

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS.,

Publishers & Proprietors.

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CONGRESS meets one week from today.

At the late election Cass county cast
for congressman 6201 and Gage county
cast 6240.

AFTER the 4th of March next Grover
won't need to go fishing every time he
wants to get on a drunk. "Tell the
truth."—Falls City Journal.

MR. SACKVILLE WEST received his
passport one day and Mr. Grover Cleve-
land his next. Sackville and Grover
both go about the same time.

THE last heard of daddy Thurman, he
was sitting on the sunny side of the house
trying to solve the problem: Whether
after all, the tariff really is a tax?

THE noble mugwump is out of business
these days. He will survive, however.
He lost Grover and he lost Hewett, but
he saved Dan Hill. He may be thankful
that he is no more.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is coming
home. That contemptible toady can
now assist his sister mugwumps in soothe-
ing the last moments of their "greatest
American production."

IT is now reported that Senator John
Sherman will be invited to enter the
cabinet as chief of foreign affairs, and if
he accepts, he will worry the democrats
fully as much as Mr. Blaine would.

IT APPEARS now that Secretary Whit-
ney and Dan Lamont were the only
sensible advisors Grover Cleveland had
when that brief statesman was being
persuaded to launch Manton Marble's
free trade message on the country.

THE democratic papers are greatly
worried lest President Harrison should
not appoint James G. Blaine secretary of
state. It does not make any difference
whether Mr. Blaine is chief of foreign
affairs or not, he will still be a thorn to
democracy.

THERE is a startling silence among the
little weekly democratic bantlings who
were a short time since engaged in lead-
ing Sam Randall out of the democratic
party. Mr. Randall will see Mr. Carlisle
and Mr. Mutton Mills—later—in the
next house.

THE democracy of the country are
hinting around that Grover Cleveland is
to again startle the country with an origi-
nal message. Wonder if he won't call on
Messrs. Barnum and Bryce to know what
in thunder has become of the surplus
democratic national committee has not
got?

THE telegraph brings word of the
drowning of two boys while skating
near St. Cloud, Minnesota, on the 17th
inst. Had this item gone out from Tuc-
son it would probably have read "Two
boys were melted into grease spots while
playing marbles on the streets in Tucson."
—Arizona Citizen.

THE demand for wool has increased
and prices have advanced since the dem-
ocratic wolf "crept out all lonely past the
huddled sheep," as Amelie Rives says.
Thus does the victory in favor of protection
already begin to confer practical
benefit upon a large and deserving class
of producers.

WE give our readers today a few facts
illustrative of the difference between the
results of the recent national election in
Nebraska and South Carolina. The fig-
ures are eloquent witnesses showing
the difference between a state where a
fair election is held and one where the
solid south plan is observed.

THE NEW JERSEY Prohibitionists, by
superhuman exertions, succeeded in put-
ting the free-whisky Democracy into
power in the legislature of that state,
thus insuring the repeal of all the tem-
perance legislation enacted by the Re-
publicans. A fearful and wonderful
creature is the Prohibitionist.—Globe
Democrat.

THE official returns of the state of New
York are in and they show that Harrison's
plurality is 13,399 and Hill's 18,822
votes ahead of Miller, and Hill 12,693
ahead of Cleveland, while the Prohibition
vote (30,692) is 5,693 larger than in
1884; it is worthy of special note that it
is smaller than in any year since, and 11-
158 less than last year. This is the di-
rect result of the steady fight made by
Mr. Miller on an uncompromising tem-
perance platform.

LOYALTY AND EDUCATION.

This Nation has reason to be proud of
its late election. When more than sixty
million of people express their will
through the ballot box, without rioting
or bloodshed in any State, the spectacle
is one which may well excite admiration.
When the decision of the people is
reached without even the serious suspi-
cion of fraud in either of the great states
upon which the result turns—for no sane
citizen of either party really supposes that
the plurality in this State or Indiana was
attained by fraudulent returns or by
fraudulent means of any kind—that also
is a fact of which the country may be
proud. And again, for the second time
in five years, a great political party in
full control of the Administration, the
House of Representatives, the Treasury,
the Army and the Navy, promptly acquiesces
in the people transferring all the power to a
different party, and prepares peacefully to
surrender its trust. No grander proof
of the self-governing ability of the
people could be given than this instant
and peaceful obedience to the decision
of voters.

