

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN M. THAYER. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, GILBERT L. LAWS. FOR TREASURER, J. E. HILL. FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, THOMAS H. BENTON. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, WILLIAM LEESE. FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS, JOHN STEEN. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, GEORGE B. LANE.

McShane for governor? "Great gov. editor!"

The Old Roman has ceased running for the present.

The democrats are glad there are no more fall states.

The national greenback convention met yesterday at Cincinnati. There were just seven delegates present.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."—Benjamin Harrison.

When the wage earners of the land lose hope, when their star goes out, social order is impossible and after that anarchy or czar.—(Gen. Harrison to the Chicago Irishmen.)

It is a pitiable sight to witness the New York "Wump" gasping for breath since the "setting down act" in the very recent Hill convention at Buffalo. The "Mug" is gone and the "Wump" is simply palpitating. It didn't know it was loaded.

The contrast between the republican and democratic nominees and their manner of conducting the campaign is a comforting sight to republican, but the mugwump who banks entirely on respectability is the fellow who suffers most over the matter—poor lost mugwump.

GEN. HARRISON'S condemnation of trusts is clear, vigorous and unmistakable. It is also republican. The republican national platform denounces trusts. There have been bills passed by republican congresses to destroy them, and the republican masses demand that they be stamped out, even if the democratic party is destroyed.

The democracy in its '84 national platform declared that the "internal revenue tax is a war tax." The President in his letter of acceptance protests against its repeal. Poor old dishonest democracy! You would not and could not be democracy without stultifying your record at each cross road upon the long broad lane of American politics.

LEVI P. MORTON, like Grover Cleveland, has contributed money for a purpose during the present campaign. But while Mr. Cleveland's ten thousand dollars was sent to the national democratic committee, Mr. Morton's check for twelve thousand dollars goes to assist the yellow fever sufferers in Florida. It is indeed true: "Money talks."

The congressional convention which meets at Lincoln Thursday of this week to name the next congressman from this district, is attracting much attention. Judge Chapman is mentioned generally and favorably throughout the southern portion of the district, but we understand that it is yet doubtful whether he permits his name to be used in the convention as it is a position he has not sought at this time. The judge was in favor of Hon. S. B. Pound, of Lancaster, until the Lincoln Primaries made the mistake of the campaign. Just what the convention at Lincoln may bring forth is very uncertain.

GEN. HARRISON TO THE WORKING MEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sep. 15.—The delegation from New Albany and Floyd County, over a thousand in number, was the second to pay its respects to General Harrison today. Their spokesman was James Atkinson, a glass-blower at the Oupaw Glass Works, who spoke at some length, touching wages and tariff.

General Harrison replied as follows: My fellow citizens: There is something very distinctive, very interesting, and very instructive in this large delegation of workmen from the city of New Albany. Your fellow workman and spokesman has so eloquently presented that particular issue upon which you have the greatest interest, that I can add nothing to the force or conclusiveness of his argument. He has said that the interests of the workmen were especially involved in the pending political contest. I think that it is conceded even by our political opponents. I do not think there is a man so dull or so unfair as to deny that the reduction of our tariff rates so as to destroy the principle of protection now embodied in our laws will have an influence on your wages and on the production of your mills and factories. If this be true, then your interests in the question is apparent. You will want to know whether the influence of the proposed reduction of rates is to be beneficial or hurtful; whether the effect will be to stimulate or

DIMINISH PRODUCTION; whether it will be to maintain or increase the rate of wages you are now receiving, or to reduce them. As you shall settle these questions, so will you vote in November. [Applause.]

No man can doubt that a reduction of duties will stimulate the importation of foreign merchandise. None of these plate-glass workers can doubt that a reduction of the duty upon plate glass will increase the importation of French plate glass. None of these workers in your woolen mills can doubt that the reduction of the duty upon the product of their mills will increase the importation of foreign woolen mills. And if that is true, is it not also clear that this increased importation of foreign-made goods means some idle workmen in your mills? The party that favors such discriminating duties as will develop American production and secure the largest amount of work for our American shops is the party whose policy will promote your interests. [Applause, and cries of "Hit him again."] I have heard it said by some leaders of democratic thought that the reduction proposed by the Mills bill, and the further reduction which some are candid enough to admit that they contemplate, will stimulate American production by opening foreign markets, and that the interests of our Indiana manufacturing establishments would thus be promoted. But those who advance this argument also say that it will not do to progress too rapidly in the direction of free trade; that we must go slowly because our protected industries can not stand

