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KNOTTS BROS.,
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REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention on the 28th of June, 1888, at St. Louis, Mo., in honor of the memory of their first great leader and immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been recently called away from our country, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also extend our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history books of republicans and of the people. The name is that of the noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we read fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon the great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWAYING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indivisible union of states to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution and to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union and especially to the suprema and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a free and honest popular ballot and just and equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress use their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of free trade. We protest against the destruction proposed by the present administration and its party. They serve the interests of Europe.

WE WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the unscrupulous and selfish.

which cannot be produced at home, there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective system at the altar of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR TRUSTS. We declare hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it and favor their immediate legislation as well as exclude such labor from our shores.

We oppose opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of labor and to the introduction of foreign capital into congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not alien, which the republican party established in 1820 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought our greater western domain into magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which has begun under the administration of President Arthur should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats about fifty million acres of unearned land, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES. The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in full union. Therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and the desire of the people to insure stable government therein the people of such territories should be permitted, a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory, wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state under the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, or partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bill in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and others as soon as they may become so.

THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE MORMON CHURCH in the territories exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. There is no edge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories, and that the same is exercised and to furtherance of that end to place upon the statute book legislation stringent enough to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce, where the citizens are the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sov-

ern people should possess intelligence. The first school is the most intelligent, which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rehabilitation of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for an honest and unimpaired maintenance of the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the national debt. The republican party will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries increased security to our country, protection to our sailors, and direct benefit to our products and cheapening the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by the republican administration, and having imposed foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for their extension into a better market, it has not only proposed to restrict others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the foreign trade of the United States in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter sanction of our democratic American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of our neutrality, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific and Caribbean coasts and with the further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

FISHERIES QUESTION.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unsympathetic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled by the laws of the United States and the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and treaty of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels are now using in the waters of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic administration in their treatment of our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against foreign enemy.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1860 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom from the shackles of the tariff, and of the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges made to the people, but we will not allow our candidate to be broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1860, to wit: The reform of civil service administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established in 1860, and the system of civil service which it is applied. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and no one should be appointed who is not a citizen of the United States, and that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the use of official patronage may be wise and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be expressed except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and no one should be appointed who is not a citizen of the United States, and that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the use of official patronage may be wise and effectively avoided.

Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their respective counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln Thursday, August 23, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices.

Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State.
State Treasurer.
Auditor of Public Accounts.
Attorney General.
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

And the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, judge, in 1887, giving one delegate at large to each county, and for each 150 votes, and major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOICES.	COUNTIES.	VOICES.
Adams	14	Johnson	8
Antelope	14	Reynolds	8
Blaine	14	Richards	8
Bonne	14	Saline	8
Box Elder	14	Seward	8
Brown	14	Stanton	8
Butte	14	Thayer	8
Cass	14	Union	8
Chase	14	Wagon Wheel	8
Cherry	14	Washington	8
Clay	14	York	8
Colfax	14	Yuma	8
Connelley	14		
Custer	14		
Dakota	14		
Dawson	14		
Dixon	14		
Douglas	14		
Dundy	14		
Franklin	14		
Frontier	14		
Furness	14		
Garfield	14		
Gosper	14		
Grant	14		
Greely	14		
Hall	14		
Hamilton	14		
Harlan	14		
Havens	14		
Hitchcock	14		
Holt	14		
Howard	14		
Jefferson	14		
Total	671		

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.

To Chairmen County Central Committees: WHEREAS, At the republican state convention held at Lincoln October 5, 1887,

the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the state central committee be instructed to embrace in its call for the next state convention the submission of the prohibition question to the republican voters at the republican primaries.

Therefore, in accordance with the above resolution, the several county central committees are hereby instructed to include in their call for their next county convention the submission of the prohibition question to the republican voters at the republican primaries.

GEO. D. MEKLEBORN, Chairman.
WALT. M. SEELY, Secretary.

The republican platform opposes convict labor.

HARRISON and Morton, is the ticket and there is no "kangaroo" about it.

The republican platform favors a reduction of letter postage to one cent.

This is not an "old log cabin" campaign but it will be as enthusiastic as when Tippecanoe was elected president of the United States.

The republicans have constructed an American platform and put two staunch typical and patriotic Americans upon it who will lead us to victory next November.

The democrats and mugwumps do not seem to be satisfied with the republican platform. This shows that the republicans have made no mistake and that we have a good platform.

GREENWOOD has another paper, this time it is *The Greenwood Journal*, published and edited by W. A. Thompson. It is a seven column folio and gives lots of news for the first issue which was last Thursday June 21. *The Herald* wishes it success.

THE settlers of the west are not thieves and vagabonds, as the democratic party would have the people of the country believe, and the republican party vigorously denies the insinuation and slur cast upon the honesty of the western pioneer.—Lincoln Journal.