It is not forgotten that the south is
still an anachronism. Elections there do
not yet faithfully represent the will of
the whole people. A few hot-heads,
mainly from that section have been
scheming to defeat the choice of the
people in the election of congressmen.
Southern Democracy does not as yet
come up to the standard of a genuine
Americanism. But for the south also a
better day is dawning, and it may be
hoped that an honest election and a loyal
acceptance of the result are not far
distant for the people of that section.
The election of General Harrison there
is no reason to hope may make the end
of the attempt of Southern politicians to
rule a great nation by a sectional
solidity attained through methods at
war with the Constitution and the laws.
For the present let the South stand aside
a yet quite worthy of American free-
dom. Think for the moment how grand
is the spectacle presented in other States
where probably not far from nine mil-
lions of freedmen have deposited their
ballots in peace and perfect freedom,
and where the declared results are in-
stantly accepted by two great and nearly
equal parties.

If there have been 9,000,000 votes cast
in the states formerly free, the republican
plurality will not be far from one-twenty-
fifth of that number. It is as if forty
votes had been cast, 21 for one party and
19 for the other. Strange, we may well
reflect, that the division here should be
so nearly equal; it would not be if the
work of educating the voters had been
more faithfully performed. But the
great fact is that the voters, perhaps a
quarter of a million in number, who have
turned the scale have been convinced by
experience and argument, many of them
within a few weeks of ardent popular
discussion, and no one imagines that even
as much as a hundredth part of the entire
vote was affected by fraud or bribery,
while the nineteen prepare as promptly
and peacefully to lay down their power
as if the majority against them had been
three or four times as great. That is
loyalty, and without genuine loyalty a
true government by the people cannot
live.

Self-congratulation is not the only
lesson of the hour. The situation was
such and the interests of the people were
so clear that there ought to have been 20
instead of a majority of 2 in 40 votes.
There was not, because the work of edu-
cating voters had been long neglected.
Readers will remember that it has for
years been urged in these columns that
the republican party could insure a popu-
lar support of its principles only by con-
stant and thorough education of voters
upon the questions chiefly disputed be-
tween parties. The recent result proved
two things: First, that the process of
education was not ineffective, though in
the main neglected until the most favor-
able time had passed; and second, that
it was neglected so long that there was
serious danger of an adverse decision.

Next of the active politicians have
yet to learn that the votes of the people
are in fact mainly influenced, not by the
clap-trap of campaign platforms and
speeches, not by brass bands and torches
not even by catch-words and tricks and
political dodges, but by sincere opinions
deliberately and gradually formed.
When candidates were nominated last
July more than nine-tenths of the voters
had formed opinions which they did not
change. Different opinions would have
been formed by a great many had the
reasons for protecting home industry and
the evidence that protection had resulted
in blessings been placed before all voters
early enough to be carefully and dis-
passionately considered. The lesson to
be learned is that the work of educating
public opinion for elections two years
hence must begin now.—New York
Tribune.

LOUIS SACKVILLE WEST has packed his
household goods and will leave Wash-
ington. He has one consolation and that
is Cleveland will follow him on the 4th
of next March.

CONCERNING THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Bishop Arnett, of the African Metho-
dist church in South Carolina, takes a
very sensible view of the relation of the
recent republican victory to the interests
of the colored population of the country.
"I do not see," he says, "that it makes
much difference to us who is president,
provided the incumbent is an honest,
God-fearing man, and administers the
laws faithfully and impartially." That
is to say, he believes that the colored
people have their salvation in their own
hands, and can not expect to derive any
special benefit as a race from the restora-
tion of the republican party to power,
beyond that of securing a fair chance
with all other classes of citizens. They
can not hope to have miracles wrought
for their particular advantage. The re-
publican party is under no obligation to
make life any easier for them than it is
for the majority of white people. They
are not entitled to any more favor than
other citizens who are obliged to push
themselves ahead in the world by their
own industry, frugality and courageous
perseverance; and the sooner they accept
this fact the better it will be for them in
every way.

