that the products of the country are finding a market and that labor is finding employment, which must result in the circulation of plenty of money and comparatively good times for the poorer classes. In such a country as ours all the people would be in at least comfortable circumstances if a market could be had for all that the farmers produce and if all laborers could have employment at fair wages. And that now seems to be the tendency. Plattsmouth should now push forward all her improvements so as to reap the full benefits of the better times and better business.

We are assured by those who ought to know that the Missouri Pacific railroad will be sure to be built to Plattsmouth next year. This has been a year of great prosperity to Plattsmouth, but with the entrance of the Missouri Pacific and the completion of the sewerage system, new sidewalks and paved streets Plattsmouth will move forward next year with a firmer tread than ever before, and why not Nebraska City, Lincoln, Hast-

ings, Kearney and other towns of the grade of Plattsmouth have great expectations for next year. We now give them all notice that Plattsmouth will be close in their wake if she does not outstrip them in the onward march to wealth and city comforts conveniences. There is only one danger and that is our own citizens will depend on citizens of Omaha to look out for us. Omaha people generally look out for Omaha and themselves. Let Plattsmouth people do the same and to the front Plattsmouth will go.

THE many railroad horrors of the past year have had the effect of rousing the train conductors. The national association of railway conductors have prepared a bill providing for licensing conductors and engineers, somewhat after the manner of steamship pilots and engineers. They will try to have this passed by the next congress. The act requires that interstate railroads employ only licensed engineers and conductors; provides for a chief examiner and ten supervising examiners to see that the law is observed; the country to be divided into ten districts, in each of which districts there shall be two assistant examiners—one a conductor and one an engineer. The local examiners are to have the power of licensing, and are to pass on all the qualifications for candidates. The license is to run one year and is revokable for intemperate habits, unskillfulness, and like causes. If the number of disasters can be lessened by enactments, this is a step in the right direction. The main thing, however, would seem to be to create more conscientiousness in the consciences of the railroad corporations.—Bee.

NEW YORK democrats who affected a short time ago to sneer at the movements of the George party, are now seriously alarmed at the turn affairs have taken. The members who are deserting from the democratic ranks to join the followers of George, makes the situation doubtful at least to democratic hopes, and also made resort to desperate measures a necessary expedient to save the field if possible for the reform democracy. Rumors are current of a corruption fund being raised to which liquor men and officeholders will be forced to contribute. Cleveland is now too much occupied posing before the credulous public as the great reformer of the age to take notice of any violation of his policy in the Empire state. Theoretically speaking, and for the purpose of catching gudgeons, the suppression of "pernicious activity" is a captivating phrase, and now as the time comes around for its practical application, self-interest prompts one to stop and reflect whose ox is being gored. The fertility of the reformer's and mugwump's mind may possibly enable them to invent a new term to act as a healing balm on the new rupture of the civil service reform policy.—Gazette Journal.

There is no doubt that the most powerful foe of true tariff reform which the country has had in the past four years was the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses. The majority of the gentlemen composing this committee were free traders, and they very carefully and effectually "smoothed" every measure of revenue reduction brought before them except those which bore the free-trade brand. The majority of the members of the house in both congresses were protectionists, which proved that more than half of the people of the country were opposed to free trade. Yet the will of these people was contemptuously overridden by the free traders of the ways and means committee. So far as regards their wishes on the most important question before the nation, a majority of the voters of the country have virtually been disfranchised for four years past. Hon. J. G. Carlisle was speaker of the house during that period, and as such he appointed its committees. It is probable that he will be chosen speaker of the house of the fiftieth congress. The proposition, therefore, to take the appointment of the ways and means committee out of his hands, leaving the house to select it, is a good one. Nevertheless there does not seem to be even the slightest probability that it will be adopted. The majority of the members of the next house are protectionists, but nothing except the absolute necessity of presenting a reasonable measure of revenue reduction will prevent the committee from obstructing all legislation of this class in the next congress as it did in the last two congresses.—Globe Dem.

THE president was criticised by some of the Omaha papers for saying that Omaha was "making a great city." They wanted him to say "Omaha is a great city." Now from the president's standpoint he is right and could not without appearing to flatter at the expense of the truth have said anything more than he did, and he could not have well said less compared with the recognized great cities of our country; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago; and Omaha is not a great city for she does not yet rank with these. But that she will soon push to the front and rank with the great cities there is but little

doubt. And that the president realized that fact when he made the complimentary remark he did, is quite evident, and the Omaha papers should be satisfied with what he said. Plattsmouth and all Nebraska is interested in Omaha and will be benefited by her growth and prosperity. Even her incipient greatness adds to the convenience and wealth of all this region of country. Almost every day, many car-loads of hogs pass, even from Iowa, through Plattsmouth to the great slaughterhouses of South Omaha. Her 100,000 people consume a vast amount of produce raised by the farmers round about. Her great stores furnish every necessity and luxury the people need or want and at fair prices. Omaha is now the pride of this part of the west, but when instead of 100,000, she shall have 500,000 population and shall be worthy to take rank among the great cities, and future presidents visit her, we predict that even the very sensitive Omaha papers will be satisfied with what they have to say about her.