FRED DOUGLAS said, "Let it wave and do not be frightened by the cry of 'bloody shirt.'" That is good advice to republicans. The party has a duty to perform and should not be turned aside. The south is suppressing the right of suffrage, and raising false issues to divert attention. If opposing this is waving the bloody shirt, republicans can't be in better business. Let the garment wave.

WHAT may be the little cloud no larger than a man's hand on the labor horizon, is the strike of a few of the employees of the Reading Iron Works in consequence of a ten per cent reduction of wages. The bulk of the men have temporarily accepted the reduction under protest, awaiting the action of the Council of the Knights. This is clearly a good time for the iron-workers to ask what would happen if the administration of the country should be turned completely over to the tender mercies of the free traders.—N. Y. Tribune.

A REPUBLICAN paper says that the republican bandana is the stars and stripes. The democrats have a pretty large share in that bandana, too. In fact the American people have entrusted them with its custody. Who is it that raises the national emblem on our national buildings?—Democrat.

The democrats between twenty-five and thirty years ago renounced their share in the stars and stripes. The American people have not trusted it to the democratic keeping at all, but have simply and cautiously permitted the democrats to give some evidence of the sincerity of their repentance by protecting them with the flag while the spirit is working in them. There being, however, no indications manifested in the four years of probation tolerated to the democrats that there is any sincerity in their protestations of repentance, the American people, through the republican party, have taken charge of the flag again. The Thompson episode, the return of the rebel flags episode, and the adoration of the British flag through the synonym of the "red" bandana, is conclusive proof that the democrats are false to their trust. It may also be incidentally observed that the janitors usually raise the flag over public buildings. No orthodox democrat could conscientiously perform such an act.—Express.

NET THE LIE.

The republican platform refutes the lying claim of the St. Louis declaration that the democratic party restored to the market 100,000,000 of unearned railroad lands. The total amount so restored is 50,000,000 acres, and this by the joint action of both houses of congress, under bills introduced by republicans and in pursuance of conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. Not one acre of such unearned lands has been restored to the people by the democratic party. The claim to the contrary was a bold attempt of the democracy to appropriate credit due the republican party. It required a remarkable display of gall but that the democratic party has, if nothing else.—Republican.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR.

It is quite true, as declared by Col. Bradley, of Kentucky, that the republican party has no wish "to lift the veil that obscures the sorrows and conceals the woes" caused by the rebellion. But it is equally true, as he further asserts, that "we desire to teach the rising generation that it was the damnable heresies of the democratic party which led to us all this great desolation." Forgiveness is one thing; forgetfulness is another. We may say and do say that those who fought to destroy the Union shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens; but it does not follow that we are bound to ignore the fact that they were in the wrong, and that the sentiments for which they contended were false and pernicious. The fact that they fought bravely does not imply that they fought for what was true and good, and that we should accordingly place their cause on the same footing with the one which they opposed. We cannot afford to concede that the rebellion was justifiable in any sense or to any extent. It is our duty to insist that the war was something more than a mere contest between states over accidental and technical issues. The struggle cost too much to be treated in that indifferent way; the sacrifices were too great to be trivialized in such a careless manner.

The republican party is pledged to maintain the position that the south took up arms against the government without just cause or provocation, and fought desperately for four years to perpetuate one of the most hideous infamies in all history. There were two sides to the conflict, and one was wholly right, while the other was wholly wrong. The best that history can ever say of the attempt to destroy the Union is that it was prosecuted with signal courage and fortitude. In all other respects it was an undertaking that invited only reproach and execration. There is no question of relative right and wrong in the case. The democratic party is doing its utmost to change the record and make it appear that secession was justifiable at least to the extent that nobody should be blamed for it, and that fidelity to the Union was at best only a matter of sectional choice and prejudice. It is thus that the two parties are distinctly and irreconcilably divided. To be a republican a man must hold that the men who died for the Union perished in a thoroughly righteous performance of duty; to be a democrat he must contend that the men who died on the other side were equally patriotic and deserving of praise of honor. That is the simple truth, and it is useless to discuss the subject from any other point of view. The democratic party encouraged and promoted the conspiracy of Jeff Davis and his associates, and sympathized with them from Sumpter to Appomattox; and it is practically the same party today that it was when it thus commended itself to the scorn and reproach of all loyal people.—Globe Democrat.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE, OR RED?

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her banner to the air,
She wore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dye
The milky baldrice of the skies
And striped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.

The account above given by Mr. Drake of the origin of "The Star Spangled Banner" is undoubtedly correct. Generation after generation of young Americans have declared his immortal lines to admiring audiences, and no one has been found between the two oceans sacrilegious enough to insinuate that Drake was mistaken—that freedom's flag failed to correspond with his beautiful description.

