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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention, at the city of Omaha, Tuesday, May 15, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets in Chicago June 19, 1888.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, supreme Judge, in 1887, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES.	VOTES.
Adams	14	Jefferson	9
Antelope	9	Johnson	8
Arthur	11	Kearney	8
Baldwin	11	Knox	8
Bonine	11	Lancaster	23
Box Butte	11	Lincoln	23
Brown	11	Logan	2
Buffalo	11	Loup	2
Butler	9	Manchester	2
Cass	10	McPherson	2
Cedar	10	Merrick	2
Chase	10	Nebraska	2
Cherry	10	Platte	2
Cheyenne	11	Seward	2
Clay	11	Shelby	2
Colfax	11	Sioux	2
Cuming	11	Stanton	2
Custer	11	Thayer	2
Dakota	11	Valley	2
Dawson	11	Washington	2
Dixon	11	Webster	2
Dodge	11	Wheeler	2
Douglas	11	York	2
Dundy	11	York territory	2
Filmore	11		
Franklin	11		
Frontier	11		
Furnas	11		
Gage	11		
Garfield	11		
Gosper	11		
Grant	11		
Greely	11		
Hall	11		
Hamilton	11		
Harrison	11		
Hayes	11		
Hitchcock	11		
Holt	11		
Howard	11		

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from the proxies are given.
GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN,
WALT. M. SEELEY, Chairman.
Secretary.

The beer brewers of the United States have agreed to employ no Knights of Labor. It is hoped now that they will boycott beer and take to cold water for their leverage in the future.

SHERMAN of the *Journal* shows pretty clearly what he believes and about how much patriotism he is possessed of when he clips and endorses the state rights editorial from the *Louisville Courier Journal*. A man in this enlightened commonwealth should be ashamed to print such stuff, let alone endorse it.

The Reading railroad conductors and brakemen are all coming west and taking places on the C. B. & Q. road. They are Knights of Labor and say they propose to work for the "Q" regardless of any possible prohibitory order.

CAPTAIN H. E. PALMER is receiving hosts of favorable commendations, from the press all over the state on account of his candidacy for delegate to the Chicago convention. The captain is one of our most stalwart republicans and it would be greatly to the credit of our people if he should be selected as one of the delegates.

If the gentlemen who defend the western mail service would visit Nebraska some time when the roads are good they would hear of something to their disadvantage. Parties who are receiving letters today which should have been answered a week ago will consider it a pleasure to say a good many clever things to these staunch defenders of a noteworthy nuisance.—*Lincoln Journal*.

We wish some one of authority would visit Plattsmouth.

The *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph* declares that "every man must show his hand in politics this year." It would do very well, also, to let every hand entitled to let the right cast an honest ballot and to let the votes be counted as cast, "this year." The result might not please the democratic bulldozers but it would be relished by the people of the country as a new and desirable departure.—*Blue Valley Blade*.

The *Chicago Journal* states the case very aptly in the following: "The free traders say that free wool is needed to give the manufacturers cheap raw material so that they can furnish cheaper cloth. They then attempt to prove to the sheep-growers that the price of wool under a high tariff has been less than under a low tariff. Now, if the free traders want cheap wool for the manufacturer, so as to make cloth, why do they not keep up the high wool tariff?"

are just as certain as that the Northern states that have elected in 1884, giving them 132 electoral votes. Beyond this is the region of doubt and conjecture upon which the final result depends. The sixty-six electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana will decide the matter, with the probability that New York alone will name the president again, as it did four years ago. It is impossible, to be sure, for the republicans, but not for the democrats, to win without New York. This possibility is so indefinite, however, that it is as well to say frankly that New York is the pivotal state.

It can hardly be claimed that Mr. Cleveland is as strong in New York at the present time as he was when the last election was held. He had a plurality then of 1047 votes only; and it is safe to say that the accidents to which he was chiefly indebted for this advantage will not be repeated next November. It is well known, furthermore, that a considerable number of votes were cast for him in that State upon the theory that he would do certain things which he has utterly failed to do; and such votes certainly will not be given to him again. He has done nothing whatever to justify the confidence of those who supported him in the belief that he would prove to be better than his party. His general course goes to show that his professions as a reformer were mere demagoguery and hypocrisy. He has not in any particularized that of a wise and commanding statesman; but he has in repeated instances manifested the spirit of a petty and foolish partisan. These facts will all tell against him in this year's contest; and they were all absent from the contest of 1884, by reason of his limited previous participation in national politics. In short, he was an untried man four years ago, of whom great things could be prophesied at pleasure; but since then he has been tested, and the country is now thoroughly familiar with him. If he had been as well known in 1884 as he is known in 1888, it is not reasonable to believe that he would have carried New York; even by a stinging plurality of 1047; and that is a substantial reason for believing that he cannot possibly carry it this year against a capable and popular Republican candidate.—*Globe Democrat*.

POLITICAL HONESTY.

