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The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTT BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

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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:

Table with columns: COUNTIES, VOTES, COUNTIES, VOTES. Lists counties and their corresponding votes for delegates.

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. MEKLEGOHN, Chairman. WALT M. SEELY, Secretary.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The republican electors of Cass county are hereby called to meet in their respective wards and precincts on Saturday, April 28th, 1888, for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in convention at Weeping Water, Neb., on May 5, 1888, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing sixteen delegates to the republican state convention which meets in Omaha, May 15, 1888.

Table listing precincts and delegates for Cass County: Tipton, Greenwood, Stove Creek, Elmwood, Center, Avoca, etc.

Primaries will be held in the various wards and precincts on the 28th of April at the following places:

Tipton at Eagle 7:30, Greenwood at Cornish school house 7:30, Stove Creek at Elmwood village 7:30, Elmwood at Center school house 7:30, South Bend at South Bend 7:30, Weeping Water at Union Hall 3 p. m., Center at Manly 3 p. m., Louisville at Fitzgerald's hall 3 p. m., Avoca at Hutchins School house 3 p. m., Mt. Pleasant at Gilmore's School house 4 p. m., Eight Mile Grove at Hill School house 3 p. m., Liberty at Halden School house 3 p. m., Rock Bluffs at Berger School house 4 p. m., Plattsmouth precinct at Taylor's School house 3 p. m., Plattsmouth City 1st ward county judge's office 1 to 7 p. m., 2nd ward at 2nd ward school house 1 to 7 p. m., 3d ward at Sullivan's office 1 to 7 p. m., 4th ward at Rockwood Hall 1 to 7 p. m.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the First Congressional district of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties to meet in convention at the city of Ashland, Thursday May 10 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to the national republican convention which meets in Chicago, June 19, 1888.

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

Table with columns: COUNTIES, VOTES, COUNTIES, VOTES. Lists counties and their corresponding votes for delegates.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given. D. G. COURTNEY, Chairman. T. D. COBBEY, Secretary. Lincoln, Neb., April 12, 1888.

The Senate has admitted south Dakota as a state, but the house, which is democratic will not let it pass, so Dakota as a whole or divided will hardly be admitted as a state this year.

The largest state house in the United States was thrown open and dedicated with proper ceremonies Saturday. For many years work has been progressing upon this building, and it belongs to the State of Texas.

The Louisiana election shows very plainly that the Democrats of the south believe in "a white man's government" and that everything else should be sacrificed to keep the colored race from voting the Republican ticket.

Vest, Vilas, Voorhees and Vance have all been named in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency, but it is not believed that the next occupant of the second office will "spell it with a we."—Eagle.

The rebellion cost the country \$900,000,000, and the men who were responsible for it are claiming more privileges and seem to have more to say in regard to the management of the government than those through whose efforts the rebellion was suppressed.—Pickett Guard.

The tariff between France and Italy is expected to extend the sales of American cattle in the former country and American textiles in Italy. As is usual in most of the conflicts of this class waged between European Powers, the principal injury which the present war will inflict will come upon the parties engaged in the contest.—Globe Democrat.

The Cubans are greatly excited over the proclamation of the governor general placing several provinces under martial law. A strong faction favors a rebellion, and it is probable that steps will be taken to throw off the Spanish yoke and appeal to the United States for protection.

It is unquestionably true, as suggested by Hon. John R. Lynch, the distinguished col red leader, that "if it is possible for the Republicans to carry New York at all they can carry it with Cleveland," and a man who can beat Cleveland in New York has claims upon the Chicago convention which entitle him to profound consideration at its hands.—Globe Democrat.

Nearly four years have passed since the democratic press and orators said "the people would put the democratic party in power they would reduce the surplus." They have now been in power three years and have not kept a single promise; but have piled up the money in the vaults faster than ever, so that it begins to look now if something was not done soon, the country will have a financial crisis, that will take years to recover from.

"The Charleston World" expresses the hope that in the platform of the coming Democratic National Convention "there will be no hidden slips at either the free trade or protection wing of the democrats." We nominate the editor of "The Charleston World" for chair of the Platform Committee of the convention a question. It is clear from what he says that he has a genius for standing on both sides of the tariff question.—New York Tribune.

The scare to the effect that the Chicago Auditorium would not be ready for the republican convention seems to be without foundation. It is promised that the building shall be completed in good time. The claim is made that the building will be the finest convention hall in the country. A special feature will be the arrangement of the galleries, so that the most distant seat will be only 170 feet from the rostrum, whereas in the old Exposition Building some of the seats were 350 feet from the speaker's stand. The arrangements for seating, tickets, etc., are unusually good and promise a well-managed convention.

