

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

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THE PLATTSMOUTH 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.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
(First Congressional District.)
W. J. CONNELL.

The congressional district republican convention meets at Lincoln this evening.

This is a most glorious year for the republicans, as the president, Allen G. Thurman and George G. Vest are furnishing valuable campaign literature for the republicans.

The call for a float convention to be held at Weeping Water on Sept. 26, 1888, was not received until this morning, too late for our weekly, but it appears in another column of this paper.

MR. CLEVELAND, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. The fight is to the death.—[Senator George G. Vest.]

The Alabama Democrats declare the will make a "thorough and active campaign for Cleveland." Apparently there is some fear among the Bourbons that even Alabama may give its electoral vote to Harrison.

It is the church against the saloon in New York this year—the church backing the republicans, and the saloon backing the democrats. The republican majority in the Empire state in 1888 can scarcely go below 20,000.

The landslide to the republican ticket (national) in New York is pronounced, and well-informed democrats in that state quietly admit that Mr. Harrison will carry New York anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000 majority.

Gov. HILL is as good as his party, is what the democratic newspapers are saying. We won't dispute it, for no person is contending this year that the democratic party is one of the choicest products of our civilization.

MR. THURMAN claims that it was the democrats who abolished slavery. The only thing that equals this in the way of campaign humor is the assertion that the democratic party is the friend of the American workman, made by Mr. Mills.

—MR. MCSHANE ran for congress in this district on his boodle, and now he proposes to run for governor on the reputation of his boodle. With the boodler class Mr. McShane will discover that reputation is a sham, a delusion and a hollow mockery. Those fellows, Mr. McShane, deliver votes C. O. D. on delivery.

"ALL raw material free" is what the democrats are shouting at present. It is their last cry, for by "raw material" they mean all material perfected by the farmer of the north, like wool, flax, hemp, broom corn, etc. Only southern raw material like sugar, rice and so on to be protected. But at the rate democracy is deserting itself, there will soon be nothing said about raw material and they will all swear that they never did say anything about it.

IT IS ENGLISH YOU KNOW.

The democratic party has been denying its free trade tendencies; yet, almost every orator and advocate of Mr. Cleveland's cause both on this and the other side of the Atlantic ocean has declared for free trade. The English press is a unit; Mr. Mills at the Cooper Institute the other evening stated the case to be that the democratic party now demanded that the tariff be done away with and the country brought back to the industrial status of 1860; and now comes an English Earl in the September number of the North American Review and gives the English of the question. Starting out, his highness says:

The Mills bill, on a careful examination, I find to be a somewhat timid and tottering advance to free trade; but it shows that America has turned her back at last to the mischievous teachings of your Webster and Alays and Blaines, whose preposterous "American system" (as they called the protective system) has so long taxed your native population, for what? For the benefit, really, of an insignificantly small class of American manufacturers and a horde of foreigners of the lowest class (chiefly Irish) who form the bulk of your manufacturing artisans, or "mill hands." But the Irishman of New York, if I am not wrongly informed, is coming gradually to his senses and will vote largely at the coming election for Cleveland and free trade. If this be true, England will verily have been well repaid for her tolerance of Ireland and the Irish. * * *

Further speaking of English supremacy in trade, this gentleman says: She buys raw material wherever she can buy them cheapest, and she has often saved her adult industries, when threatened by the demands for higher wages by trades unions, by importing labor from Belgium and other continental countries, and thus enabling her to defy the combinations and domination of workmen, who now seem to rule your industrial world. * * *

Again as to the wages he exclaims: Let America devote her marvellous energy to increasing her crops and extending her market for them. England, on the other hand, with limitless capital, with a vast population of mechanics trained by generations of experience, accustomed to comparatively low wages and industrious, both by habit and necessity—England, incapable of raising food for her people—is essentially fitted to be the chief manufacturer of the world, and, therefore, necessarily must continue to be the chief customer of America for her natural products.

This the whole question in a nut shell and this article should be placed in the hands of every laboring man in the United States. It is all there in Mr. Cleveland's policy for this country, the English statesman sees it clearly. "Accustomed to low wages by habit and necessity" Great Britain urges us to agricultural pursuits altogether while that nation does our manufacturing for us at low wages.