TOO RAPID AN ADVANCE; it would not be safe. [Laughter.] Now, my countrymen, if this plan of revenue reform is to be promotive of our manufacturing interests why go slowly? Why not open the gates wide and let us have the promised good all at once? [Laughter and applause.] Is it that these philosophers think that the cup of prosperity will be so sweet and full that our laboring people can not be allowed to drink it at one draught? [Applause, and cries of "Good, good."] No my countrymen, this statement implies what these gentlemen know to be true, that the effect of the proposed legislation is diminished production and diminished wages, and they desire that you shall have an opportunity to get used to it. [Applause.] But I can not press this discussion further. I want to thank you for the cordial things you have said to me by him who has spoken for you. I trust, and have always trusted, the intelligence and the conscience of our working people. [Applause.] They will inevitably find out the truth and when they find it, they will justify it. Therefore, there are many things that have been said to which I have not and shall not allude while this contest is on. They are with you; the truth is accessible to you and you will find it. Now, thanking you most heartily for the personal respect you have evidenced, and congratulating you upon your intelligent devotion to that great American system which has spread a sky of hope above you and your children, I bid you good-bye. [Cheers.]

SERVILE EM! The president protests against "servile immigration." What does he mean by the term asks the Chicago Tribune. Perhaps some of our Nebraska exchanges, who worship at the shrine of Grover can explain this singular phrase. The Chicago Tribune, which has been quoted as democratic authority right along, intercepts it to be nothing more nor less than know-nothingism. We are more charitable, we don't believe the writer knew himself, what it meant nor how redolent it sounds and reads.

GENERAL HARRISON TO THE IRISHMEN OF CHICAGO.

Mr. Beggs and my friends of the Irish-American Republican Club of Cook County, Illinois: You were Irishmen, you are Americans—[cheers]—Irish-Americans—[continued cheers]. And though you have given the consecrated loyalty of your honest hearts to the starry flag and your adopted country, you have not, and ought not to forget to love and venerate the land of your birth. [Great applause.] If you could forget Ireland, if you could be unmoved by her ministry, untouched by the appeals of her splendid oratory, unsympathetic with her heroes and martyrs; I should fear that the bonds of your new citizenship would have no power over hearts so cold and consciences so dead. [Cheering.] What if a sprig of green was found on the bloody jacket of a union soldier who lay dead on Missionary Ridge. The flag he died for was his flag, and the green was only a memory and an inspiration. We, native of Irish born, join with the republican convention in the hope that the cause of Irish home rule, progressing under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell—[cheers]—upon peaceful and lawful lines may yet secure for Ireland that which, as Americans, we so much value—local home rule. [Continued applause.]

I am sure that you have, in your own persons, or in those of your worthy representatives, given such convincing evidence

OF YOUR DEVOTION to the American constitution and flag, and to American institutions, will not falter in this great civil contest, which your spokesman has so fittingly described. Who, if not Irish-Americans, versed in the sad history of the commercial ruin of the island they love, should be instructed in the beneficent influence of a protective tariff? [Long and continued cheering.] Who, if not Irish-Americans, should be able to appreciate the friendly influences of the protective system upon their individual and upon their home lives? [Applause.] Which of you has not realized that not the lot of man only, but the lot of woman has been made easier and softer under its influence? [Applause and "Hear!" "Hear!" and "That's what the matter."] Contrast the American mother and wife, burdened only with the cares of motherhood and of the household, with the condition of women in many of the countries of the Old World where she is loaded also with the drudgery of toil in the field. [Applause.] I know that none more than Irishmen who are so characterized by their deference for women and whose women have so finely illustrated that which is pure in female character, will value this illustration of the good effects of our American system upon the home life. [Long continued applause.] There are nations across the ocean who are hungry for the American market. [Cries of "You bet they are," and "That's right," and "They won't get them."] They are waiting with eager expectation for the adoption of a free trade policy by the United States. [Cries of "That will never happen."] The English manufacturer is persuaded that an increased

MARKET FOR ENGLISH GOODS in America is good for him, but I think it will be impossible to persuade the American producer, or the American workman, that it is good for him. [Loud applause and cries of "That is right."] I believe that social order, that national prosperity, are bound up in the preservation of our existing policy. [Loud cheers and cries of "You are right."] I do not believe that a republic can live and prosper, whose wage-earners do not earn enough to make life comfortable, who do not have some upward avenues of hope open before them. When the wage-earners of a land lose hope, when the star goes out, social order is impossible, and after that anarchy or the czar. [Cheering and cries of "That's it!"]