On the 25th of the present month a dynamite gunboat to be called the York town will be launched. It is intended for the United States navy and from the descriptions given of it, it will be the most dreadful engine of destruction known to modern naval warfare. Uncle Sam is evidently preparing himself to be cap man his fingers in the face of the meekly Sultan of Morocco and his 6,000 wives, for he is to undertake at the Brooklyn navy-yard the construction of his own account of another first-class armored cruiser at a cost, excluding armaments, of \$2,500,000. This one will be named Maine.

The adoption of high license in Pennsylvania reduced the prohibition vote last year nearly one-half, and, as a consequence, increased the republican vote. The republicans put a similar measure through the legislature of New Jersey, and that party achieved decisive victories in the municipal elections a few days ago in several cities of that state. Republican support for the high-license project in New York will also increase the strength of the party in that commonwealth. It seems probably, therefore, that the prohibition vote in the coming canvass will be brought below the figures for 1887. This means that the republicans will win in New York this year.—Globe Democrat.

The preachers of Springfield, Ill., are in arms and are doing a good work, they have had all the gamblers arrested. The following is a telegram from Springfield which shows that the ministers have caught their game: "All the leading ministers of the city, and a large number of ladies representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were present. When the time for calling the cases arrived none of the defendants appeared and they were fined upon their bonds. Before the delegation of ministers and ladies had left the room, however, Tom Beever, a leading gambler, entered the court room in an excited condition and demanded in a loud voice to know what all the cranks wanted, referring to the ministers and ladies present. Not waiting for an answer, he turned fiercely upon Rev. R. G. Hobbs, threatening to do him bodily harm if he refused to leave. After the trial the ministers held a conference and it was decided to hold a public indignation meeting next Monday."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Vel mine fren ven I comd over oron. Dich Lant I vos bin redin der Berbitogul Babers ob der demerkat barte und I redes Grover Glevlin letter exepthin der nomernation dat he vod not be er candardate vor der seckond dem uad dat Sivil Servis vos der brinzibal blank in der barty dat bublik orfis vos er bublik drust, und dat he vod not durn kompertent ofersers out ter put demerkats in vew Chamse Rusel Loel zet he vos a crate man chust so goot as Vashington und Linkea and most so goot as Kizer Vitteour den tinks he vos er grate man und cheng his mind und dake a nuder dern es der barty elect any vos els und konkluded he vod be er kandardate vor a nuder dem end zo he zet to vork to vork to vix up tings vor der nomernation und der virst ting he gos und git marrid dinking dat vod him but der ish no issue vrom dat kombarnation zo far as ish none.

den ter keep der South solid vor him he vod giv dem back der vlags dat der unio kolgers took vrom them in der vor but gov Foraker und der colger boys sed no Grover you chust put them back ler vor orfi und he put them back quick und zo ven he fails in ish littl-rame he konkluded ter take er suing round er zikle und make it all right eight with der colger boys at er re-union in St Louis but er colger boys vod no late it zo den konkluded he vod go avter und take in zom of der douvral states und von kornier ov Nebraska ter Grovaliper Chermn the crate vrelader efer zenze he vodet vor Linkea und zo he tuk his vrom vranke und vwinged eround der zerkle und der demerkats comed ter der defo ter see him out Chermn look more at vranke an he lid at er president. Vel ven he gets round der zerkle an back ter yashington he konkluded at swingin round er zerkle rident do him mach good und dot zomig more vod hev ter be don.

he had Repudiated zivil zervis durnd all der republikens out of ofice und made er mergyumps mad.

Vaila with er rebel vlags vaild with er zolger pays vaila with er mergyumps vor repudatun zivil zervis.

But vor vos one Shuume mone he vod not vite en mesenge ter kongres he vod at-enstump ppech on vre drade und ken kongres bass en vre drade bile von revernu only und dat vod hold en very many es they vre draders und lident lik Blane end zo he gets der spek er der Oase und daw und den Ciclo-days und moing dan day vixes up en stump spech von er mesenge und von er konkres mets den sepe he boints en mill en deyes chermn ov der kommitte ov neans und yays und er lot of oder fellers vrom der South und den vix up en vrelad doref bill vich ders no blase none but Clover und zom ov der South but Crover vons en bass und der demerkat Konkris men er betwen ter divel und ter def zoe of der dont vote von it len vil git no more ofices von der vends und if der do den beoples in der ledries vil vot dem ter sta ter home.

ANARCHY.

IN THE MAX NUMBER of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE there will be a remarkable discussion of a question of vital importance to every American citizen. Two years have passed since the brave policemen of Chicago were cruelly murdered by the Anarchists. Two years, and neither the United States nor any single state has enacted a law even looking to the prevention of a recurrence of the horrible deed. The people seem to have settled into a sense of security and safety, not warranted by the circumstances. During these two years the Anarchist have not been idle. Secretly, stealthily, they have spread their pernicious doctrines, formed branches of their beneficent order, and laid their plans with the utmost care to prevent another failure.

