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Plattsmouth, Neb.

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## STAPLE DRY GOODS

Are Complete.

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## JOSEPH V. WECKBACH.

### The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Registered at the postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets.

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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	9	Kearney	8
Baird	9	Keya Paha	9
Boone	8	Keith	7
Box Butte	8	Knox	7
Brown	9	Lancaster	25
Buffalo	14	Lincoln	8
Butler	9	Logan	2
Cass	10	Madison	8
Cedar	6	McPherson	1
Chase	11	Nemaha	9
Cherry	6	Nuckolls	7
Cheyenne	11	Osage	12
Clay	11	Pawnee	8
Colfax	7	Pierce	4
Cuming	7	Rock	6
Custer	7	Saunders	10
Dakota	6	Seward	10
Dawes	6	Sheldon	7
Dawson	6	Stanton	4
Dixon	6	Thayer	7
Dodge	12	Thomas	7
Douglas	12	Union	7
Dundy	4	Valley	6
Fillmore	10	Washington	9
Franklin	7	Wayne	8
Frontier	6	Webster	9
Furnas	6	Wheeler	9
Gage	10	York	11
Gardner	8	Unorg. territory	1
Gosper	8		
Grant	7		
Greely	4		
Hall	11		
Hamilton	10		
Haran	8		
Hayes	4		
Hitchcock	4		
Holt	4		
Howard	7		

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. MEKILLJOHN, Chairman. WALT. M. SEELEY, Secretary.

THE tide will undoubtedly turn in favor of Gresham. His indorsement by Illinois gives him a standing and prestige which will aid him in the states which are yet to name delegates.

THE president seems more disposed to grant favors to soliciting democrats than he was a year ago as the question of his re-election is more pressing than it was then. He has pardoned a good many convicts lately.

WE have made arrangements with our jewelry men in this city for some fine silver watches which we propose to give away as premiums. These watches are warranted by the jewelry houses of Plattsmouth. Send us 50 subscribers to the WEEKLY HERALD and get a watch.

THE launch of the gunboat Yorktown and the dynamite gun cruiser marks an interesting stage in Secretary Whitney's administration of the Navy Department. These are the first vessels built by him which have advanced so far toward completion as to be put into the water. Their value remains to be shown, and they will be watched with special interest. The dynamite cruiser, being the first experiment of the kind, will be an object of peculiar concern.

FOR the purpose of quieting the nerves of Brother Sherman, who appears to be annoyed about the opposition to Capt. H. E. Palmer in the delegation of his own ward and the city, we can positively assure the gentleman that the delegation from his own ward and the whole city, are a unit in the support of Capt. Palmer as a delegate to the National Convention. Common sense would suggest to Bro. Sherman that Capt. Palmer's neighbors would not oppose him for this position of honor, in view of his fitness and availability.

THE Congregational Sunday School and Publishing society will please accept thanks for "Summer Assembly Days" or "What was seen, heard and felt at the Nebraska Chautauqua," by Anna E. Hann. It is a neat volume of 245 pages and describes very neatly and plainly the great things enjoyed by the author at the assembly last summer. The author portrays very finely the advantages of the assembly both to teachers and young people appearing there to seek help for themselves and others in the Sunday School work at such places. The Chautauqua Assembly at Crete is meeting with excellent success in its work and we hope to see the work continue until our entire state becomes interested in the grand work of help for Sunday School Teachers.

### THE NEGROES DID IT.

The New Orleans Democratic journals declare that it was the negro vote which gave Louisiana to the Bourbons in the recent election. The negroes were not bulldozed this year, nor were they so indifferent as to stay away from the polls. The colored brothers, indeed, impressed with the importance of the contest, turned out in full force and voted—the democratic ticket. This tale may be true, but, all the same, the average Caucasian outside the state will be skeptical on that point.

WE have not seen the official figures of the vote in the state, nor do we know whether or not they have yet been made public. The first estimate of the majority was from 20,000 to 40,000. This was increased to 65,000 a few days later, and subsequently placed at 88,000. Whether it will be left at this figure or raised to 100,000 or 125,000 we have no means of knowing. It will strike most persons, however, that a majority of 85,000 is somewhat capacious when it is remembered that the entire democratic vote in the state for Cleveland in 1884 was but 62,520. The republicans must have polled a few votes in the state this year. Warmoth, the gubernatorial nominee of that party, imagined that he was making a moderately lively canvass, and there are evidences that several republicans appeared at the polls in Orleans and a few other parishes and deposited their ballots. The question now is, what became of the ballots?