Over twenty years have passed since
slavery was abolished, and the freedmen
have had all that time in which to adapt
themselves to the new order of things,
and to learn the philosophy of self-sup-
port and self-defense. If they have not
qualified themselves by this long experi-
ence for the task of competing with
other laborers and gaining a fair share of
the rewards which come everywhere to
honest and determined endeavor, then
nothing that the republican party is per-
mitted to do for them can enable them to
get along any better. They have out-
lived the evil influences of slavery by this
time, or they are incapable of ever doing
so. The republican party sympathizes
with them and wishes them to prosper
and to live contented and happy. But
it can not undertake to legislate them
into a sort of colored paradise, any more
than it can undertake thus to create a
white paradise for the millions of north-
ern people for whom it feels an equal
sympathy and would be quite as glad to
deliver from all adverse conditions. The
time has long since gone by for pleading
the wrongs and sorrows of the slave sys-
tem as an excuse for laws and policies
designed to help one class over another.
It is the duty of the colored people to
rely upon themselves, and not upon any
party, or any political scheme of relief
and progress. They are entitled to the
same rights and opportunities that are
guaranteed to white men, and the next
administration will see that the laws are
enforced in an equal and fair way as to
both races. If they look for any more
than that, they are certain to be disap-
pointed; and their leading men should
initiate Bishop Arnett in warning them
against the folly of hoping for some-
thing that can not possibly come to pass.
—Globe Democrat.

It is to be regretted that any part
of the democratic press or party, can be
found in the north rejoicing over a solid
south yet, such is bourgeoisism in all its
repulsiveness. Listen to the *Journal* of
last evening, chuckling over the supposed
fact that the republicans did not carry
the two states of Virginia, and thus break
up the "solid south". The republicans
did fairly carry both of these states and
no well-informed man doubts the fact.
The time has come when the dem-
ocratic party of the south should be taught
that the election franchise is not a thing
of fraud to be used by a class aristocracy
solely for the purpose of a minority rul-
ing the majority. The Virginians present
a first-class starting point for this reform.
Men like Gen. Goff and Mahone have the
courage and followers in those states to
see that republican votes are counted and
we hope it will be done. Just as soon
as the confederate bulldozer finds he
has to face the music with men of
influence and courage after him, he
will begin to recognize the new order
of things decreed by the late election.
The overwhelming republican majority
in this country and the return of the re-
publican party to power in the American
congress means that a republican govern-
ment in fact as well as form is to be
guaranteed to the people of the whole union.
If it must come with a revolution in
the states where suffrage is made a
byword and a mockery let the revolu-
tion come. We have had enough,
more than enough, of rebellions
fraud and Mexican politics in the so-
called Solid South. It is a fact that in
the Richmond district alone, enough re-
publican voters were coolly prevented
from voting by the shameful trickery of
democratic election judges who kept
them standing in lines, until the polls
closed, under the pretext that the act
and resolution submitting a constitu-
tional amendment had to be solemnly
read to each voter before he put his bal-
lot in the box, while in the other voting
precincts the republican voters were
driven from the polls. These things
must cease and under the new order of
things it should be attended to at once.

THERE will be one hundred and thirty-
three republican votes on a joint ballot
in the Nebraska legislature.

THE SURPLUS PROBLEM AGAIN.

Two of the leading financial journals
of the country have just submitted plans
for the solution of the surplus problem.
The *New York Financial Chronicle*
proposes the repeal of the entire internal
revenue system, and the *New York Com-
mercial Bulletin* suggests that the senate
pass its tariff bill, and that in conference
the three principal features of that meas-
ure be agreed upon between senate and
house. The *Chronicle's* plan would, on
the basis of the receipts in the past two
fiscal years, cut down the government's
annual income to the extent of about
\$120,000,000. To meet the objection
that the receipts from customs and mis-
cellaneous sources would not meet the
expenses of the government, the *Chroni-
cle* proposes the repeal of the sinking
fund act also. The *Bulletin's* plan would
cut off about \$64,000,000 from the
federal income—\$30,000,000 from the
repeal of certain internal taxes, \$29,000,-
000 from the reduction of the duty on
sugar, and \$5,000,000 from the imports
placed on the free list.