Their leaders are not ignorant men. They are fanatics with brains—the most dangerous class in the community. Many of them believe in their mission and are willing to die for victory. They have counted the cost and will fire the mines they have dug under our cities, even if they themselves are involved in the common ruin.

In this article the infernal plottings of these men will be brought to light. Their schemes will be laid bare. The author, with terse and powerful diction, describes scenes that will cause many a heart to throb and blanch many a face. He shows us that we are treading on a volcano whose hidden fires may at any moment break out and overwhelm us. He forces upon the reader a reality most awful to contemplate and too frightful to endure.

If not already too late, the author would by this article create a public sentiment that will compel our rulers to make such laws as are needed for the protection of our homes and families, for the very existence of our social system. It is a powerful and timely argument, exposure and appeal. God grant it may not pass unheeded nor be too late to accomplish its object. The author is a prominent army officer who is well known in literary, military and social circles, and many will recognize the writings of one whose pen is as powerful as his sword.

Why should the country throw away its money, buying things which its own unemployed labor could produce? The whole Nation, like one man, has so many hours for work each year, with which it must pay for all its purchases. Part of them are not employed. Some men are unemployed all the year, some have work part of the year only, some are on strike because their wages do not suit, some are idle because people do not earn enough to buy all that certain factories could produce, working full time. Altogether, let it be supposed that the unemployed labor is equal to the full time of one man in an hundred, say 600,000 men, each 300 working days. Then 180 million working days go to waste in a year. If part can be put into the making of tin plates, which cost the Nation \$17,000,000 last year, would not the Nation save just that sum, less the trifle it would have to pay for the tin used in coating? That would occupy not a tenth of the wasted days' labor. But if the foreigners should offer us tin plates at a quarter of the present price, which would be the cheaper, the imported plates costing only \$4,250,000, or the domestic tin plates costing days' labor now wasted? The Nation has to support somehow all these unemployed men, as it stands; it gets nothing for their keep, and it could get tin plates. Which is the cheaper, to use labor now idle, or to keep the idle labor alive and send \$17,000,000 to England for tin plates?

Then there are left more than 170 million working days going to waste. Last year we bought from abroad \$16,000,000 worth of wool, because it was "cheap," and \$44,000,000 worth of woollen goods for the same reason. That is why a good many of the men are not employed. Which would be cheaper, to pay \$60,000,000 for "cheap" wool and woollens, or to produce them with labor now wasted? "But it would cost too much to grow wool here or make woollens." Just the other way; it costs too much to keep in idleness a people who ought to be making wool and woollens, but who are deprived of work by large imports. Let it be supposed that 60,000,000 days' work, the year's labor of 200,000 men and women, would produce what we import. Somehow, they now eat up and otherwise consume what costs \$125 yearly for each person, or \$25,000,000, and we now pay \$60,000,000 for what they don't produce, but gladly would. That is not cheap wool, nor cheap clothing. If Europe would send us the goods, and Australia the wool, at a cost of \$20,000,000 instead of \$60,000,000, the entire cost to the Nation would still be \$20,000,000 for things bought and \$25,000,000 for the keep of idle workers. Made here, the same things would cost the keep of the 200,000 workers now idle, and enough besides to make them self-respecting American citizens. That would be cheaper wool than any Australia can ever grow.

The dearest goods the Nation can possibly buy are those for which it pays the keep of idle men and women who would gladly work. The foreigner who wants to send goods here to take the independent manhood from an American ought to be required at least to contribute what it costs to feed and clothe him. But when President Cleveland proposes to increase the army of idle men and women in order to get cheaper wool and woollens from abroad, he does not know the meaning of the word "cheap."—New York Tribune.

RUSSIA is the last country in the world concerning which we should expect to hear that it has a good system for the administration of law and justice. However, according to Albert F. Heard's article in Harper's Magazine for May, the judicial system of the Czar's dominions is excellent, and, if honestly followed out, would work to the happiness of the Czar's subjects. But there's the rub. Being an autocrat of the most absolute kind, and judging himself and his government to be in danger, Alexander III. has so modified the judicial system of his country by imperial decrees that it might just about as well not exist at all. Against the ukases the Nihilists have opposed assassination; and so it goes, from bad to worse. The end no one can tell, but there is much to hope for in a country where the masses of the people would rather be beaten with stripes than pay a small fine! It is especially interesting to read this article in connection with Dr. Lansdell's "Russian Convicts in the Salt Mines of Iletsk" in the same number.

The demand for the admitting of the south half of Dakota into the Union as a state, is based upon the ground that it has a larger population than any new state ever had before on being admitted, the request is reasonable, and nothing but partisan bigotry prevents the request from being properly complied with.