So it was at least until the democracy went to St. Louis to organize for the great fight of this year. Then some of the reckless leaders of that party attempted to introduce a new "emblem of sweet Liberty." They remarked to each other—between drinks, with voices a good deal suffused with plug tobacco—"O, say, can we see by the dawn's early light what so proudly we hail?" And the answer invariably was: "Yes, yes, we can distinctly see it. What so proudly we hail is a red bandana accented with yellow snuff." What the leaders adopted, the rank and file said amen to. The consequence is that today all orthodox democrats are waving, not the Star Spangled Banner, but one of old Al. Thurman's snuff receivers.

Nay, more. It is understood that President Cleveland in his letter accepting a renomination will argue that there is a cipher in possession of the Democratic National Committee which resolves Mr. Drake's lines into something of this sort: When Free-trade, from her topmost crag,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She thrust aside the old-time flag
And set a big bandana there.
She sprinkled 'er crimson dyes
The dust that in the snuff-box lies,
She striped its folds, red as a rose,
With snuff that tickles Thurman's nose.

We believe that the American people will reject this revised version by a large majority. They have no criticism to pass upon the bandana, provided it keeps its place. When it comes to emblems designed to appeal to the patriotic feeling—well, it may be a matter of taste, but the Star Spangled Banner is good enough for republicans.—N. Y. Tribune.

AMUSING DEMOCRATIC EX-UBERANCE.

A newcomer in the country might be led to believe, on taking a glance at the headlines of some of the leading democratic journals, that the election had either just been held and the republican party been beaten overwhelmingly, or that organization is so weak, despondent and demoralized that no efficient member belonging to it has the faintest hope of party victory this year. Or if the same newcomer should read the democratic papers more carefully and converse with democratic politicians he might acquire the notion that the great value of Cleveland's public services, coupled with Thurman's patriotism and statesmanship, would assure the ticket the support of all the thoughtful, public-spirited citizens of the country. Indeed, this particular individual, after reading and listening to these utterances, would, in all probability, take the view that the presumption of the republicans in desiring to choose a ticket for themselves at all was a sort of political sacrilege which the sensible, decent and self-respecting people of the country would effectively and fittingly resent at the polls.

This, as we have intimated, would be the view which the stranger would take of the situation. The "old inhabitant," however, would not fall into any such error. He would remember that in 1880 the democrats were even more confident of winning than they are this year. When Maine at that time, two months before the presidential election, chose a fusion governor, the democratic newspapers began to frame cabinets for "President" Hancock, and the democratic politicians started, figuratively speaking, out on their task of turning the republican "rascals" out of the 100,000 federal offices, and putting 100,000 democratic "reformers" into their places. The record shows, though, that in that canvass Gen. Hancock failed of election. The ease and grace with which the democrats, in their newspapers, were electing Greeley throughout the canvass of 1872 is well remembered. In that campaign the Greeley hat was as common and conspicuous as the Thurman bandana is likely to be this year, and as is the case with the latter emblem, the hat was relied on to touch the sensibilities and inflame the zeal of the populace and to win support. Somehow, when the electoral votes were counted, it was found that Grant had 286 out of 366 cast. There is no possibility that the democrats will be beaten this year as overwhelmingly as they were in 1872. There is a possibility, indeed, although not a probability, that they may win, but it is an exceedingly hazardous thing to begin figuring with much confidence on the result before midnight of November 6 next.—Globe Democrat.

DEMOCRATS ARE INCONSISTENT.

Four years ago they pranced up and down the country prophesying that a continuation of those horrible "war taxes" would impoverish the people and transform merchantile industries into asylums for the poor. Let us manage the affairs of government, said these deceivers of free trade, and civil service reform for democrats only, and at one fell stroke we will wipe from the face of the statute books every vestige of a high protective tariff which they pictured as more damaging than pestilence, famine or war. A sufficient number of people who were too old to remember distinctly the past record of this party, or too young to know from observation that it never made promises with a view of keeping them, placed them in power.

They have now been four years at the head of the government and for a much longer time have they been in the majority in the lower house and during all this time tariff laws continued in force and mills and factories continued to run. But now on the eve of a presidential election the democrats come up sniling with a "Mills Bill" which they offer to the American people as a test of their sincerity in abolishing those abominable tariff laws.

Now what does this Mills bill propose to do. Will it reduce the tariff on imports regardless of the section of the country that may be affected thereby? Oh yes, for whatever else may be said of democrats their patriotism and their love of the country is of that pure and undiluted sort which know no North, no South, but one united people.

Now that sounds well enough but its all in your mind; there's precious little of it in the bill.

As a matter of fact this measure knocks the tariff off of wool but leaves rice undisturbed. Wool is clipped in republican states. Rice is grown in South Carolina. South Carolina is a democratic state you know. According to this bill the farmer who wishes hoop iron for his wagon bed, must pay a duty of 14 cents per pound but the southern planter who desires some of the same kind of iron to tie cotton bales can go to the custom house and secure all the iron he wishes for this purpose free of duty. Democrats are inconsistent. That is to say they are very anxious to redeem their pledges by taking the tariff off of articles produced in northern states but when it comes to rice, sugar, cotton tie iron, etc., then that is a horse of a different color.