The *Chronicle's* scheme, although far
from being novel, possesses, in a striking
degree, the virtue of simplicity. We can
not, however, discover any other virtue
in it. A majority of the republicans as
well as a majority of the democrats
undoubtedly favor the removal of the
taxes on tobacco and on the alcohol used
in the arts, but not one out of fifty would
contemplate the abolition of the tax on
whiskey in any contingency now in sight.

The *Bulletin's* method has the merit
of being sensible and logical. The
republicans can urge no weighty objec-
tions against it because it makes no altera-
tion in the bill framed by the republi-
can senate except in dropping that por-
tion changing duties on metals and
textiles. Nor can any objection be
reasonably made to this scheme by the
democrats. As far as it goes it is in line
with the policy of both parties. Never-
theless there is not the slightest probabili-
ty that the surplus problem will be
solved by the Fifth congress, on this
or any other plan.—Globe Democrat.

Here is a gain of over 70,000 in the
republican pluralities in the twenty-two
northern states, a gain obtained in spite
of the most vigorous campaign and lav-
ish expenditure of money the democrats
have made in a quarter of a century.
With the national administration and all
the offices practically in their hands they
were not only not able to make any ad-
vance, but lost ground. But even this
showing does not give the full democratic
loss. The democrats were also unable
to maintain their standing in the eight
southern states in which a contest was
possible. The official democratic majori-
ties in these states in 1884 and the
estimated majorities for this year are
given in the table below:

	1884.	1888.
Delaware.....	4,913	3,286
Virginia.....	5,141	1,586
West Virginia.....	4,221	20,600
South Carolina.....	17,844	20,000
Kentucky.....	31,829	30,000
Mississippi.....	9,180	17,000
Alabama.....	33,073	25,000
Louisiana.....	22,932	28,000
Total.....	131,389	118,983
Democratic loss.....		12,406

The estimated majorities may be too
small in one or two instances, but they
will certainly exceed the official figures
in others. After nothing this loss in a
tier of states that has been regarded as
solidly democratic it is instructive to
look at the republican pluralities in the
northwestern states where the democrats
boasted so loudly that they would make
gains. This is the showing for this year
and for four years ago:

	1884.	1888.
Indiana.....	6,427 D.	2,500
Illinois.....	21,827	22,125
Michigan.....	3,308	22,100
Wisconsin.....	14,698	21,269
Minnesota.....	41,629	35,017
Iowa.....	19,795	30,361
Total (less Indiana).....	77,822	131,372
Republican gain.....		53,550

The lesson taught by these figures is so
plain that he who runs may read. They
prove indisputably that the hold of the
republican party on the northern states
has been sensibly strengthened and that
the grasp of the democracy on the south-
ern states is sensibly weakening.

THE evictions in Iowa on the Des
Moines river is steadily going on, but
Governor Larrabee does not propose to
allow federal officers who are evicting
the unfortunate settlers on the Des Moines
river land company's lands to over-
step the bounds of their authority. The
governor has instructed the county at-
torney to satisfy himself in every instance
of eviction that none but legal measures
are resorted to by the United States mar-
shal and his deputies. Governor Larra-
bee has properly shown a regard to pro-
tect these settlers. His instructions will
have a salutary effect in restraining the
federal officers from harsh and illegal
actions, and the people of Iowa will not
forget their governor in consequence.

HOW THE FIGURES TALK.

