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The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS.,
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SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has to pay a heavy premium on the government bonds that he is buying and the democrats seem to be very much distressed about it but they are not to blame for it, for if they could have had their way, the bonds would now be selling at about 40 cents on the dollar.

SPEAKING of the political probabilities for the coming campaign it is given us as a solemn fact that Judge S. M. Chapman of this judicial district has a congressional bee buzzing about him. And then remembering that he has been exchanging pulpits—holding courts in Johnson and Pawnee counties, just to get the lay of the land, reminds us that perhaps our informant knew whereof he spoke. Judge Chapman is a brilliant man and would ably represent the district. *Neb. City Times.* Judge Chapman we are authorized to say has no Congressional bee annoying him and is not an aspirant for Congressional honors.

CONGRESSMAN LONG'S decision to retire from public life will be regretted, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the country. His personal character, ability and high minded patriotism and his loyal devotion to party principles and party interests have won for him a large degree of public confidence. The reasons that urge him to his decision keep many excellent men who do not happen to be rich out of public life. Low salaries are a feature of the American legislative system which is open to criticism. Governor Long is mistaken in saying that he can retire without injuring his party. His loss will be a serious one. Such men as he cannot go without leaving behind them a vacant place not easily to be filled.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WALTER Q. GRESHAM stands for republicanism as it was in its earlier and better days. He is sound on every question of party doctrine, and is honest, public spirited and independent. Under his lead the republicans could make an enthusiastic and aggressive campaign as they made in 1860 under Lincoln. His record is clear, clean and inspiring. There is nothing in it which calls for apology or explanation. His candidacy would harmonize the party. The republicans who were repelled by the nominee of 1884 would return to the party if Gresham were nominated. With Gresham at the head of the national ticket and a good man selected for second place the republicans would sweep the country more completely and triumphantly than they have done at any time since 1872.—*Globe Democrat.*

GIVE us Judge Gresham for our candidate and we can sweep the country as never was known since Grant. Walter Q. Gresham is the *Fruit*'s idea of a man. As a soldier he never quailed before the bullet of his adversaries, as a member of the cabinet he was clean, cautious and consistent, as a judge he is incorruptible and impregnable, and as a president he would be the noblest of the line. Walter Q. Gresham could marshal the hosts of the west into a solid phalanx in his support. Out here we are weary of the aggrandisements of corporate greed. We are sick of railroad aggressions, discriminations and robberies and we want a man at the head of this government who is known to sympathize with us. Give us Gresham for president and let the civil service of the nation be manned by men of his spirit and calibre.—*North Bend Flail.*

THE gold exports from this country last week, when coupled with the increase of the rate of the Bank of England, are of some significance. The rate was raised a few days ago to 3 per cent, having been 2 per cent for the eight or nine weeks immediately preceding. The advance was made to check the flow of gold from Great Britain, which recently had been unusually large. Over \$3,000,000 of the Bank of England's stock of gold was lost in the six business days prior to the increase of the discount rate. Very little of this was exported to the United States, however. The merchandise balance has been unfavorable to this country recently, and the gold movement outward show that there has been a falling off of purchases of American securities for foreign account. Small exports of gold from this country, therefore, will probably occur in the next few weeks. But with the rapid increase in the volume of idle money outside of the treasury, as shown by the expansion of the surplus in the New York banks, the country can stand without injury all such drains as are likely to occur from this source.—*Globe Democrat.*

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

The emancipation of the slaves in Brazil will constitute one of the highest and most enduring of the claims of Peter II. to the grateful remembrance of posterity. Seventeen years ago an act was passed by the Brazilian Congress providing for the gradual emancipation of all the slaves in the empire. This law was passed because of the urgent appeals of Dom Pedro to the congress of his country for the freedom of the bondmen. At that time there were a little over 1,500,000 slaves in Brazil. Although the law of 1871 seems to have been administered with a moderate degree of earnestness, it failed to meet the desires of the Emperor and the other friends of emancipation. Only 27,166 slaves had been freed under its provisions up to June, 1885. In that year another and more effective measure of the same class was passed, which has been in operation ever since. Recently a bill has passed both branches of the Brazilian Congress which, if approved by the Emperor, will speedily extinguish slavery in Brazil. This sanction undoubtedly will be given.

The fact that emancipation in Brazil is not the result of hostile pressure on the part of the slaves or their friends, or of noisy and persistent agitation by champions of freedom, renders it peculiarly significant and impressive. It is not a "war measure," as was the freeing of the blacks in the United States a quarter of a century ago, nor is it intended to raise up an element in the State to guard the monarch against the encroachment of the aristocratic castes, as was the manumission of the serfs in Russia two years earlier. The slaves in Brazil are being freed for purely moral reasons. Economic causes may, and doubtless have, something to do in bringing it about, but political or governmental considerations have had no influence in the matter. Emancipation is being decreed because the Emperor and the law-makers of the nation are convinced that slavery is a great moral wrong and opposed to the teachings and tendencies of the times. With the final emancipation of the slaves in Brazil slavery as a legal institution will become extinct in Christendom.—*Globe-Democrat.*

NORTH AND SOUTH.