President Cleveland and Iowa.

The president is very severely criticised by many of the Iowa papers for the manner in which he passed through that state, particularly Council Bluffs. There were about 10,000 people at the depot to welcome him. The train stopped only about two minutes and the president did not stand on the platform of the car more than one fourth of the time and Mrs. Cleveland not that much, she was on the platform as the train entered the city but did not appear again till the train started. The Council Bluffs Globe the leading democratic paper of the western part of the state is very bitter but lays the blame to (as it calls them) the "Omaha logs". It charges that the reception committee from Omaha occupied the time of both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland during the short stop. The Des Moines Register the leading republican paper of the state says "Cleveland must have thought that Gen. Little lived there, or else he was bound to show on every occasion that he cared little about Iowa people." We do not believe that Mr. Cleveland much less Mrs. Cleveland intended any disrespect to Iowa, for if they knew any thing at all about Council Bluffs they knew that it was a democratic city of over 30,000 people. But the chances are that they had only heard of Omaha and when the gentlemen from Omaha boarded the train and were announced, they did not know that 10,000 people had been waiting an hour. It was, of course, a great disappointment to the Council Bluffs people but with the exception of the democratic postmaster whom the colored porter would not allow to get on the car they have by this time forgiven if they have not forgotten the apparent slight.

The Prohibition Party.

We are in favor of free action as well as free thought by all who honestly do what they think is right. But we would like to have all people who think as we do, act with us. Hence we cannot but regret that our prohibition friends do not endorse and vote for our ticket instead of presenting one of their own. It is impossible for them to prefer democrats to republicans, and yet in their zeal for the best of causes there is danger of their becoming the helpers of the pronounced party of the saloons. We know they would not intentionally do this, but such is the peculiar condition of the political parties in relation to the prohibition question that a third party making that the issue can hardly fail to help the democrats and hurt the republicans. There is not a doubt but that a majority of the republicans in Nebraska are in favor of prohibition and the party will, if supported by all prohibitionists at exactly the right time which is when it will carry, submit the question to a vote of the people. But if the prohibition party should either defeat the republican party or take from it the prohibition strength, then they kill prohibition in the state. For if the democrats carry the state there is no more show for prohibition than if the whole business were turned over to the saloon keepers themselves, and if they draw from the republican party the strongest and most active supporters of prohibition, of course those left will be both less inclined and less able to bring around the reform than they would be if they had what the third party takes from them. In Iowa and Kansas the republican party has given the people prohibition and it will do so in Nebraska if the prohibitionists of the state come to it, stay with it and work with it. The republican doors are wide open to all good people and we believe the prohibition folks to be such. As they cannot possibly hope to elect their ticket, we trust before the election they will conclude to vote our ticket and thus help the cause nearest their hearts. Iowa would not now have prohibition if any considerable number of the republicans had gone with the third party. And as sure as time continues Nebraska will not soon have it, if those who would it do not work together. "A house divided against itself cannot stand" neither can a great reform be brought about except enough of those who want it agree and work in unison for its accomplishment.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

A Complete Statement of the Year's Receipts of Money and Supplies.

Table with columns for item and amount. Items include Lincoln Journal, Greenhouse, Board, Contribution box, Misc. donations, Lincoln donations, Lincoln Aux., Tecumseh Aux., Gibbon Aux., Inaugural Aux., Fremont Aux., Red Cloud Aux., Helena Aux., Table Rock Aux., Waverly Aux., Hebron Aux., Valparaiso Aux., Nebraska City Aux., Crete Aux., Falls City Aux., Syracuse Aux., Rockford Aux., Beatrice Aux., Unadilla Aux., Humboldt Aux., Hastings Aux., Plattsmouth Aux., Central City Aux., Prairie Center Aux., Pawnee City Aux., Melroy Aux., Auburn Aux., Sterling Aux.

