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The Plattsmouth Weekly Derald

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THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

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TERMS FOR DAILY

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assem bled by their deligates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor 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 re-membrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their mem-ories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose

the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. 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 hos-tility to ad forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republi-can narty, we send fraternal congratulations which is the inhomental field of the republi-can party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throubout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we way soon congratulate our fellow citizens of light burch more the near of the recovery of home Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indis-soluble union of states to the autoonmy re-served to the states under the constitution, to

the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union and es-pecially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in the public electious and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a free and honest popnlar 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 pubof elections which are the fountains of all pub-lic authority. We charge that the present ad-ministration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal multication of the constitution and laws of the United States, We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the presi dent and his party. They serve the interests of Europe

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 unsurer and sheriff

be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the re- GENERAL HARRISON ON OUR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND IRbe long suffered. Therefore we pledge the re-publican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in 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 con-demns the policy of the democratic adminis-tration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 event per ounce.

to 1 cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sover-eign reople should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both conbined, 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 school educatio

OUR MERCHANT MARINE,

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in congress in the eraciment of such legislation as will best secure the rebabilita-tion 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 en-gaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordinance 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 necessary works of mational im-portance in the improvement of the harbors portance in the improvement of the harbors and, channels of internal, icoastwiser 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 maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increased security to our country promote trade ones new and direct country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic 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 inef-ficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither affected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adher-ence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign in-fluence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has re-fused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organizytion for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vial importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific General Pacific Ocean.

FISHERIES QUESTION.

FIGHERIES QUESTION. We arraign the present demogratic adminis-tration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocate marin-tine legislation of 1830 and comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing yessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicionsly unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource national industry and an indispensible resource of defense against foreign enemy. The name of American applies alike to all

cilizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the same obligation of obedience to the aws. At the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, should shiald and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the republican parand continue to a

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Speaking to a large concourse of visiting citizens day before yesterday, General Harrison frankly spoke his viewes and sentiments touching our needed trade with the South American states and resolutely argued that our carrying trade ought to be maintained, protected and fostered by the government. That American merchants ought to be encouraged to export and import upon American bottoms under the American flag and that the markets of the South American states especially, should be under the control of d J. Laughlin, one of the most promi-

American merchantmen. We are curious to see how the civil service party will He says he has always been a democrat, take to the republican candidates' platform in this respect. Can anyone immagine Grover Cleveland working out a departure of this kind as a national policy and urging it upon his party and the nation for the nation's aggrandisement ? Not Much! If anyone has heard anything from a democratic statesman, during the past twenty-eight years, save a dismal croak about "Outraged Constitu | to pass free trade bills are not acting seltions," "Violated National Faith" and fishly? I have been a salesman in the "Taxation and Robbery," we would like to hear of it. Their entire stock in trade is to descry American institutions and create the impression among the nations of the earth that the American citizen is an overtaxed, down tredden, God forsak-

en individual, without future hope, unless the very fellows who were engaged in a slaveholders conspiracy the other day to der the present tariff, because we pay our divide and destroy the nation, are given all the fat offices and permitted to dic tate its policies, as they were wont to do in the balmy days of the "Auction block.' So, we say, it is doubly gratifying to intelligent citizens to be permitted to hear a candidate for the great office of president of these United States, speak proudly and hopefully, of the prosperous American people and courageously put the demagogue behind him, in advocating the building of our merchont marine by protection and substantial encouragement. Here is what our candidate suggested:

"We are not attracted by the suggestion that we should surrender to foreign producers the best markets in the world. Our sixty millions of people are the best buyers in the world, [great applause,] and they are such because our working lasses receive the best wages. [Applause. But, we do not mean to be content with our own market. We should seek to promote closer and more friendly commercial relations with the Central and South American states [applause], and what is essential to that end? Regular mails are the first condition of commerce. The merchant must know when his order will be received, and when his consign ment will be returned, or they can be no trade between distant countries. What we need, therefore, is the establishment of American steamship lines between our ports and the ports of Central and South America. [Applause.] Then it will no longer be necessary that an American minister, commissioned to an American state, shall take an English ship to Liverpool to find another English ship to carry him to his destination. [Applause.] We are not to be frightened by the use of that ugly word "subsidy." [Laughter.] We should pay to American lines a liberal compensation for carrying our mails instead of turning them over to British tramp steamships. [Applause.] We do not desire to dominate these neighboring governments. We do not desire to deal with them in any spirit of aggression. We desire these friendly political, mental and commercial relations and advantages which shall promote their interests equally with ours. We should no longer forego these commercial relations and advantages which our geographical relations suggest and make so desirable.

