The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

Is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Registered at the postoffice, Plattsmouth, Nebr., as second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets. Telephone No. 38.

TERMS FOR DAILY.

One copy one year in advance, by mail	$6 00
One copy per month, by carrier	50
One copy per week, by carrier	15

TERMS FOR WEEKLY.

One copy one year, in advance	$1 50
One copy six months, in advance	75

ONLY three months of congress and then the republican party, having had three years of rest, will resume business at the old stand.

THE Electoral College of the States will meet on January 14. This will be under the new law which changes the date from December 6.

THREE months from tomorrow the democrats step down from the executive branch of the government and from the house of representatives.

THIRTEEN is certainly an unlucky number—for the democrats. Three republican congressmen in West Virginia were elected by that majority.

THE democratic conspiracy to steal the house of congress has been abandoned. The governor of Maryland issued certificates to two republicans last Wednesday.

THE fifth railroad bridge to span the Missouri river between Iowa and Nebraska, and the second bridge over that river controled by the Chicago & Northwestern system, will be formally opened at Sioux City tomorrow.

MRS. GEN. SHERMAN died last Wednesday. The aged general will probably not long survive the loss of the one whose companionship has been to him a help and cheer during all the years of his struggles from obscurity to fame.

DAKOTA is on her good behavior. But if she does not receive encouragement pretty soon for early statehood, she will send a blizzard eastward that will make the teeth of the politicians chatter all the way from Maine to Key West.—Bee.

IT is to be hoped that Cleveland's message will be short; but it would be just like him to make it the longest one on record, as he will never have another chance to write a document which the newspapers will have any inducement to publish.—Globe Democrat.

IT is rumored that the democrats will make a strong effort to admit Dakota as one state during the session of congress that opens today. But the democrats are to late, they have sinned away their day of grace and we will now have two republican states instead of one.

DURING the last fiscal year the tobacco tax yielded over $30,000,000 of revenue. As this tax is a direct burden upon the producer, why not begin the work of reducing the revenue by making tobacco growing and manufacturing free, like the growing and manufacturing of wheat, for instance?

A JUDGE in Janesville, Wisconsin, has decided that it is perfectly legal to have the bible read in the public schools, and parties who sought to prevent the practice by means of an injuction have been non-suited. This decision is at variance with previous edicts in the same state, and the parties in interest declare their intention to carry the issue to the higher tribunals.

IT is nip and tuck between Kansas and Pennsylvania which shall be the banner republican state, but Kansas is about 500 ahead at the last accounts. Here are two states giving over 80,000 republican majority each, supposedly of very different interests—one an eastern manufacturing state, the other a western agricultural state—joining in an emphatic protest against the British free trade tendency of the democratic party. Queer, isn't it?—Lincoln Journal.

THE Russian government has failed in the attempt to negotiate a loan. Russia is almost the only nation in Europe that cannot be accommodated with funds on application to the Rothschilds. Thus far the great capitalists have absolutely refused to loan money to the government of the Czar, and as a consequence the bonds of the government have gone begging all over the world. The resources of the country are not sufficient to meet the expenses of an extravagant court and an enormous army, and the imperial treasury is bankrupt, without any prospects of betterment in the near future.—Equity.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

It is very certain that there will be a number of contested election cases from the South in the next Congress. The grounds of contest are not more pronounced or numerous than those which have been present in many previous cases during recent years; but southern republicans have heretofore failed to contest seats which properly belonged to them, because they knew that a fair and just verdict could not be expected so long as the house remained democratic. It is now proposed to make a disclosure of the practices which have been resorted to for the purpose of compelling the election of democratic congressmene in republican districts, and to see if some effective remedy can not be found for a wrong which is at once both a reproach and a peril to our institutions. There is no wish to vindicate the right of every American citizen, white or black, to cast one vote and have it honestly counted. The right of each state to manage its domestic affairs in its own way is freely conceeded; but it is also insisted that in so far as the interests of the federal government are involved in state elections, the federal constitution must not be violated. The people of the whole country may properly demand as much as this from any state; and the republican party is pledged to respect and enforce such a demand.