Our republican readers may profitably
clip the following figures (from the
Philadelphia Press) and paste them in
their hats for immediate use every time
they hear a democrat blowing over tar-
riff reform gains in the northwest. The
figures are so refreshing and consoling
to the democratic hope:

The total vote has as yet been com-
pleted in only a few of the States, but the
approximate majorities in all of the
Northern states and in many of the
Southern states have been announced.
The official figures in some cases will not
be given until the State Legislatures
meet in January, but they will vary only
slightly from the present footings. The
returns already in are accordingly accu-
rate enough to give a general idea of the
results of the election and to admit of
some instructive comparisons. One of
the most suggestive of these is that ob-
tained in comparing the Republican
pluralities in the Northern States this
year with those polled in the same States
four years ago. The following table
gives the official pluralities of 1884 and
the reported or closely estimated plurali-
ties of 1888:

	1884.	1888.
California.....	Rep. 13,128	Dem. 9,108
Colorado.....	8,563	12,040
Connecticut.....	25,118	22,125
Illinois.....	19,773	2,500
Indiana.....	64,274	82,000
Iowa.....	20,609	22,529
Massachusetts.....	24,372	30,729
Maine.....	3,308	22,100
Michigan.....	41,629	35,017
Minnesota.....	22,523	31,000
Nebraska.....	1,615	1,400
Nevada.....	4,006	2,284
New Hampshire.....	4,414	12,220
New Jersey.....	1,047	12,220
New York.....	31,827	21,000
Ohio.....	2,227	8,000
Oregon.....	81,109	74,719
Pennsylvania.....	6,829	4,500
Rhode Island.....	22,173	23,500
Vermont.....	15,698	21,269
Wisconsin.....	407,161	471,801
Total.....	131,389	393,382
Net Republican plurality in 1884.....		465,040
Net Republican plurality in 1888.....		71,106
Republican gain over 1884.....		71,106

PRESIDENT HARRISON was counted
only 13,000 votes in the state of South
Carolina which contains a voting popu-
lation of at least 300,000 electors. Does
any honest democrat believe a national
election was held in that state which
should be permitted to stand one mo-
ment? With a population of at least 1-
500,000 souls during one of the most ex-
citing national elections known in the
history of this country, South Carolina
cast only 79,565 votes, hardly one vote
in three of her voting population. The
average vote in her seven congressional
districts was but 11,366, in a majority of
which, not a republican vote was count-
ed. The second congressional district of
Nebraska casts but 1,900 less votes than
is cast for the entire congressional dele-
gation of South Carolina. In other
words, the second congressional district
of this state cast, in round numbers, at
the late election, 78,000 and the entire
state of South Carolina with her seven
congressional districts, casts 79,565.
The dough face democracy of Neb-
raska which has been standing around
swearing that the democrats of South
Carolina held fair elections in that re-
bellion scorched state, ought to preserve
these figures. Is it any wonder the honest
voter of the great free north has "called
the turn" on this sort of business?
"Now by the great horn spoon" let the
congressional elections in the south or
north, where fraud is charged, be laid
bare before the great public. Let the
returns be purged from all fraud and
where they can't be purged let the seat
be declared vacant and kept vacant until
a fair vote and a fair count be had.
There is nothing unfair in this demand,
nothing sectional, and it is only the
cowards and rascals that will object to it.

MR. POWDERLY will have his own way
with the Knights of Labor for
some time to come. He has paved
the road for his re-election
as General Master Workman on the
terms prescribed by himself, and is to
have a General Executive Board practi-
cally named by himself. Sweeping
changes made in the officers of the order
and the method of electing them were
made last Tuesday. The most impor-
tant of these was in the constitution of
the General Executive Board. This
was reduced from seven members to five
including the Master Workman. The
other four members are to be elected by
the General Assembly from a list of
eight to be presented by the Master
Workman himself. This makes the
controlling body emphatically a one-
man power, which is desirable from
some points of view but dangerous from
others.

MR. HARRISON will not have a south-
ern policy. He will do away with the
southern policy, that is all. He will in-
augurate a national policy and see that
it is observed and obeyed in Maine and
Mississippi alike. Who objects to a
national policy in this nation with a big
N? A policy that will treat the citizen,
taxpayer and voter precisely alike in
Mississippi and Carolina, Nebraska and
Iowa. Let us see the northern dough-
face bourgeois who objects to a national
policy of this kind.