Total \$3,212 61. Clothing, bedding and provisions have been received from the following auxiliaries: Melroy, Beatrice, Syracuse, Waverly, Brock, Table Rock, Lincoln, Rising City, Rockford, Pawnee City, Central City, Unadilla, Sterling, Nebraska City, Hebron, Humboldt, Tecumseh, Helena, Gibbon, Seward, Plattsmouth, Falls City, Hastings, Fremont, Auburn, Crete, York.

The Leonard's Prize.

Mr. V. Y. Leonard's special premium for Cass county fair, was awarded to Mrs. L. E. Hendrickson upon the following report of committee, the premium being a handsome frame valued at \$800. We the undersigned members of the Cass county Agricultural society committee on art, do hereby certify that Mrs. L. E. Hendrickson is entitled to the Leonard special premium of picture frame, for the best landscape oil painting of the specified size, 14 by 17, competing for said premium, which we hereby award to Mrs. L. E. Hendrickson.

Mrs. H. E. WHITING, Mrs. ANNIE M. O'ROURKE, Mrs. E. W. BLACK.

Council Doings.

The city council met last night in called session. Messrs. Weber and White being absent. The object of the meeting, principally, was to consider and take action on the report of the board of public works in regard to the bids for paving with Sioux Falls granite, and curbing with various stones. The board reported that as they were not supplied with specifications from the city on which to advertise they had taken the liberty to use Omaha specifications, and had received bids from the Omaha contractors, J. C. Riley, and Mr. McCauley. Mr. Riley bid for paving \$2.87 1/2 per cubic yard, Mr. McCauley bid \$3.10 per cubic yard for paving. For curbing Mr. Riley bid 90c and Mr. McCauley 87c. Mr. Riley bid for curbing with limestone 85c and for resetting curbing 30c. The board recommended that the bid of J. E. Riley be accepted and the contract be awarded to him. The granite also to be laid on six inches of sand. Mr. Murphy moved the contract be awarded to J. E. Riley, but received no second. Mr. Johnson said Mr. Riley had agreed, provided the contract was awarded him, to take paving bonds at par provided they bore 6% interest.

Mr. McCauley called attention to the necessity of sewerage Main street before paving and suggested Mr. Riley be interviewed to see if he would permit his bid to stand till the street was sewered. Mr. Weckbach stated that he had written three Omaha banks concerning the purchase of the sewerage bonds and had received the same answer from all. The answers were to the effect that the bonds could not be sold in the present western market at 5% on account of the scarcity of money. He also agreed with Mr. McCauley in relation to sewerage before paving. Mr. Weckbach suggested the selling of the bonds in the east and said steps ought to be taken to do so at once.

Mr. Murphy again moved the contract be awarded to Mr. Riley provided he take the bonds at 5%. Considerable discussion and objection then ensued and Mr. Johnson informed the council Riley could not take 5% bonds and after a suggestion from Murphy to have an agreement made between Riley and the sewerage firm of Kansas City that they work together on Main street, and one from Mr. McCauley that the report be re-

ferred back etc. Mr. Gruesel moved that the contract be awarded, provided the bonds be sold and Riley wait till the sewerage be completed. The motion passed in the face of objections from Mr. Murphy on the ground that it would delay all operations till spring, and the question was dropped.

In respect to a question from the mayor, Mr. Windham said he had considerable copy ready, on the revised ordinances, for the printer, and was instructed to give it into the hands of the printer.

A report from the city attorney was then read. It contained letters from Mr. Bissell and a receipt from clerk of U. S. district court, Frank, showing the costs in the case of Hood vs. Plattsmouth had been paid. A motion from McCallen to place the report on file passed.

A motion from Mr. Gruesel to extend the time of the committee to sell the sewerage bonds and to include the paving bonds, passed.

The clerk read a letter from Shaw, Mitholland & Downing, of Kansas City, enquiring if the bonds had been disposed of, as they were anxious to begin work. The clerk was instructed to write them the action taken that evening in relation to the bonds, and enquire if they would accept bonds, or could dispose of them, for payment.

A motion from Mr. Gruesel that the receipt of Mr. Frank, be recorded, passed, and council adjourned.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. An illustration of a cylindrical tin of Royal Baking Powder with the brand name clearly visible.

This powder never varies. A superior quality, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and it will save you in the long run. It is the only one of its kind that is pure.

FOR MEN AND BEAST! Mexican Mustang Liniment. An advertisement for a medicinal liniment, featuring a large, stylized illustration of a man's head and shoulders.

Table with columns for ailments and cures. Ailments include Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Scarcles, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin, Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Scrow, Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Cannier needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to the limb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy. Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD BIRD. An advertisement for a prize bird, featuring an illustration of a bird and text describing the prize and where to purchase it.