The familiar southern declaration that this imples negro domination in certain states is a confession on the one hand that the negro vote is systematically suppressed, and a refusal on the other hand to accept the penalty which the constitution prescribes in a case of that kind. If the south is so much afraid of negro domination that she is determined to prevent the negroes from voting at all hazards, then why should she not be required to yield the political power which she holds by reason of the presence of the colored element? The fourteenth amendment distinctly provides that when the right to vote is denied to any of the qualified voters of a state, or in any way abridged, except for rebellion or other crime, "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced" in the proportion which the number of such voters shall bear to the whole population of such state. This provision has existed ever since 1868, and was intended to meet just such a condition of things as is now presented in the south. Is there any good reason why it should not be enforced? Can it fairly be called "revolutionary" to ask that the south shall cease to profit by her refusal to let the negroes vote, when the constitution explicitly says that such a result shall follow such a proceeding? She can easily avert all trouble of that sort by permitting the colored class to exercise the right of suffrage; and if she can not consent to do that, she is certainly forbidden to complain when the republican party proposes to take away the advantage which she thus unjustly possesses.—Globe Democrat.

MANUFACTURING RECORD.

The report from various manufacturing industries show that the general state of activity is not only sustained, but that every week adds its quota of mills, furnaces and factories in which fires are being started. The comparatively few factories which shut down are more frequently actuated by special causes than by unfavorable trade conditions.

The iron trade holds its activity. The output of pig iron is contracted for till the end of the year, and the indications are farther orders. Steel rails, while still low, are in better request. The machine shops continue busy. The textile mills are well employed, the outlook for cotton goods being satisfactory, while some of the woolen mills are running their machinery over-time. The shoe factories are still turning out a great many fall goods, and the orders already booked for the spring trade gives promise of a busy season. The activity of the paper trade is reflected in the erection of new mills and an increase of productive capacity. The ship-building industry appears to have fallen upon better times; not only are the Deleware ship-yards well supplied with orders for iron steamships, but the rise in freights has installed new life in the coastwise trade, and the Maine ship-yards are at present quite busy, and anticipate a good season for the construction of wooden vessels.—Tariff Bulletin.

DIFFERING from every other state in the union, Nevada is falling off in her population. Admitted to the union in 1864, four years before Nebraska was admitted, she has now less than one-twentieth part of the present population of this state. With the failure of its mines there is nothing in that mountainous country to support a population. At the present rate of decrease it will soon be unable to sustain a state government, and the proposition is made to unite it with Utah.—Kearney Hub.

CERTIFICATES have been given to Stockbridge, in Maryland, and Coleman, in Louisiana, who were republican candidates for congress in their respective districts. There was no reasonable doubt of their election, but the democratic managers demanded that certificates be withheld from them. A part of the Bourbon conspiracy to steal the House from the republicans has thus been defeated.

THE ELECTORS AND THE LAW.

There is some confusion in the public mind and perhaps among the Presidential electors, as to the date on which they are required to meet and cast their votes for President and Vice Presidents, and as to the date of the delivery of lists and certificates to the President of the Senate. The United States law of February 3, 1887, provided that the electors of each State should meet and cast their votes on the second Monday in January, but this provision made it impossible for them to comply either with the law of New York (and presumably of other States) or with the Revised Statute, which had previously been in harmony, and which provided that the certificates and lists of votes for President and Vice-President should be delivered to the President of the Senate before the first Wednesday in January. To remedy this defect a law was passed and approved on October 19, 1888, which is probably known to very few persons, and which certainly has not been widely disseminated. It is important that it should be generally understood as soon as possible, and we print it in full;

(PUBLIC—NO. 333.)

An act supplementary to the act approved February third, eighteen hundred and eighty seven, entitled: "An act to fix the day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the certificates and lists of votes for Presiden and Vice President of the United States, mentioned in Chapter 1 of Title 3 of tht Revised Statutes of the United States, and in the act to which this is a supplement, shall be forwarded, in the manner therein provided, to the President of the Senate forthwith after the second Monday in January, on which the electors shall give their votes.

Secttion 2.—That Section 141 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

"Section 141.—Whenever a certificate of votes from any State has not been received at the seat of Government on the fourth Monday of the month of January in which their meeting shall have been held, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that State has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of Government."

Approved, October 19, 1888.

The electors in all the States now have, therefore, for their instruction and authority a precise and consistent statute of the United States, superseding all State laws, directing that they shall meet and cast their votes on the second Monday in January, and transmit the certificates and lists forthwith thereafter to the President of the Senate.—N. Y. Tribune.