We denounce the Mills bill as an attempt to force free trade upon the farms and manufactories and workmen of the North while giving protection to the sugar and cotton planter of the South.—*Republican Platform.*

No measure was ever introduced by any committee of congress more thoroughly sectional in its character than the Mills bill. While removing the last iota of protection from the products of northern farms, it leaves a burden of \$45,000,000 upon the people of the whole country for the benefit of the sugar planters of Louisiana, and protects the only other staple of the south which comes into competition with the products of other lands, the rice crop. The wool, the grain, the live stock, even the vegetables of the northern farmer are forced into competition with the world, but the southern planter is protected. And not only do northern democrats sanction this attempted outrage upon their constituents, but they ask the farmers and mechanics among them to give their approval to it.

Protection made the north rich while the south was kept poor by the institution of slavery. The south is now deliberately planning to stop the progress of the north until the south can overtake it. And not merely that, but it is proposed to make the north contribute from the store it has gained. The wages of our labor must be reduced, so that the south may buy such things as it does not produce cheaper while building up its own industries.

It does not seem possible that northern farmers and workmen will give their sanction to such a sectional proposition. Certainly none will who analyze the bill and learn its purposes and certain effect.—*Republican.*

HE IS A MODEL DEMOCRAT.

The frantic efforts of Dan Voorhees to extricate himself from the charges brought against him by Senator Ingalls have resulted says the *Cleveland Leader* in encompassing the Hoosier Bourbon in a web of falsehood as tight y as unwary fly was ever caught by wily spider. Voorhees has for many years been known to be an unscrupulous politician, as absolutely devoid of principle as any man in his party, and that is the worst that can be said of any human being. He took his back pay after the salary grab act had been passed and never returned it, giving as his reason that he had never before had so large a sum of money at one time as \$5,000, and that he would be a fool to give it up. When Senator Ingalls charged him with treasonable speeches during the war and with having been connected with organizations the sole object of which was to cripple and thwart the operations of the government in the war for the Union, Voorhees replied by epithets which should cause him to receive a public reprimand from the senate. But this agitation of Voorhees' record will not stop with the senate. A letter written in 1864 by General

Carrington was published yesterday and it proves that Dan Voorhees' law office was a depository for rebel documents, that Voorhees himself was on terms of intimate correspondence with Vallandigham, and that he was cheek by jowl with the traitors who were threatening the Union armies in the rear. These facts and many others have been known for years, but they never changed the standing of Voorhees in the democratic party. He was elected to the lower house of congress and to the United States senate by democrats who were thoroughly acquainted with his record. Treason, salary grabbing, the denunciation of Union soldiers and heaping insults upon the name of Abraham Lincoln were no blemish upon his character in the eyes of democrats. On the contrary, they seem to have been regarded as a merit. Even after these facts have all been brought anew to the public mind Voorhees will return to Indiana, and the Hoosier copperheads will turn out to meet him with a brass band, and shower upon him all the honors due to an honest man, which no one will pretend Mr. Voorhees is, although he is a model democrat.—*Gazette Journal.*

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

Those desiring to visit the Pacific coast during the summer will be afforded a grand opportunity by the Burlington and Missouri River railroad. Arrangements have been made with this road whereby all persons desiring to make a visit to the coast or attend the National Teachers' Association at San Francisco can do so for one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at all points from June 15th to July 14th, inclusive. Thirty days will be allowed to make the round trip and stops can be made at any point desired, but not more than 30 days must be consumed in the trip provided also that you do not arrive in San Francisco later than July 18. A choice of 19 different routes is offered and you can select either route desired at the time of purchasing your ticket or should you desire to select your route after you get to San Francisco, you can do so by paying to the Southern Pacific Co. \$10 for change. Also an extension of time can be made as long as desired by paying \$10 for each thirty days extension. The National Educational Association will be held in San Francisco from July 17 to 20, inclusive of both days.

This will be a grand opportunity for all desiring to attend the association, giving them such an excellent opportunity to visit the western country and breathe the health-giving air from the the snow clad mountains of that region. The routes take one through some of the most beautiful scenery of the west and those contemplating a trip of this kind will not be afforded a better opportunity. The entire trip can be made for \$62, except to return through Portland, Oregon, or New Orleans, La., in which case \$15 dollars extra will be charged for the Portland route and six extra for New Orleans. Pullman Sleepers will be carried with each train and double births can be secured at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day, affording ample opportunities for rest during the trip. This will be the grand time of the season to visit this part of the country, everything will be in the zenith of its beauty and the trip cannot help but be enjoyed by all who will undertake it.