WE understand that at a "little" meet-
ing held in a down town office the other
evening it was decided who is to be
postmaster. So, s.

ALLISON IN THE CABINET.

If the great and growing west is to
have recognition in the cabinet councils
of the administration of President-elect
Harrison, no man can present a higher
claim to such honor than William B.
Allison, of Iowa. Mr. Allison has been
in public life as a member of the national
legislature, nearly a quarter of a century.
During fifteen years of continuous service
in the United States senate he has ac-
quired a familiarity with national affairs
possessed by few men of our time. No
man in congress, not even excepting
John Sherman, who is conceded to be an
eminent financier, is as familiar with
financial legislation and the problems of
our fiscal system.

Mr. Allison's experience as chairman
of the appropriation committee of the
senate would be invaluable to the country
if he were placed at the head of the
treasury department. His sound, conser-
vative views would inspire and assure
confidence in the management of the
national finances without arousing the
suspicion that the treasury is being man-
aged solely in the interest of Wall street.
To the republicans of this section, who
complimented Mr. Allison with an en-
dorsement for the presidency, his selec-
tion to the secretaryship of the treasury
would not only be extremely gratifying,
but accepted as a recognition of the
claims of the banner states of the party,
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, that gave
Benjamin Harrison one hundred and
twenty thousand majority over all com-
peting candidates.—Bee.

GROVER CLEVELAND, it is said, is go-
ing to reside in New Jersey after the
close of his term in the presidency. There
are several reasons why the president
should have a sort of fellow-feeling for
New Jersey. That was the only northern
state, with the sole exception of Con-
necticut, which gives an electoral vote to
him this year, and it was the only north-
ern state, without any exception what-
ever, which voted as Cleveland did in
1864, and declared the war a failure.

SOME of the democrat papers are claim-
ing that Cleveland leads Harrison on
the popular vote. We inform them
that they are undoubtedly mistaken, for
the official count has not yet been made
in all the states. The revised returns
are at hand, however, from a sufficient
number of states to show that the Re-
publicans are ahead on the popular vote
at least 8,000 and it is likely to be still
larger.

DEMOCRATIC contemporaries grow gar-
gantuan in claiming that the state election
returns show the ratio of increase in the
democratic vote since 1884 to be greater
than the republican. The contrary is the
case in Iowa, and Kansas, which goes to
show that Nebraska is catching the
floating population of the prohibition
states. Democracy and prohibition, like
weeds and blue grass are inimical.—Be-
atrice Express.

THE *Atlanta Constitution* shows its
good sense by expressing the hope that
the Democratic managers will not here-
after talk about carrying any of the
Northwestern States. The Republican
gains in that section of the country since
1884 foot up over 50,000; and there is
every reason to believe that the future
will show a steady increase of anti Dem-
ocratic sentiment.

HARRISON'S plurality in Pennsylvania
reaches the modest figure of 79,570,
while in Kansas, our sister state on the
south, his plurality is nearly 83,000.

DEMOCRATS have surrendered the idea
of controlling the house, so justice will
prevail and Dakota will be admitted.

THE government building at Nebraska
City will be completed just in time for
the new republican postmaster.

"Try Ayer's Pills"

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.
Stephen Lansing, of Yonkers, N. Y.,
says: "Recommended as a cure for
chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have
relieved me from that trouble and also
from Gout. If every victim of this dis-
ease would heed only three words of
mine, I could banish Gout from the land.
These words would be—'Try Ayer's
Pills.'"

"By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I
cured myself permanently of rheuma-
tism which had troubled me several
months. These Pills are at once harmless
and effectual, and, I believe, would
prove a specific in all cases of incipient
rheumatism."

No medicine could have served me in
better stead.—C. C. Rock, Corner,
Avoelles Parish, La.

C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes:
"I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen
years, and I think they are the best Pills
in the world. We keep a box of them
in the house all the time. They have
cured me of sick headache and neuralgia.
Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been
free from these complaints."

"I have derived great benefit from
Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was
taken so ill with rheumatism that I was
unable to do any work. I took three
boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely
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