THE vote in the Parish of Rapides is placed at about 7,000, nearly all democratic. The democratic vote in Rapides in 1884 was just 1,784, and the aggregate vote of the parish 2,627. This year, however, Rapides appears to have polled considerably more than twice as many votes, and almost all of them are Bourbon. Was the election of Gen. Nicholls of so much more consequence than the election of Grover Cleveland that Rapides should feel impelled to nearly triple its vote to bring it about?

INcrease in population Dakota has been assigned pre-eminence among the states and territories in recent year. But if the increase of votes in Rapides has all come from an expansion in population then the ratio of growth of that parish is at least twice as great as that of the average county in Dakota. So far as we can learn, there have been no great gold or silver mines discovered in Rapides since November, 1884, nor has Cleveland's election had any exhilarating effects upon its industries beyond those felt in the other parishes. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that the growth of Rapides has been shared by the remainder of the state. If these assumptions are legitimate the census report of 1890 will show that the Empire State of the Union is not New York, but Louisiana.

OF course the republican party, as a party, is not particularly anxious to retain the solid negro vote, whether in Louisiana or elsewhere. The republicans would be pleased to see the colored men of the south divide in their party allegiance, knowing that this would divide the white vote, break the color line and eliminate the sectional element in our politics. The republicans, indeed, would be glad to believe the stories of the New Orleans papers that many negroes voted for Nicholls this year, providing they did this freely and from conviction. But a real or pretended democratic majority this year larger than the aggregate democratic vote for president three and a half years ago can hardly be explained on any such assumption as this.—Globe Democrat.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN MOSQUITOES

SOME ludicrous stories are told about adventures with the mosquitoes. I have been solemnly assured that very often when they have attacked a boat and driven its captain and crew below, they have broken the windows of the cabin by plunging in swarms against them, and have attempted to burst in the doors. Although this may be something of an exaggeration, it is nevertheless true that frequently horses and cattle, after the most frightful sufferings have died from mosquito-bites on board the vessels. Not long ago a herd of valuable cattle were being taken from the United States to a ranch upon the Magdalena River, and became so desperate under the attacks of the mosquitoes that they broke from their stalls, jumped into the water, and all were drowned. Passengers intending to make the voyage usually provide themselves with protection in the shape of mosquito-bars, head-nets and thick gloves, and when on deck are compelled to tie their sleeves around their wrists and their pantaloons around their ankles.—Wm. Eleroy Curtis, in The American Magazine for May.

IF the free traders will just look over the imports and exports for the past dozen years, they will see that the country has imported more merchandise in the first quarter of 1888 than it did in the corresponding period in any of the past dozen years, while its exports in the same time were smaller than in the like period in any recent year. And yet the free traders tell us that the tariff is a Chinese wall, preventing the people of this country from buying in the foreign markets.

### PROPOSED TERRITORY

THE favorable report which has been made in Congress on the bill for a Territorial Government to be organized in the Territory of Alaska will recall the fact that justice to the inhabitants of that remote portion of Uncle Sam's domain. Two-thirds of a generation has passed since the United States acquired jurisdiction over that region. When this country, in 1867, paid \$7,200,000 to Russia for Alaska, the government virtually pledged itself to extend to the residents of that locality all the rights and privileges enjoyed by a citizen of the United States. In 1873, five years after its acquisition, it was annexed to Washington Territory as a county. Other changes were subsequently made in its political status, notably in 1884. But now, for the first time, a serious attempt is being made by the United States to redeem the pledge made to the people of Alaska twenty-one years ago. The law of 1884 gave it a governor, a district court, a United States marshal, a district attorney, and a few other civil officials, and extended over it the laws of Oregon. The bill now before congress will give it a local legislature and a delegate to represent its interests in the popular branch of congress.

THE area of Alaska is about 575,000 square miles, and its present population about 40,000. It is nearly three and a half times as large as Texas, thirteen times as large as Missouri, and eighteen and a half times as large as New York. Its population is about one-half that of each of the territories of Idaho, Arizona and Wyoming, and two-thirds that of the state of Nevada. In natural resources it is far richer than the general reader supposes. Its gold mines yield about \$2,500,000 a year, its fisheries are still more productive, and its wealth of timber is practically inexhaustible. Coal deposits of great richness and extent have been found in several parts of Alaska, and it is believed that iron and other minerals will also be discovered. Its soil is capable of producing nearly every vegetable, fruit and grain of the temperate zone, and, contrary to general opinion, its climate is no more rigorous in winter than that of the states and territories along our northern border. There are many avenues for the profitable employment of capital in Alaska. One of the drawbacks heretofore to immigration and investments in business enterprises in that region has been the absence of the political and legal rights and privileges enjoyed by citizens in the other newly settled portions of the national domain. This particular drawback will be removed on the passage of the measure now before congress to give Alaska a Territorial government.—Globe Dem.