ISHMEN WILL LEAVE CLEVELAND FOR HARRISON.

The following press dispatch from New York shows the drift of the Irish vote-in New York. They are coming General Benjamin! "One hundred thousand more":

NEW YOKK, Aug. 2.- Numbers of democratic workingmen here are threatening to vote for Harrison because of Cleveland's tariff policy. A fair representative of this disaffected class is Davnent labor men in New York. He is judge advocate of district assembly 49. was a member of the general committee in Tammany hall in 1884, but he is not going to vote for Cleveland this year. Said he: "One hundred thousand Irishmen who have heretofore voted the democratic ticket will vote for Harrison this year, It is a common charge that Irish men who are opposing the tariff policy of the democratic party are acting selfishly. Perhaps they are. But I want to ask you if the English free traders who want us dry goods business for twenty years. I have been connected with LeBoutilleer Brothers for something like three years. Do you know that we are making no woolen goods here at all of the kind that are sold over the counters of the big dry goods houses in this city? Why, pretty near all of the woolen goods sold in this city now are made in France and Germany. We cannot make them here unworkmen too high a rate. Why, you can't manufacture ladies' dress goods in this country. The present tariff does not admit. Even under the present tariff we are obliged to patronize the German and French industries, when, as a matter of

fact, we can make a better article here. The French manufucturers are making the bulk of the money that is being made in the clothing trade. I want the Americans to make that money. That is all there is about the matter." Sigourney W. Fay, anoter woolen man, is also opposed to the tariff policy of the democratic party. He said: "I most certain ly am against the Mills bill and the tariff policy of the democratic party.'

"MR. CLEVELAND is a reformer" says our democratic neighbors; well, if he is why dont his administration show it Has any civil service supporter of his dared answer the terrible indictment presented by the New York Tribune in its 'special 160?" There is the record, taken from the records, showing the most damnable list of appointments made by Grover Cleveland. Nothing since the inauguration of Washington can compare with it. The mugwump press, which declared for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 solely on the grounds of his reform promises, have been forced to admit that he has practically abandoned the whole civil service scheme. Mr. Cleveland is not a reformer, he is a patron of boodlers of the worst type in politics; his instincts all tend to low associations politically. He left congress in session the other day and went a fishing and the democratic press was careful to say that he only met

MR. EDMUNDS' OPINION OF CLEVELAND AND HARRISON. Vermont ratified all along the line the other day and Senator Edmunds opened he ball by giving his neighbors his opinion of the mis-fit in the White House, as follows:

"My belief is that Vermont will lead the column with a greater majority this fall than she ever has before. Instead of 25,000 or 30,000 majority, we have the strength and ability to carry it to 40,000, and I believe we will do it. There is a moral influence behind the republican party which will make it invincible. I must say before you go, however, how happy I am in the choice of our standardbearer. I sat within reach of my hand of General Harrison in the senate of the United States six years and know him well, and knew him intimately during the six years that I was with him in the senate; and there does not breathe a more honest, conscientious and truthful man. There is not a bad spot nor streak in him anywhere and when he goes to the White House, as I honestly believe he surly will, you will have an American president in stead of what you have now, really a British president and nothing else. I mean what I say. I mean no disrespet to the democratic party or to Mr. Cleveland himself; but if he had been Lord Salisbury himself, he could not of acted more to the satisfaction of the British people and more in the interest of the British manufacturers, and in fact, in favor of British people in every way. (Cries of 'How about Minister Phelps ?') He is a bad chip like the rest. However, the business before you now is work for Harrison and the republican party. The real business is the home business. If you are democrats, any of you (as I hope some of you are here, for we want to call sinners to repentance,) we want you to come in. What is our welfare is your welfare. What is our loss is your loss.