ONE of the best features about the Presidential canvass which is just opening is the apparent assurance that it will be prosecuted without the disturbance to business which has characterized so many previous campaigns. The *Dry Goods Chronicle*, an intelligent trade paper, says that "all the conditions promise a fair year's trade"; that "business in all channels seems to be conducted on a very conservative basis"; and that there seems "no disturbing element likely to prevent a cheerful and prosperous business for the remainder of the year." The *Chronicle* attributes this in part to the fact that the more intelligent people become the less they are influenced by politics, or the less a presidential year is felt to be an off one, and it says that the chicanery and trickery of politicians, their hidden ways and dark means of exciting or disturbing the business interests of the country, are now pretty well understood, and are no longer very potent for ill. This is undoubtedly true as far as it goes, but there is another consideration which enters into the case this year. For the first time since the war there will be a campaign in which the "scare" argument plays no part—the argument, that is, that the country might be ruined if there were a change of administration. This argument has been very potent in the past, and has exerted a baleful influence upon business in a presidential year, since many presumably intelligent men feared that the success of the democrats might cause a financial convulsion. But the democrats succeeded four years ago, and with business more prosperous now than it was then, it is doubtful if anybody will have the impudence to present the "scare" argument, and if anybody should be foolish enough to do so, it will produce no effect upon business men.—*N. Y. Post.*

UNNECESSARY DELAY.

It was the duty of the executive department of the government to proceed promptly with the work necessary to carry out the law providing for the opening of the Sioux reservation. Thus far, however, nothing has been done, and information from the reservation is to the effect that the fullest advantage is being taken of the delay by those who are opposed to the cession. The white men who are interested in having the reservation remain as it is are reported to be very busy sowing among the Indians the seeds of dissention and dissatisfaction, and are meeting with some success. Certain of the chiefs, also, who are unwilling to surrender a part of their domain, are working hard to strengthen the opposition. The most influential men among the Sioux are understood to approve the project, but it is not safe to trust too much to this. Indian assurances are entitled to only a limited degree of confidence, and to be certain of them it is well to have them in such form that they cannot be affected by a subsequent change of mind.

A great many people are anxiously awaiting the time when the reservation will be declared opened. It is highly probable that within a year after this is done every acre subject to white settlement will be taken up. The extension of railroads through the reservation is also contemplated and will doubtless be begun as soon as it is assured that this territory will be opened. It ought to be the policy of the government to reach this result with the least possible delay, and as the work to be done is comparatively simple its postponement is unnecessary and unwise.—*Rec.*

THE Government credit was always good until the war came on.—*Speaker Carlisle.*

The statement is not true. A loan was authorized about the middle of the year 1860, asking for \$21,000,000, at interest not exceeding six per cent. Less than half of it was obtained at the figures indicated. So low had the credit of the Government fallen that, to secure the other half of the loan, interest ranging from 6 to 12 per cent had to be given, the average being about 11 per cent. Even at these rates there was such difficulty experienced in getting this small amount of money that Secretary of the Treasury suggested to Congress that the States be asked, as surety for the repayment of such money as the government might find necessary to borrow, to pledge the deposits received by them from the Government in 1830, under the act for the distribution of the surplus. This loan, it may be well to state, was not to meet the expenses of the war, but was levied to pay the ordinary expenditures of Government in a period of profound peace. In the period referred to Mr. Carlisle's own party was in control of the executive department of the Government. James Buchanan being president of the United States.—*Globe Democrat.*

"The Omaha Bee wants \$425,000 spent in improving the Missouri within the corporate limits of three or four Iowa and Nebraska towns, and is inclined to abuse the president because it fears he will veto the bill. The Bee is the same old hog. No robbery is too big for its endorsement if Omaha gets a part of the swag. There is no decent reason why the people of the country should sweat taxes into the treasury for the improvement of city property."—*Lincoln Democrat.* And will the *Democrat* inform an anxious public why it always kicks when a public money is expended that does not directly benefit Lincoln?

The fact should not be overlooked that there are many republicans in the country who would like to see Mr. Blaine in the White House, and yet are in favor of the nomination of some other man. This looks anomalous, but in fact it simply implies that the voters in question prefer a candidate who can be elected to one who is not an Eli.—*Globe-Democrat.*

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND put his foot on several pensioner's heads last week and in some of his veto messages waxed warm and wrathful. Even going so far as to denounce some of the pension bills as frauds from beginning to end. People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

CONGRESS should pass a law regulating the immigration to this country. One day last week 8,000 landed at Castle Garden. This is at the rate of 2,920,000 a year. Of course this rate will not be kept up for a year, but it shows that it ought to be looked into.

MR. HANNA, our democratic minister to the Argentine Republic, is making himself very conspicuous as an example of over-indulgence in alcoholic fluids. He evidently thinks it is the duty of a foreign minister to let the boys fill him up and have lots of fun with him.

THE Democrat National Convention meets in St. Louis just two weeks from today and the Republican Convention four weeks from today in Chicago. Considerable history will be made within the next thirty days.

STRAMERS arriving from Europe report the Atlantic Ocean full of icebergs.