ALLEN G. THURMAN'S efforts as a sprightly campaigner has resulted somewhat disastressfully to himself and party at large. The little journey from Ohio to New York so used the old Roman up that he failed when he endeavored to speak to the thousands who had assembled to do him honor. From the platform he was borne to his bed, was attended all night by physicians and the next day hurried to his home where in peace he could pass his last few days on earth. No better exemplifications of his case was ever had than in the following lines, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door." All idea of further speech-making on his part has been abandoned and the old man's sorrows will be pitied and he will kindly be permitted to stay at home.—Arizona Citizen.

We publish today Gen. Harrison's little address to the republican Irish organizations of Chicago which called on him Friday last at Indianapolis. It is a gem from either a political or literary standpoint. Mr. Harrison has proved himself as an advocate of republican doctrines the equal of Mr. Blaine in this campaign and it is with pride that republicans point to the utterances of their candidate.

ELECT HARRISON FIRST.

Hon. Knute Nelson says that "it is the duty of the republicans to elect Harrison this year and strike for tariff reform afterward." Mr. Nelson was one of the three republicans who voted in favor of the Mills' bill. However, his declaration is worthy of the consideration of all republicans, whatever may be their views on the tariff question. Elect Harrison first, and then attend to the tariff afterward. Of course, the success of Harrison would be a comparatively barren triumph for the republicans without the election of a majority of the house of representatives. That body has been controlled by the democrats since 1883, and in that period no tariff reform has been made, nor, indeed, has any been attempted. The measures which were prepared by Mr. Morrison, like that which was framed this year by Mr. Mills, would, if enacted, destroy instead of reform or revise. The experience of a third of a century, has proven that the only party capable of dealing wisely with the tariff question is the republican party. It is unreasonable to hope for any sensible scheme of tariff reform until the republicans are placed again in power not only in the executive branch of the government, but in the popular branch of congress.

No republican pretends that the present tariff is perfect. Mistakes were made in its construction, and the changes in industrial conditions which have occurred since it was enacted have revealed irregularities and inequalities in it which should be corrected. Treasury rulings, too, which are made possible by the vagueness or want of precision in certain parts of the present law, have defeated the purpose of its framers and discriminated unduly against some industries. A large portion of the act should be revised so as to bring it in harmony with the altered conditions in many important industries which the past five or six years have brought about. The act should be shortened and simplified. *Ad valorem* duties ought to give place to specific duties wherever practicable. In some instances duties could be lowered to advantage, in others they should be raised. Most of the dutiable articles not produced in this country, except luxuries, could be placed on the free list. In fact a general overhauling of the tariff is needed, but it should be done by protectionists, and be prosecuted on protectionist lines. Mr. Nelson's advice is good. Let every friend of the American industrial system work for the election of Harrison this year, "and strike for tariff reform afterward." But let them see to it that the republicans are placed in control in congress also, without which tariff reform worthy of the name is impossible.—Globe Democrat.

MR. BLAINE is a very bad man! Maine is a very bad state! The people, in fact, are very ignorant in Oregon, Vermont, and Maine! When you desire enlightenment on the great industrial question, you must steer clear of the ignorant working man; the knighted, skilled labor of the factory; the fellow who hears sheep on the great American commons, and hasn't time to read Cobden literature; the Irishman who doesn't know that Johnny Bull is anxious for Pat's welfare in America; the foreign laborer who comes to this country to selfishly better his personal condition and that of his family. These people can't understand the great and glorious underlying principles of free trade. You must go to the solid south, where labor is dignified; where the school house has not poisoned the plebeian mind; where the ballot box is zealously guarded with the shot gun! There you will find lofty minds and philanthropic spirits, who look beyond the glitter of a day's good wages to the world's markets of cheap fabrics and low wages, and if you can not find a high enough grade of intelligence there, in the *Solid South*, go farther, cross the ocean to old England, where everything is English, you know. There you will find the philosopher and statesman hand in hand spending their time and their gold to evangelize this benighted land of the brother Jonathan.