HOW IT SEEMS TO THE ENGLISH

The Wolverhampton (England) *Express and Star*, commenting on the result of the late presidential election, says that "It is an indication, to some extent at lest, of a preponderating anti-English feeling. It is equally a blow to the rising free trade party of the republic. Further it discloses the continuing importance of Mr. Blaine as a factor in American politics. But beyond all else it establishes the invincible supremacy of the Irish vote." The journal quoted goes on to remark that for itself and the liberal party of England it cannot regard the result with satisfaction, and expresses the belief that "progressive political and economic principles and purity of political life would have been better served if the election had gone against Mr. Harrison." The expression of regret at the success of the republican candidate and of the principles which he maintained makes the acknowledgment of the impressions produced by his triumph all the more interesting and instructive. It seems somewhat strange that an organ of the liberal party of England should regard General Harrison's victory with dissatisfaction, but we must remember that on the question of free trade the majority of Englishmen of both parties are opposed to American ideas and favor those which tend to the advantage of their own country. The majority of the American people, however, in the late election supported the policy which best assures the prosperity of the republic, regardless of the opinion which might be entertainen or expressed of their action by Englishmen, whether liberals or tories, and they will continue to do so.—Irish World.

THE governor of Tennessee has been advised by an eminent lawyer whom he consulted, that he has no authority to throw out the republican votes of two entire precincts because it is alleged that there were illegal votes found in the boxes. All that can be done is to throw out the excessive or illegal votes, leaving the rest to be counted. If it is done, Mr. Evans, republican candidate for congress from the Chattanooga district, will receive his certificate.

THE republican policy as to the admission of new states is a very simple and practical one. Such admissions will be made just as fast as the territories give a sufficient guarantee that they can be depended upon for anti-democratic majorities.

DEMOCRATIC ADVICE TO HARRISON.

The Democratic party is just now giving a good deal of unsolicited advice to Benjamin Harrison. He is told, for example, by members of that organization, that there is one infallible way of breaking the solid south, and only one, and that is by putting a southern democrat or two in his cabinet, and by giving the principal federal offices in that section to the same party. There must not only be no "carpet baggers" put in public positions, but the consistent, progressive and representative republicans of the south must also be ignored.

No sensible person of any party, in the north at least, can seriously imagine that Mr. Harrison will adopt any such course as this regarding the distribution of federal offices. President Hayes, to some extent, followed such a plan as is here marked out. He turned his back upon the republicans in the south in some cases, and gave offices to men who had been either open or secret enemies of his party. In this course the president was undoubtedly actuated by the best of motives. Like every other good republican, he was anxious to blot out the sectional line of politics, although, in attempting to do it, he took a course which did not meet the favor of his party. He wished to create "an era of good feeling" like that existing in Monroe's days, but did not take into account the changed conditions which made the failure of his experiment exevitable and conspicuous.

President Harrison will hardly make the mistake committed by Mr. Hayes. Undoubtedly he is as desirous as his predecessor of twelve years ago was to solve the "Southern problem," but in attempting to solve it he will not be guilty of seeking to efface partisan lines. Many important positions will be given to Southern men, but these will be republicans. They will not be carpet-baggers, or any of the old scalawag element which always comes to the surface and gets into power in any war or other period of great social convulsion when society is shaken up and the bottom stratum placed on top. But they will be men who stand for the enterprise, progressiveness and enlightenment of their section. The "Southern question" may not, and probably will not, be entirely settled by the Administration of President Harrison, but we feel confident that a good deal of progress will be made in that direction.—Globe Democrat.

THE winter king has announced his coming to the people of the east by one of the worst storms that ever visited the storm-swept New England coast. Telegraph wires are down and telephone wires are dumb with cold. Railroads are blocked, street cars stopped running and praying in the churches ceased, so bitter was the cold and terrible the storm. All along the beach the wreckage of vessels is strewn and the wail of the drowning mariner is hidden in the fierce howling of the blast. How different is this in Southern Arizona, one of the fairest, but most neglected and less known spots in all our country's domain. Grass is green on the hills and the roses bloom as tenderly and as sweet as on a May morn, but the world knows little of this and apparently cares less. They seem to prefer their cyclone-swept plains and icebound coasts to this land of almost eternal sunshine. There is, however, no accounting for the tastes and dispositions of men.—Arizona Citizen.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says "it would be a good rule to admit no Territory into the Union as a State without sufficient population to entitle it to two members of the House of Representatives." But how about the number of votes which a Territory casts? This ought to count for something in determining its right to admission. Dakota casts far more votes for its Delegate to the House of Representatives than Georgia does for its entire delegation in that body. Georgia sends ten members to the House. If Dakota be not entitled to admission as two states, then political fairness and decency demands that some legal means be adopted whereby such States as Georgia can be placed for awhile in the Territorial stage.