#### HOW TO FIGHT A MOB.

IT was now almost noon. The members of the National Guard had responded with promptness to the summons, and every armory was a scene of excitement and activity. The Seventh's was half filled with gray uniforms, and with friends and citizens. Every moment fresh arrivals were coming; ammunition boxes were open; cartridge cases were being filled with nervous haste; officers were excitedly discussing the ominous news as it came in from time to time over the telephone, or cautioning their men how to bear themselves when they stood face to face with the mob, and under fire. "Do not shout or talk when the work begins; leave that to you officers; only listen for orders; obey them promptly; keep well closed up; leave the wounded, if any there are, to the ambulance corps; see nothing but the mob; hear nothing but your own officers; and, no matter what comes; never turn your backs upon a mob; remember that noise does not hurt; keep cool; and, when you fire, aim low; one disciplined regiment can break the heaviest mob that ever yelled." Such were the sentiments inculcated by the officers. Ah, yes; but a mob with dynamite in the hands of its members is a different affair from a mob with pistols, clubs and paving-stones!—From "My Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite," in The American Magazine for May.

#### THE "RED RAG" ORGAN.

THE Journal which has damaged this city by its attitude, and publication of vile falsehoods against the B. & M. railroad here a hundred fold more than it will ever atone for, comes out in an editorial last Thursday attempting to justify its course, making a spectacle of itself that is truly humiliating if not disgusting. If this modern disciple of anarchy, would devote as much of its time toward building up this city as it does misrepresenting our good intelligence, by the publication of stuff that would put to shame even the Omaha Bee it would receive a better patronage and its paper would not have to come C. O. D. and lay at the express office until the last minute. The Journal was at one time a good newspaper but since it went into other business than gathering news it has been a failing institution. The Journal has been unfair and has misrepresented the people of this city ever since the strike began and will no doubt reap its just reward.

### WHAT THE LABORING CLASSES

NEED. Many of those who interest themselves in the laboring classes seem to think that their chief want is higher wages; that with more money at their disposal the evils from which wage earners suffer would largely disappear. In many of our large factories, I am satisfied, the laborer suffers from poverty of mind and soul more than from poverty of purse. The wages of the average factory hand are more than the equivalent of those of the average farmer and country mechanic. In our own factory at Bridgeport the average wages of the women employed is seven dollars per week, while many earn as high as ten and twelve dollars. This is probably a little above the average of other factories but it is by no means exceptional. These wages enable the factory hand to enjoy more of the comforts and luxuries of life than are enjoyed by the family of the average farmer or country mechanic, but in spite of this, I believe the latter have much the best opportunity for real happiness and improvement. There is a variety in the life of the farmer and the country mechanic, which the piece-worker in the factory does not enjoy. He manages his own business, buys and sells, he meets his neighbors in what are to him important business transactions, and thus he not infrequently requires a high degree of mental development and breadth of thought. From "A Club House for Working women," in "Woman," May, 1888.

#### THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT

THE treasurer's statement for April 30 shows a cash balance on hand of \$110,244,969, an increase of about \$5,500,000 during the month, notwithstanding the purchases of bonds made since the passage of the house resolution upon the authority of which the secretary resumed his purchases. Included in the cash balance is the sum of \$61,921,294 deposited in national banks. The money market remains comparatively easy, but there is, and must continue to be, a feeling of apprehension lest the usual autumn demand for currency shall bring on a sudden stricture which bond purchases cannot relieve. The purchases which the secretary is making from day to day are, as the London Economist said in a recent article, the "skimmings of the market." They reach only the floating and semi-speculative securities, and these are a small part of the total. The bonds held for investment are not reached. How many it is possible to gather in this way it is impossible to conjecture, but it is hardly to be expected that a sufficient amount can be secured to reduce the treasury balance, if indeed it is possible to prevent its increase. The need of positive legislation to stop the inflow of money becomes more pressing every day.—N. Y. Post.