In conversation the other day with a prominent Democrat, among other criticisms indulged in was the one that "the Republicans do not give their opponents credit for political honesty," which to his way of thinking was very wrong. Come to think of it THE HERALD must to a certain extent plead guilty to the charge, and assigns as some of its reasons therefor that the history of the Democratic party is not only one of treason and disunion, but a long line of broken pledges as well. The past being so very distasteful to the Democratic party, with its history of broken pledges, that mention of it by an opponent is called waving the bloody shirt, and is frowned down upon by the entire Democratic fraternity.

Then again every Democrat in Nebraska will roll his eyes in feigned surprise at your doubts, and will assure you that the ballot is as free and fair in the South as here in the North, while the law and order party recently organized by a wing of Democracy in Louisiana are placing fifty policemen at every polling place to preserve order and prevent fraudulent voting, nothing of that kind was ever required at a state election in this part of the United States. The perusal of democratic national platforms for the past twenty-five years furnishes additional unanswerable reasons for doubting the political honesty of our adversaries. The straddling of every important question is further evidence of the uncertain political conscience of the democratic party.

A CASE just reported in London, England, papers, shows the possibility of spontaneous combustion of the body of a drunkard, or at least that such a body may be set on fire by the man's breath coming in too close contact with a lighted candle or match. The case just reported is that of the body of a drunkard being brought into Guy's hospital, London. His body was very much bloated, and when punctured and a lighted match applied the gas which escaped burned with the ordinary flame of carbonated hydrogen. As many as a dozen of these flames were burning at the same time.

States commissioner of the time during the war, and I was one of the victims. Now I call me all sorts of names, but I never been a partisan. You know, or at least you were in a position to know, just what the exchange stopped and why it was not resumed. Will you please inform me upon those two points, that I may be the more bold or more careful, as the case may be? I cannot find a word about the matter in Greeley's "American Conflict," nor in any other work to which I have access, and once wrote to *The Century* asking that to complete its war papers the prison business might be discussed while Gen. Butler was on deck, but that magazine did not want matter of that sort.

An early reply will confer a favor upon, yours truly,
A. W. CUMINS.

BOSTON, March 19.—A. W. Cumins, Woodstock, Ill.—Dear Sir:—I think I am amply paid by the new phrase which I find in your letter describing the war of the rebellion as a "dispute between the states," for any pains that I might take in answering your question.

The cause of the stoppage of exchange of prisoners was twofold: First, because the confederates refused to exchange the colored soldiers, claiming that they would keep them as property to be returned to their masters, and at first putting them in trenches to work under fire. I stopped that by putting a lot of Richmond confederate prisoners to work under fire in Dutch gap until Lee had the colored men released from such work, but they would not exchange them.

The second, a strategic reason why Gen. Grant desired to put an end to the exchange was this: We had a larger army in our hands as prisoners of war than any one army of the confederates. We felt it our duty to keep them, in a proper manner, well clothed, well fed, well cared for, well treated, well warned, and with all proper hospital service that we gave our own men, so that every man substantially that we had was fit to step right into the ranks the moment he was exchanged. On the contrary, as you, if you were in Andersonville, as you say, know as well as anybody else, in their view of policy, as one of the methods of arguing their side of the "dispute," they did not clothe, did not feed, did not even give water a drop to the prisoners of Andersonville when there was plenty of both of those that might be had. I do not take so much stock in the food question as some people, because food was pretty scarce in the confederacy, and then our soldiers would starve on about what a confederate could live on. The consequence was, as you know, that our men, in the hands of the confederates were none of them fit to go into service or exchange until three months' recruitment, and a great many of them a much longer time than that, and many of them were never fit to return to duty. Therefore, if we exchanged man for man, we put into the field another larger army than the confederates could then recruit even by conscription, and in the very best condition to fight us, and we got nobody that we could use in return to meet them.

The wisdom of that policy you must discuss with those who enacted it. With it I could have nothing to do in my position. But while it was very hard on the poor fellows who were in Andersonville, Libby, Salisbury, and elsewhere as prisoners, yet they even, in their sufferings, were aiding their country more, in the war of the rebellion than they could have done if fighting in the ranks in the condition they were put in by the other side in the "dispute."

I perceive you have fully overcome all feeling in regard to the conduct of the men toward you in Andersonville by the use of that term. But if you use it in discussion with your republican friends, unless they are different from the class of men we have here who call themselves republicans, you will be likely to hear some pretty hard language, and perhaps some not justified by all of the ten commandments. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Electric Bitters. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at F. G. Frickie & Co.'s drug store.

—After Gen. Gordon's death, in Egypt, the Queen of England wrote Miss Gordon an autograph letter of sympathy. Miss Gordon in reply, interpreting a wish implied, asked the Queen's acceptance of a pocket Bible which had been her brother's companion for years, and was capiously by him. The Bible is in a palace in the private apartments at Windsor. A Dresden clock on a tall pedestal is made to serve as a stand, on which the Bible lies open, a glass shade covering the whole. The page which the Queen herself had open has a pointer directing the eye to the text, "I have fought a good fight."