IT is said that President-elect Harrison is in favor of some wise scheme for the conversion of the outstanding 4 and 4½ per cent bonds into bonds bearing a lower rate interest. Two or three such schemes, and all of them advantageous to the Government as well as to bondholders, have been proposed within the last two years, but the democrats did not take any of them up for fear the consideration of that question would divert attencion from their scheme of "tariff reform." The republicans will probably find time to reform both the tariff and the finances within the lifetime of the Fifty-first Congress.

THE White Caps, who have maintained a reign of terror in Indiana for so long have crossed the border and are now committing outrages in Ohio. We shall see if the governor of the Buckeye State proves as apathetic in the matter of suppressing this lawless gang as did the governor of Indiana.

Men, Women and Children Slaughtered by Natives in Peru.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Advices from Peru, received by a Panama steamer, report terrible atrocities committed in the interior of the country by Indians. The curate of Moyaro was shot and beaten to death with sticks and stones, and when his old mother interfered she was shot and her head cut off. Another woman who tried to save her was also killed. The bodies of all three were wrapped in hides and thrown into the river. At Lopeza a street riot occurred owing to the attempt to head a movement for Camacho, the revolution leader. By the indiscriminathe firing of the government troops, 137 men, women and children were killed and sixty wounded.

A Lynching Party.

CANON CITY, Dec. 3.—George Witherill, who is charged with the murder of Chas. R. McKain near this place about a month ago, and who, it is also charged, killed two other men in this state, arrived here this morning from Denver to stand trial. At this time (11:30 p. m.) several hundred citizens are on the streets armed with shot guns and revolvers, determined to take Witherill from the jail and lynch him. The sheriff's family live in a part of the jail and the sheriff is trying to keep the mob off on the plea of having a very sick child. Harry Perdu, another murderer confined in the same jail, will likely suffer the same fate as Witherill, if the mob gains possession of the prisoners.

European War Clouds.

GENEVA, Dec. 4.—It is reported that very important fortifications are being erected in Savory, outside of the neutralized zone of the Franco Italian frontier. The strictest secrecy in regard to the work is being preserved.

BERLIN, Dec; 4.—A rumor is current here that the government will ask the reichstag to vote from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 marks for the equipment of field artillery.

The West Virginia Recount.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 4. The recount in this county was completed last night. The recount shows that Anderson (dem.) for congress from the third district gained 25 in this city, which elects him by 17. Fleming (dem.) for governor gained 28 votes. This will, it is believed, give the democrats the governor also.

Weather Report of November 1888.

Mean temperature 36,3; highest temperature, 75 on the 1st; lowest temperature, 9 on the 22nd. Rainfall, 1. No snow to speak of. Comparatively dry month; many sunshiny days. Direction of wind, northwest; heaviest wind on the 8th. Cloudy days, 8; fair, 15; clear, 9. Number of days precipitation 2. Election day, some cloudy and still. No storm Thanksgiving day, but cloudy and threatening.

Out of a Job.

Quibley—"Say, Pat, what's the best thing for us fellers to do now? We're both out of a job now since the sewer work's done.

Pat—"Be jappers, Quibley, I dunna. The situation's a devil of a tough wan. The only thing fer us to do now is te get a petition and join the crowd of asspirants fer the postoffice.

We breakfasted on a bit of chocolate cake and a sip of wine and a rank and rough cigar, and after a toilsome march, broken by the chance that the telegraph wagons happened to be going our way a few miles, we reached Gorze some minutes after 10 o'clock, and saw a Frenchman hanging by the neck beside a well, his breast torn by rifle shots—a ghastly spectacle, to warn the people that they must not pollute the water to prevent the German soldiery from drinking it. We pushed on, a shade sickened by an object so repulsive. A beautiful bronze figure of an angel, the signal of the establishment of a benevolent sisterhood, appeared above low trees on the right. There was a remote rattle of musketry in the same direction, and occasionally the grumbling, beyond wooded hills, of cannon.—Murat Halstead

—Twenty new box cars are being built by the B. & M. at this point.

—A news item would be news for Plattsmouth.