GEN. HARRISON made an address to the Commercial Travellers Association of Chicago on the 22nd inst. which will be used as a campaign document. He called the attention of those gentlemen to the attitude of Great Britain towards our country during the war of the rebellion and quoted from the book of James Spence a prominent Englishman written in 1862, during the war, to show why England was against this nation and in full sympathy with the confederacy. Mr. Spence set forth the grounds fully it was commercially agreed. The south he compared to Australia as a non-manufacturing country indisposed and unable to compete with his country while the north he regarded as the rival and competitor of England in manufactures and competition for the world's trade; closing his speech Mr. Harrison said:

I have read the extracts because they seemed to me suggestive and instructive. The south offered free trade to Europe in exchange for expected recognition of their independence by England and France. [Cries of "you are right."] The offer was attractive and persuasive to the ruling classes of England. They took Confederate bonds and sent out armed raiders to prey upon our commerce. They dallied with southern agents, fed them upon illusory hopes and thus encouraged the south to protract a hopeless struggle. They walked to the very edge of open war with the United States, forgetful of all the friendly ties that bound us as nations, and all this to gratify a commercial greed. We may learn from this how high a price England then set upon free trade with a certainty of the states. [A voice, "We remember it."] But now the Union has been saved and restored. Men of both armies and of all the states rejoice that England's hope of commercial dependency on our southern coast was disappointed. The south is under no stress to purchase foreign help by trade concession. She will now open her hospitable doors to manufacturing capital and skill-labor. It is now true that either climate or the habits of stable industry have gathered. [Applause.] They will no longer leave Pennsylvania with an active rival in the production of iron. They surely will not, if they are at all mindful of their great need and their great opportunity, unite in this crusade against an appetite for machinery, energy, and industry, while the early obstacles of deficient capital and scanty labor are rapidly disappearing. I am sure there is a "new south," shackled as it is by traditions and prejudice that is girding itself for people Indiana to them to manufacture. Of the Virginias, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Missouri it may be said as Mr. Spence said of the more northern states: "They possess the same elements as ourselves (England)—coal, metal, ships."

I thank you again for this beautiful and cordial demonstration, and will now be glad to meet you personally. [Cheers.]

NO NEED FOR MINOR PARTIES.

Henry George, we observe, tells all labor party men who favor free trade to vote the democratic ticket. This is good advice. All men belonging to that organization who believe in destroying the protective features of the tariff should cast their ballots for Cleveland and Thurman. In fact, every citizen in the country, no matter what his party affiliations have been heretofore, who thinks that free trade would be a good thing for the United States should array himself under the democratic standard. And carrying this reasoning a step farther, every prohibitionist and labor man who believes that the protective system is a benefit to the country should join the republicans.

There is no need for any more than two parties in this campaign. It is the tariff, and not temperance or woman suffrage, which is the absorbing issue of the canvass. The question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the other question of the extension of the ballot to women are of interest to thousands of intelligent persons. The tariff question, however, has a far more direct and practical bearing upon the community than either of those. It affects the interests of everybody. For every one person who has even the remotest concern for prohibition and woman suffrage one hundred have a vital and abiding interest in the tariff.

In many presidential years in the past there would have been some excuse for the minor political organizations. There is no excuse whatever this year. When there is an absence of issues which appeal with overwhelming force either to the conscience or the pocket of the people party discipline and party coherency become relaxed and the smaller concerns assert themselves. Slavery was an issue of the class first named, and the tariff is an issue of the other class. All other political aspirations and "reforms" sunk into insignificance a third of a century ago in comparison with the slavery question, as the tariff dwarf every other question of national import today. The one issue of commanding importance this year is the tariff, and every voter should join one or other of the two great political organizations according to his attitude toward this issue.—Globe Democrat.

JUDGE LUCIUS P. MARSH, formerly of Ohio, and now of Denver, has been interviewed in that city on what he knows about Judge Thurman. We reproduce a few of the Colorado Judge's remarks, first stating that it was during the war that Marsh knew Thurman most intimately:

"During the war he was known as an ardent Copperhead, the leader of the southern sympathizers, who made himself extremely offensive by his persistent attention to rebel prisoners confined at Camp Chase."

"I mean just what I say, Thurman was a daily visitor to the prison, and carried presents, delicacies and clothing to those confined therein. He encouraged them in every way shape and manner; told them that the war was a failure, and that they must keep up their courage to the end. Whenever rebel officers were paroled they were immediately invited up to Thurman's house and given a reception preparatory to their departure for home."

"I recollect that old fighting parson, Moody, who was in charge of the prison for time, refused Thurman admission and told him to go over to the Union hospitals and lend assistance to our sick and wounded soldiers. Other officers also chased Thurman away from the prison. No, he never set foot inside our hospitals, and kept many of his friends away who otherwise would have done their duty."