BLAINE IS COMING.

We truly pity the nerves of the average democratic editor and rounder, for Mr. Blaine cannot be kept out of their presence much longer. On the 8th of August, only next Wednesday! Tomorrow, just hink of it! That fearful man dreaded by the democratic party more than it would fear the ravages of the Asiatic cholera in their midst, is certain to land in New York amidst the cheers and empraces of thousands upon thousands of his loving fellow citizens. Yes, he will land and greet the people and the people will greet him; not because he is a candidate for a great office; not because he is able to dispense patronage to a grand army of pap-suckers; not for any of these but because he is the most illustrious American now living; because he is the great-

est statesman America has produced and because he is the friend of his country

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several 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 APPORTIONMENT.

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

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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 Commit-

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

We denounce the Millis' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartfly endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the re publican representatives in congress in oppos Ing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in

du-try. The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and re-lease from import duties these articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of 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 protec-tive system at the joint behest 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 allen to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforce-ment of existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such la-bor from our shores,

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or other-wise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend to 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. we approve legislation by congress to pre-

vent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrim ination between states.

PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

We reafirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent de-velopement. The restoration of uncarned land creatist to the unblic domain for the use of ac grants to the public domain for the use of ac-tual settlers, which was begun under the ad-ministration 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 earned lands, originally granted for the con-earned lands, originally granted for the con-struction 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 adminis-tration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spies and prose-cutions under the false pretense of exposing frands and vindicating the law.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

The government by congress of the territor ies is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union : therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morahity are such as to insure stable local 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 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 in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily en-dorse the action of the republican senate in the people for her admission. The redorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The re-fusal of the democratic house of representa-tives, for partisan purpeses, to favorably con-sider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-governswered American principle of local self-govern-ment, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Wishington, North Dakota and Montanna territories to form con-stitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges inself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the ter-ritories 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. may become

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menance to free institutions too dangerous to PANY, 5 Beckman Street. New York.

It is and continue to adhere to the demo-cratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom iand purity of the ballot, but espec-ially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat aur declaration of 1884, towit : The reform of civil service ausniclously because The reform of civil service applicably begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed i all executive appointments, and all laws al varience with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, and that the dan gers to free institutions which lurk in the pow er of official patronage may be wisely and ef-

feetively avoided. The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be assured except by laws. of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an in-mate of an almshouse or dependent on private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valoring streaserved the for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of genera

ension legislation. In support of the principles herewith enun iated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic aen of all parties, especially of all working tiated. men whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present admin-

In accord with established precedent Omaha comes to the front with the usual number of congressional aspirants, Webster, Connell, Broatch, Smith, and others, all agree that Omaha should have the honor and that none of them "are in the race to throw the nomination to any other part of the district." The HERALD suggests that they might have added with greater propriety, in the light of the past, that if Douglass fails to secure the nomination, we make due warning, that the usual number of Douglass republicans will vote for the democratic nominee, who of course will come from Douglass. Do you hear? The HERALD will be frank in saying that it favors the nomination of a man from some other part of the district and to keep the plan up until Douglass republicans redeem themselves and prove their loyalty to the party.

BABYHOOD for August is, as usual, full of seasonable hints and practical -advice to young mothers. In the department of 'Nursery Problems' alone a great variety of interesting topics may be found, such as "Sucking the Tongue," "Quinine as a Cause of Deafness," "Slow Gain in Weight," "Throwing up Milk After Nursing," "Coated Tongue," "Rings Under the Eyes," "Time for Weaning," 'Slow Teet'ing," etc. It is very desirable that BABYHOOD, whose many useful suggestions and careful medical advice make it indispensable to every young mother, should be found in every nursery, and persons willing to aid in extending BABYHOOD's usefulness will find it a pleasant and profitable task. The publishers offer unusual inducements to en ergetic canvassers. 15 cents a number; \$1.50 year. BABYHOOD PUBLISHING COM-