POLITICAL trigonometry in national politics by the man who is figuring for the great office of President of these United States is a very dangerous business. The retaliation message, the Chinese bill, the delayed letter of acceptance, are all political tricks and blunders which have simply brought the administration into increased ridicule. It is the old manoeuvre of the ass in the lion's skin.

NO MAN can doubt that a reduction of duties will stimulate the importation of foreign merchandise * * * and if that is true it is not also clear that this increased importation of foreign made goods means some idle workmen in your mills? The party that favors such discriminating duties as will develop American production and secure the largest amount of work for our American shops is the party whose policy will promote your interests.—(Gen. Harrison to the Workingmen.)

CIVIL SERVICE HUMBUB.

The spectacle of the president of the United States contributing to the campaign fund to secure his own election, and advertising the contribution, is a sad commentary on the floric essays that have been written by mugwumps and independents in praise of Mr. Cleveland's high notions about the public service; but, to the honest civil service reformer there is a deeper meaning on the part of Mr. Cleveland, than the simple proposition to aid and assist the democratic party, and himself, into office by the use of money. He has said with pompous high sounding phrase, time and again, that the public service must be kept above the level of partisan politics and that contributions and assessments should not be levied upon the office-holder. Yet, here is this pretender to public virtue saying, by virtue of his high office, to each employe of the government, "You must contribute." How does he say it? Why, by publically setting the example and contributing a fourth of his annual salary. It means that employes are expected to subscribe, and no office-holder will fail to recognize the presidential tip. Neither will the Higgins and Gormans of democratic politics longer hesitate to take the federal office holder by the throat and demand his money or his position. For down right dishonesty in political matters Grover Cleveland is entitled to the belt.

GENERAL HARRISON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

In view of his model letter of acceptance the republican party may well be proud of their candidate. A modest, sensible document—making no plea for votes, not attempting to please anybody but the great republican constituency—it presents the republican side of the issues of the day so clearly that the humblest citizen may understand as he reads. It is a genuine republican document, and will commend itself to a very wide approval—though our railroad friend who was so delighted with the "English" of Mr. Cleveland's letter find nothing of that in this. It is American through and through—and the American people in November will plant their big American feet upon it, as their platform, with a majority before unknown in this country.—Bee.

ENOUGH OF FREE-TRADE.

A trades congress was held at Bradford, England, last week. The president Mr. Supton, bitterly denounced the free-traders, who advised buying in the cheapest markets irrespective of consequences to the workmen. If absolute and unconditional cheapness was right, he said, then by all means import Chinese and encourage the sweating system.

COUNT MITKEWICZ, who is thoroughly informed as to China, is reported to scout the idea that China has rejected the new treaty with America. In his opinion China favors the treaty restricting the emigration of Chinese to the United States because China does not favor emigration. For that reason China would accept the treaty, since it would affect English interests at Hong Kong and Canton and not its own. The attitude of congress on the China question has been taken advantage of by the English to further their own ends. It is evidently an English trick to spread abroad the rumor that China rejected the treaty with the view that hostile legislation would shake the friendly relations between China and the United States. This would allow the British to take away the Chinese trade from this country, and to kill the project of building American railroads in that empire. Should it turn out to be true that China has not rejected the treaty, the suspicious of British interference in our relations with China would be strongly confirmed.—Bee.

The pledges contained in the platform of the democratic national convention insure good government. So says President Cleveland. But every man with a head on his shoulders knows better. Pledges insure nothing. Talk is cheap, especially in a democratic convention. The democracy always was good at making pledges. But only performances count. And democratic performances give the lie to democratic pledges.

The old Roman is raving mad since his arrival home and his discovery that he is simply the jumping jack for Grover Cleveland's circus. The old gentleman swears roundly that Mr. Cleveland can take care of his own state of New York or it may go to the "bow wows." That was a great hoop-la—Swing of the old Roman and the absurdity of the affair unfortunately passed on his intellect after the cramp colic has loosened its grip on his diaphragm.

A Graveyard Cough.

The short, dry, hacking cough, which announces the approach of consumption, has been aptly termed a graveyard cough. The parial is great, and near at hand, but it can be surely averted with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a botanic remedy, without a peer for pulmonary, throat and liver affections, and for all ailments which like consumption, has a scrofulous or gin, and also for eruptions and sores, indicating impurity of the blood. Druggists all sell it.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

They were Opened this Morning With Splendid Prospects.