"A great deal. When the first greenbacks were issued Thurman was particularly bitter against them. He did everything he could to discredit them. I remember once of listening to a speech he made. With a ten dollar gold piece in his right hand and a greenback of the same denomination in his left, raising his right hand he declared the gold good old democratic money, and then elevated the greenback, exclaiming:

"This is republican money, issued without authority of law; it is unequivocally unconstitutional, completely void for want of authority to issue it as money; it is not worth the paper upon which it is printed. In less than a year this gold piece will buy a cartload of greenbacks. Don't touch it, don't handle it, for it will die on your hands."

The New York Sun (dem.) predicts that Mr. Cleveland will fail to carry the vote of Buffalo this fall. In discussing the situation there the Sun says that no one predicts that the president will poll the vote he did in 1884. He got 1,400 plurality, though the country is nominally republican by 2,000 votes, and sometimes goes more than 3,000 republican. The president is nothing like so strong here as Gov. Hill today, or as he was when, in 1884, local pride and interest led him to draw many votes from the republican party. It is predicted that he will lose the county by about 1,400 or 2,000 votes, while Hill may possibly carry it by 1,000 votes.

BECAUSE it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.—Prime Minister Bismarck's Speech to the German Reichstag.

DEMOCRACY AND MORMONISM.

A Salt Lake City dispatch recently announced the surrender and sentence of George Q. Cannon, on a plea of guilty on two counts of an indictment for unlawful cohabitation. It seems from late advices that the sentence was a very light one, and the circumstances peculiar if not suspicious. Cannon is one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, and generally looked upon as incorrigible. The custom of Judge Zane, the republican predecessor of the present democratic chief justice, in such cases, was to impose a sentence of six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary and \$300 fine on each count after the culprit had made a pledge to obey the law in the future; but Justice Sanford exacted no pledge, and sentenced Cannon to but 175 days' imprisonment and \$450 fine on both counts.

A Salt Lake dispatch to the New York Tribune, commenting upon Cannon's sentence, says among the gentiles, with the exception of a few democrats, there is but one expression of opinion, and that is that there has been a bargain effected between the Mormon church and the present administration; in fact it is openly stated, and generally believed, that the Mormon church has contributed the sum of \$100,000 to secure Mr. Cleveland's re-election, and that in return for his assistance he, through his appointees, has agreed to nullify the efforts of the republican appointees in the eradication of Mormonism. Words can hardly describe, says the dispatch, the excitement that prevails among the gentile element, and a monster petition is being prepared asking for the removal of Judge Sanford.

It is betting that a party which had its beginning in the institution of human slavery should seek perpetuation through the Mormon iniquity.—Republican.

BOODLER AND RUM.

The democratic assault upon General Thayer will react. There is, when the matter is brought home to the conscience of the people, a limit to the assumption that political boodlers and corruptionists can hoodwink the honest voter of Nebraska and lead him to the grog shop column; because John A. McShane has made one open, corrupt political campaign in this district, successfully, and which was permitted to be a success, simply because the Omaha Boodle and a segment of the party were determined to defeat Church Howe two years ago by any means and at any cost, the democratic party now presumes that the great state of Nebraska is ready to execute a bill of sale to the Omaha Boodle and his rich relatives. The opponents of submission and the boodler advocates have combined to defeat General Thayer; it is the grog shop and downright boodler, the republican party has to fight this year in Nebraska, and the old party has both the courage and the strength to bury these twin elements of democracy beneath a majority of twenty thousand honest votes in November next.

MR. BLAINE'S PLANS.

Mr. Blaine has agreed to devote all his time from Sept. 29 to Nov. 1 to his stump tour. He will be accompanied by Walker Blaine and General Adam E. King, of Baltimore. Mr. Blaine will go direct from Maine to New York, leaving home on the 27th, and stopping overnight in Boston. He will speak at the great rally in New York, Saturday Sept. 29, and on the following Monday morning leave for the west. Chauncey M. Depew and Colonel Ingersoll will go to Indianapolis about the same time, and the three great orators will be heard from the same platform at General Harrison's home.

Mr. Blaine is reported in splendid health and spirits, and prepared for vigorous work. On his return from Indiana he will speak in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and wherever he appears great crowds will be certain to rally.