SINCE the New York Tribune fired its double shotted charge the other day into the political viscera of the great civil service fraud in the White house, the remains are hard to recognize. The Tribune says:

It is whispered that sundry mugwumps have organized themselves into a lodge of sorrow in order formally to give vent to their feelings in relation to the awful havoc wrought by this Tribune gun. Mr. George William Curtis is understood to have expressed to the lodge his firm conviction that the Tribune must have known that the gun was loaded. We don't often agree with Mr. Curtis nowadays, but this conviction of his corresponds with our own. We deliberately loaded that gun for the purpose of riddling the record of a bogus reformer. We took that target excursion on pur-

Rumor has it that George Jones assured the lodge that he never realized to what a pitch of perfection the modern firearm had been brought until he beheld Mr. Cleveland's truly good reputation

after the Tribune's gun had been fired. "I tell you brethren," exclaimed Fagin, the tears running down his cheeks like another Jones river, "there actually wasn't enough left of it to wad a toy pistol.'

The lodge said it would be glad to hear from Larry Godkin, of the second ward. But Larry's feelings were much too painfully deep for coherent utterance. Ever sice the gun was fired he has gone about with cotton stuffed in his ears, muttering under his breath, "Will the noise of the gun never cease?" We may state here, for the benefit of Mr. Godkin, that the reverberations of the report of that gun will be heard by the voters all through the campaign.

P. S.-A correspondent wants to know whether in going a gunning last Monday and making a dead duck of Mr. Cleveland in his character of "reformer" we were not violating the game law. We answer, no. The game law does, indeed, prohibit the shooting of ducks during certain months. But nothing is said of decoy ducks.

one or two leading men and that his sole object was "fish." Now who did Mr. Cleveland go fishing with? Smith M. Weed; who is Smith M. Weed? Does any of our readers fail to recall the wealthy manufacturer Mr. Weed-the man sent by Mr. Tilden to buy up the South Carolina electors. The man who

his extremity in New York. Do our democratic friends remember who went to South Carolina with Mr. Weed to buy is Havemeyer and he did it with sugar. He is the democratic prince of trusts who democratic policies for the dear people. Yet, our democratic friends would have

the public endorse Grover Clevland as a reformer-Mr. Cleveland is anything, except a reformer.

THE Journal is down on the "Middlemen." It advises the farmer just how to sell his butter. Tells him to make it clean. To be careful in feeding his cow. cents above the market price and have his customer stay by him all the year argues the farmer will get rid of the groceryman and find a quick and easy means for the disposition of his other produce. Above all things the farmer is advised to be honest. This article is supposed to be remotely connected with the "robber tax" still it may be drawn

entirely from the editor of the Journal's experience with the groceryman and farmer. We nominate the Journal man for the head of the Bureau of Agriculture. Whats the use in not having a servant and farmers friend at the head of that establishment?

and the acknowleged defender of its honor and of the great industrial system under which it has taken the first place among the nations of the earth. Mr. Blaine is coming and the American people are happy over the national event; notwithstanding the agony of the small army of exceedingly small born democratic politicians. Welcome Blaine !

THE HOMES OF THE ESKIMO.

Their homes were cold and cheerless in he extreme, but they had powers of resisting it that seemed phenominal and far beyond human endurance as we have found it limited in our own zone. I have known one of these cold-weather cavaliers to take a reindeer hide that had been soaking in the water, and that was froztelegraphed back to Pelton over his own en as stiff as a plate of boiler-iron, and put initial that he had made the purchase for it against his bare body, holding it there \$85,000! This is the boodler reformer not only until it was thawed out, but un-Cleveland flies to for advice and help in til it was perfectly dry. The skin was to be used as a drum-head for singing and dancing exercises, and had to be dry and hairless to answer that purpose, the that electoral vote? For fear they have soaking ridding it of the hair, while not kept track of that fellow, the HER- there were apparently no other means of ALD reminds them of his identity and drying it than the heroic method adoptsuggests that his name be pasted in the ed. From the large number of reindeer crown of each democratic hat, he is an killed by these Eskimo they are abunimportant democrat nowadays and the dantly supplied with skins for bedding only fellow who had influence enough to and clothing, and in the making up of get a hearing before the dark lantern these neccessaries they have displayed so committee on the Mills bill. His name much tact and talent with the limited means at hand that they are the best dressed natives in the north. From one sugared the Mills committee and with of their fancy displays on certain garthe congressmen from Louisiana saved | ments-the boot tops-they get their dissugar. These are the men Mr. Cleveland | tinctive tribal name, the Kinnepetoos .advises with; the men who engineer Frederick G. Schwatka, in the American Magazine for August.