A Total Enrolment of 709. From Monday's Daily.

Owing to the resignation of several teachers last week, the full quota was short. The vacancies were looked after at once and new teachers examined the latter part of the week. Up to today noon the teachers were not all assigned to their respective places, but by tomorrow it is expected that all will have charge of their proper school.

Prof. Drummond has been very busy arranging matters to the best possible interest of the schools. His ability in that line is well known, and under his careful leadership, assisted by his excellent corps of teachers, there can be no doubt of success.

We began our visit to the schools this morning by calling at the first ward school where we found Miss Hattie Lathrop presiding as substitute over the first primary, and had 44 pupils in attendance. The second primary is in charge of Miss Katie Oliver, who has an enrolment of 10; another class, however, is to be admitted to her room which will increase the number considerably.

Miss Fulmer is teaching the second ward school and had 45 pupils this morning, all bright and intelligent looking faces. West third ward is taught by Miss Lou Sampson, who has 40 pupils, ranging in age from six to ten. Miss Sampson informed us that her scholars were mostly Bohemians and that they were very orderly as well as apt scholars.

At the west fourth ward the schools are taught by Miss Carrie Holway, 1st primary; and Miss Riddle, 2nd primary; both teachers of experience. Miss Holway had 44, and Miss Riddle 25 scholars. The east fourth ward is entering on its second year under the control of Miss Etta Shepard, first primary, who had 34 pupils, and Miss Cora Woodroge with 20 pupils, in 2nd primary.

At the high school we found the scholars all taking an interest in the opening of the year's work, and the teachers busy arranging their classes and getting matters in proper shape for their duties.

Our first call here was of room 1 where Miss Edith Hanna presides over 30 bright looking pupils. Miss Hanna is recently from Genese, Ill., and expressed herself as pleased with her school and surroundings. Miss Anna Murphy was found in room 2 with the 4th and 5th grades in charge. There were 25 in attendance. Room 3, first primary, is taught by Miss Gertrude Kerney, where we found every seat occupied, there being 60 in attendance, and three in a seat. Room 4 with 40 scholars is taught by Miss Lillie Pollock. Room 5, 6th grade, 36 pupils, Miss Schullhof teacher. Room 6, 5th grade, 30 scholars, Miss Etta Searle substitute.

Room 7, 4th and 5th grades, 33 pupils is taught by Miss Vallery who has served in the Plattsmouth schools for five years. Room 8, A and B 4th grade, 34 scholars, is taught by Miss Safford who has taught here for four years.

Room 10, 7th grade, Miss Addie Searle teacher, 27 scholars. During last year there were 38 promotions, 17 from one class and 21 from another. Room 11, 7th grade, Miss Alice Wilson teacher, 30 scholars. Miss W. is entering on her 7th year's work in Plattsmouth schools.

Room 12, Miss Gass, 9th and 10th grades, 18 scholars, will have many more when the classes are arranged properly. Miss G. has also taught six years in the Plattsmouth schools. Room 15, Miss Wiles, 8th grade, 22 scholars. This is Miss Wiles' fifth year in our city schools.

The high school proper, is in charge of Mr. George Chatburn, Supt., and for the present, Miss Graves, of Iowa City, will assist him. We found that they were organizing this forenoon and by tomorrow will be ready for regular work. They have 50 students in attendance.

Much credit is due to Mr. D. K. Barr, the janitor, and to the school board for the improvement about the grounds of the high school building, new fences and sidewalks have been built and the grounds seeded down and cleared up generally, giving it a neat and tasty appearance. Mr. Barr informed us that they had recently purchased two new Dorrance rocking gates, to be used in the boiler; it will save in the expense of fuel from \$200 to \$300 annually. The new boiler room, a much needed improvement will soon be completed.

All the school yards in the city have been treated to new fences and sidewalks, together with other improvements, which adds greatly to the beauty of the surroundings.

Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued by W. C. Showalter, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska and to me directed, I will, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the south door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction, the following real estate to-wit: The east half (1/2) of the south of quarter (1/4) of the trading quarter (1/4) of section 18, township 12 north, range 13 west, county of Cass, Nebraska. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Thomas J. The Defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said court entered by William L. H. vs. T. J. The Plaintiff, against said Defendant.