The motion to reconsider the Chinese exclusion bill has failed in the senate by a vote of 21 to 20—barely a quorum. That the passage of the bill, under the circumstances, was a grave blunder must generally be conceded; but little sympathy need be wasted on the president because of the plight in which over-zealous democrats have put him in the hope of reaping some partisan advantage. To sign or not to sign?—not often has Mr. Cleveland been compelled to face a more embarrassing question. Perhaps, following the precedent made by himself in connection with the river and harbor bill, he will do nothing, and let the bill become a law without his intervention. But the alternative is hardly to be preferred to either of the others.—N. Y. Tribune.

HAD G. M. Lamberton been a candidate for congressman backed by the Lancaster delegation he would have had hearty support from Cass county, having defined his position in the late convention that ambitious gentleman will probably see the day when he will yearn for Cass county support. Judge Allen W. Field has already had cause to know what Cass county support is worth.

W. J. CONNELL

The republican nominee is a young man about thirty-eight or forty years of age who commenced the practice of the law in Omaha, Douglas county along about 1860; he was elected prosecuting attorney for this judicial district to succeed the Hon. J. C. Cowin and performed the duties of such office with credit to himself and the state. This district as it was then composed, consisted of the counties of Cass, Sarpy, Douglas, Saunders, Lancaster, Seward, Butler and unorganized territory lying west thereof. Upon the redistricting of the state Mr. Connell found himself in the third district composed of the counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Washington, Bart and other counties north, and served in that district as prosecuting attorney until he was succeeded by Mr. E. H. Buckingham. He is considered an able lawyer, very industrious, and a shrewd real estate dealer, and as a result of his operations in that line is today worth probably \$150,000. Mr. Connell has always been a radical republican in a keen politician, aggressive in his contests and as a result of his many political engagements in Douglas county politics has many warm friends and a reasonable number of enemies in his own party in that county. He will be an energetic member of congress and we believe will prove himself a painstaking, vigilant, useful man in representing the big first district. Mr. Connell will be elected and the Herald predicts that he will give satisfaction to the people of this district.

WHY MONDAY?

Where so much depends upon order and accuracy in the management of the housekeeper, it is not always easy to proportion the work of each day. Too much is thrown upon Monday and Tuesday, why not postpone washing till the latter day? On Monday the house can be put to rights, bread baked and dessert made for that day and the next. That night the table may be laid and covered with netting used for this purpose alone, the clothing put in soak and all the material made ready for breakfast. Where there is but one domestic or none at all, the week's labor is thus under much better control. The first meal should consist of few dishes, and the dinner may all be previously cooked save the vegetables. The domestic, who swept hall, steps and piazza while the fire was kindling, has only to remove the breakfast thing, wash the dishes and go to her laundry work. On Wednesday she is not over-fatigued by the previous day's work, and there is time enough to keep the house clean during the remainder of the week, finishing up odd jobs on Wednesday. Where two or more girls are kept the same custom might well prevail, by which means the cook will be able to do all the cooking, so that the food may be as nicely served as usual.—Hester M. Poole, in The Home-Maker.

Said a workman the other day: "I would rather pay one or two cents more for a dinner plate and establish an industry worth \$30,000,000 annually to this nation, than continue to support 100,000 Englishmen in making tin plate, when that number of Americans want employment." That was a sound argument that workman made, and shows that the workmen of this country are studying the tariff question closely and carefully. When the election in November has passed it will be found that the brick brigade voted.—Lincoln Journal.

Is it not Unlawful?

Congress has enacted no law to restrain a person from going about in a badly constipated condition, or with a distressing sick headache, rush of blood to the head, bad taste in the mouth, bilious complaint, or any kindred ailment; but the laws of health and comfort will suggest to any one so afflicted, the wisdom of hastening to the nearest drugget for a 25-cent vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—the most potent of remedies for all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. Purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless.

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Articles of Incorporation

We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves into a body corporate for the purpose of transacting a banking and business at the village of New Cass County, Nebraska, and by these presents we do hereby adopt for the government of said body a set of articles of incorporation to be known as the following Articles of Incorporation:

Article First.—The name of the corporation shall be "The New Cass Bank."

Article Second.—The principal place of transacting the business of the corporation shall be at the village of New Cass County, Nebraska, and the corporation shall have the right to transact business in any and all places where it may be deemed expedient.

Article Third.—The capital stock of the corporation shall be divided into shares of the par value of ten dollars each, and the corporation shall have the right to issue such shares to any person who may be willing to take them.

Article Fourth.—The capital stock of the corporation shall be paid for in cash, and the corporation shall have the right to receive such cash from any person who may be willing to pay for it.

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