MR, CLEVELAND must go. If any of our good democratic friends doubt it. first gaze on the "rogues gallery" exposed by the New York Tribune with its administration galery of wife beaters, deserters, swindlers, gamblers, dog-fighters, scoundrels that reviled Lincoln and made scarf-pins out of the skull of a union sol-To have his wife assist him. To get five dier; drunkards, forgers, blackmailers, and ballot-box sutffers, etc. Then if you are not confounded, dumbfounded, and round. By these means the Journal convinced, gaze on the royal pilgrimage of private citizens who are daily paying their respects to the next president at his home in Indianapolis. The fateful finger unerringly to the disappearance of the bogus reformer of the White house in March 1889.

> DEMOCRATIC sources of imformation place the great Grover on a fishing expedition; but since the expose of his (administration) appointment by the New York Tribune, the managers of that Journal think he is planing a sneak on their fresh air excarsion. Its fresh air this administration evidently needs.

bove resolution, the several county central committees are hereby instructed to include in their call for their next county convention the submission of the prohioition question to the REPUBLICAN voters at the republican primarics.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Chairman. WALT, M. SEELFY, Secretary.

GETTING A PATENT.

Business of Patent Lawyers-Making an Application-The Fees,

"Do patent lawyers make money?" "They ought to. There are from thirty to forty thousand applications made for patents and the majority of these come through lawyers. They rarely do business on commision and they charge good fees. There are scores of patent lawyers in Washington and their offices line the streets in the neighborhood of the interior department. Some of them are very prosperous and some have made fortunes. The patent business for a big invention is worth a great deal of money and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in protecting the interests of the telephone,"

"Can the clerks be relied upon not to disclose the secrets of the office?" I asked.

"They must promise to do so on taking their position," was the reply, "and if they were caught doing otherwise they would be at once dismissed. It is a curious thing that patent lawyers do not invest more in patents. They see so many plausible things fall through that they lose faith in everything except the hard dollars which they receive in

"Does an inventor need a lawyer?"

"No, in nine cases out of ten he does not. If he will write to the department it will furnish him with all information. It will define for him what consitutes a patentable idea, and I will tell you how he must set about getting a patent. He first applies for the issue of a patent in writing, and this application is a petition which gives his name and residence and gives a clear description of his invention or discovery, specifying the part, improvement or combination for which he wants a patent. He will not need to furnish a model unless he asked for one, but is expected to send along a drawing which shows exactly what the patent asked for is, All drawings of this kind are photo-lithographed after they come to the office, and these photo-lithographs are for sale. They cost twenty-five cents apiece, but are not sold till the patents are issued. The inventor must swear that he is the original inventor of the thing for which he asks a patent, and he sends his affidavit along with the petition to the commissioner

"He must send along, also, \$15 as a proliminary fee, and his entire fee for the completion of the business will be \$35. When the application comes into the office it is referred at once to the division to which it belongs, and it takes its turn. The patent examiners are all specialists. They are high salaried clerks, and the most of them have been in their present positions for years. They can tell at a glance whether a thing is old or new, though they have to make the most thorough investigation in each case, on the great political deal of 'S8 points and that not only in tats country, but in the books of all other countries. In case there is any question about the granting of the patent, the question is referred to the commissioner, and here it is best for the patentee to employ a lawyer to present his side of the case. If the invention is striking and new it can be gotten through without the employment of a lawyer, and there is a great deal of money wasted in lawyers' fees. These law-

yers charge high rates too, but the highest priced are, as a rule, the cheapest, for they understand their work, and there is no slipping through the papers which they draw un,-Frank G. Carpenter.