—We have been asked, to publish a receipt of the Shattuck fund, by quite a number of contributors as they claim to have paid in their money several weeks ago and have never seen a receipt published or a notice of any kind about it. We will say that we know nothing of the fund as we understood it was paid to the *Journal* we ask what has become of the fund. Please publish the receipt Brother Sherman.

the slaves of men.

At All Souls' church, the Pundita, a high caste Hindoo Christian woman, gave an interesting address concerning her work in behalf of the child widows of India. The Pundita is a slender little woman with a low mien. She has a remarkable command of English. She was attired in the simple white vestments of her people. She is endeavoring to raise sufficient money to enable her to maintain a school in southern India for the instruction of Hindoo women.

The picture that the Pundita drew of the condition of the Hindoo woman seemed to have a strange interest for the hundreds of well dressed American women accustomed to liberty of thought and action! The Hindoo theory of creation, the speaker explained, placed the women as a procreative energy, the results of which have been sorrow and misery. The man therefore is the master and is without blame. It is the duty of a good mother to get her daughter under the influence of a male at once, for thereby is the female's only salvation and a hope for a place in heaven. It is the custom, when children are mere infants, to promise them to youths for wives. When the girl is not yet in her teens she is sent to the house of her prospective mother-in-law, who educates her with harsh measures and a stick, impressing upon her her inferiority to the male. Only women are allowed to study the philosophy of salvation, and a good wife on dying centers her thoughts on her husband, so that on her return to earth she may take the form of a man and study the philosophy that brings salvation.

When the husband dies he does not let his thoughts revert to his wife other than in a feeling of pity for her loss, lest he, on returning, take a step backward and assume the shape of a woman. A woman who does not find salvation through her husband will be compelled, should she continue in the form of her sex, to be reincarnated 8,400,000 times. The domestic life of the Hindoo woman is confined in four walls, and the only opportunity she has of going outside is to draw water. She rises and remains standing when her husband enters the house and seats himself. The husband can avail himself of the privilege of bathing himself in the sacred river, but she, because of her domestic imprisonment, being debarred from making the journey, can enjoy only the exquisite pleasure of bathing his feet after he has been swimming and then drink the water. The power of the husband is absolute. He can doom his wife to hell if he is in the mood, as he is endowed with the power of a god. A faithful widow worships her dead husband as if he were present in the flesh. Study makes the women skeptical, hence they are jealously debarred from it as a violation of orthodoxy.

"Missionary work cannot accomplish the disenchantment of these women," said the Pundita; "it must be done through education. So far as my experience goes I think that it is next to impossible for missionaries to reach the orthodox people, as they are so set in their ways, and thus placed the poor woman in the plight of being compelled to obey her husband, and at the same time read her Bible. If she is sometimes convinced, she has no power to accept the Christian faith publicly. This renders her situation doubly miserable."—*New York World*.

Effect of Glare Upon Eyesight. It appears that Professor Plateau, of the University of Ghent, while trying to observe the effects of the irritation of the retina gazed steadily at the sun for twenty seconds, the result being that chronic irido-choroiditis developed, ending eventually in total blindness. A number of cases are known in which choroiditis and retinitis occurred in persons who had observed an eclipse of the sun. The single flash of a sun reflector has been known to cause retinitis, and other temporary visual disturbances of a functional character have been frequently noted.

M. Reich has described a curious epidemic of snow blindness, which occurred among a body of laborers engaged in cleaning a way through the masses of snow which obstructed the road between Passanaur and Mtetl, in the Caucasus; the rays of the sun reflected from the vast stretches of snow on every side, produced an intense glare of light, which the unaccustomed eye could not support without the protection of dark glasses. A few of the sturdiest among the laborers were able to work with impunity, but the majority suffered so much that among seventy strongly marked cases, thirty were so severe that the men were absolutely unable to continue work or to find their way home, and lay prone on their faces, striving to hide their faces from the light and crying out from pain. Recovery was gradual but complete.—*New York Tribune*.

Natural Gas and Fat Chickens. Somewhere in the book of Job the Harmites found authority to drill into the earth for fuel, and acting upon such authority, discovered a reservoir of natural gas 1,500 feet underneath their hearthstones. It has been piped through the village, and serves for both fuel and light in every home. Coal, wood and oil are no longer used. At every street corner are elevated pipes where flames burn night and day, winter and summer. They are never extinguished. Economy is certainly the best lighted village in America, one can read fine print in almost any of the streets at midnight.

"Do you like natural gas, August?" we ask. "Goot! goot! It makes my chickens fat!" "Makes your chickens fat?" We can only look our surprise.

"Ya, so fat like peeps. Bugs come at night, big bugs, little bugs tausends! Dey fly in de gas blazes, and drop down. Hens ketch 'em, like dis?"

August opens his mouth and closes it, with a mighty smack of the lips. We are thus let into the mystery of how natural gas can fatten chickens.—H. D. Mason in *American Magazine*.

Col. Rockwell's Story. Col. A. F. Rockwell, of St. Paul, will make an interesting patriarch if his life is spared, for he will have a story to tell, he being the only man who saw both Lincoln and Garfield die.—*New York World*.

A woman's college, with teachers from England, has been established at Tokio, in Japan.