

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTT'S BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning.

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THE HERALD is the best advertising medium in the county.

One cent postage is one of the probabilities of the near future.

READ the advertisements in the HERALD, they will save you money.

THE merchants that are advertising, report the holiday trade opening in good shape.

THE Nebraska state poultry and pet stock exhibition, begins in Lincoln next Monday, December 10th.

It is finally conceded by the Democratic calculation that the Republican majority in the next House will be seven.

MR. CLEVELAND completely ignored the territories, he did not find room for even one word about them in his long message.

THE report of the secretary of the interior shows that the pension bureau has expended during the year the enormous sum of \$82,038,336.59.

THE senate took up the republican tariff bill yesterday, and succeeded in disposing of thirty pages of it. This is rapid progress and if it is kept up the bill will soon be passed.

THERE is a demand all over the state for an amendment to the assessment law. This law can be greatly improved and we hope the legislature will take early and decided action to improve it.

THE police compelled the Chicago anarchists yesterday to give up their plan of holding a meeting. There should be a strong force of police at every meeting to arrest any who step over the bounds of the law.

'MAJORITIES should rule in this free state of Nebraska. The republican party has spoken and it asks for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people.'—Pawnee City Republican. Majorities do rule and we will have submission.

THE republican majority in the next House of Representatives sticks at seven, on the "face of the returns." Seven is a lucky number. The outlook for wise legislation and prosperous times while the Fifty-first congress is in session is auspicious.

JAMES MANN, the axe manufacturer, at Lewistown, Pa., raised his employees wages 10 per cent. on the first of the month. He did this because protection had carried and he will have a steady sale for his goods. So for protection for the laboring man.

THE amount of money in the country outside the treasury decreased \$1,700,000 in November. As there was an increase in the circulation to the extent of \$90,000,000, however, between July 1, 1887, and the beginning of the past month, this slight shrinkage will not alarm anybody.

It is pretty well understood that the democrats are opposed to a special session of the next congress, but they can rest assured that, if the tariff and territorial questions are not settled by the present congress, General Harrison will call a special session to dispose of these questions.

ANOTHER democratic clerk, who has read the writing on the wall, in his preparations to resign has salted down two hundred dollars in freshly printed treasury notes. The notes disappeared some where between the receiving office and the sealing division of the treasury department. The party who assists in preserving the incognito has not been discovered.—Express.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, in the recent election for delegate to congress and for members of its Legislature, went overwhelmingly republican. In 1884 and 1886 the territory was carried by the democrats. Montana, which went democratic in 1888, has also been won over by the republicans this year. Intelligence and political virtue are marching on at a lively rate in the northwest.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message is the snarl of a beaten candidate. In a document which should be a dignified state paper he has taken pains to exhibit the soreness of a discarded politician because the policy which he had forced upon his party was defeated by the people. In his passion he loses his sense of the fitness of things. Even his worshippers in the Evening Post attribute his use of "terms here and there which may be considered injudicious" to "the natural feelings of one who has" been beaten. No one will find his respect for President Cleveland increased by his passionate talk about the "selfish greed and grasping avarice" of manufacturers as a class, or by his suggestion that they "improperly influence" voters, or by his frantic assertion that corporations are "fast becoming the people's masters." It is not true, Mr. Cleveland, your defeat is proof. No other presidential candidate has ever had behind him as powerful an array of "trusts, combinations and monopolies" as that which had been brought by executive and legislative favors to the support of Mr. Cleveland. The telephone conspiracy, the sugar trust, the whiskey ring, the combination of Wall street bankers and sharpers who held over fifty millions of the public money, the Washington real estate jobbers, the host of other jobs and monopolies which leagued with foreign manufacturers and importers to break down an American policy, hoped to own the government after Mr. Cleveland's re-election. They failed and Mr. Cleveland and his free traders went down with them, and the decisive votes were cast, as everybody knows, by the plain people of the farming regions who are not mastered by corporations, and do not mean to be.

He who scolds sixty millions of people for failing to appreciate his transcendent wisdom and devoted patriotism offers no new arguments in self-justification, but not unaturally borrows from the anarchists and communists of Paris a phrase, "the communism of capital," and by comparison justifies the bomb-thrower who attacks in wild disorder the citadel of rule. Most conservative and dignified, these suggestions! But they move the nation to reflect with satisfaction that it not only declined to re-elect such a chief magistrate, but never would have elected him had not the voice of the people been suppressed in certain states. The attempt to stir up anarchy in this country, by pandering to ignorance and passion, by inflaming employed against employer and poor against rich, is not worthy of any citizen in a self-governing state, but it is nevertheless the only resort of the free trader in debate when confronted with evidence of the harmonious progress and unexampled prosperity of all classes and all industries under the protective system.

The president sacrifices historical accuracy to his free trade theory when he argues that the necessity for a reduction of revenue is as great and urgent as it was. The public revenue is no longer swelling but diminishing, and would diminish much more were the laws imposing duties on imports construed and enforced in the interests of the people of this country, and according to the manifest intent of those laws. The appropriations have been largely increased by the present congress, a fact which the president's brief reference to the finances does not make prominent. But it is true that there is no controversy between parties as to the propriety of a reduction of revenue, and in reaching that conclusion the people do not intend to adopt the ignorant notion that all money left in their hands is worth to them 6 per cent annually, which, strange to say, finds its way into the message of the president.

The review of the operations of various departments elaborately compliments those Cabinet officers whose performances have been least acceptable to the country. The management of the Navy Department is lauded, as if it had not been made ridiculous by the defects of costly vessels built upon plans purchased from England. The postal service is praised, as if it had not been, by its notorious and shameful inefficiency, a potent cause of the President's defeat. Eymr Mr. Garland is complimented, but not for lifting a finger to enforce United States Suffrage laws in Southern States nor for refusing a gift of stock in a corporation seeking Executive assistance. To many the President's melancholy silence on the subject of Civil Service reform will suggest that the occasion for professions of zeal in that direction has passed.—New York Tribune.

The Haytian Consul-General's denial of the stories told by the officers and crew of the Haytian Republic would be more appealing had he been at Port-au-Prince and personally cognizant of what took place there. If the score of quarrelsome little states down in the tropics must fight and harass themselves and each other eternally they should be given clearly to understand that they must keep their hands off Americans and American property or be able to give an all-satisfying reason for any other course.—N. Y. Tribune.

WHY ENGLAND IS SORRY.

The London Daily News, referring to that part of the message in which Mr. Cleveland treats of the fishery treaty, expresses English sentiment when it says:—"In regard to the fisheries question it is impossible to dispute the opinion expressed by the President. It is impossible to deny the fact that the influences which prevented the ratification of the treaty are likely to be more potent in the government of Gen. Harrison."

As the opinion expressed in the message is that the shameful Chamberlain-Bayard arrangement which the senate rejected was "a satisfactory, practical, and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties," it is not surprising that England heartily endorses it.

Rights that have been asserted and strongly maintained by administration after administration were surrendered by the one-sided treaty that Chamberlain and Bayard drew up and that Cleveland endorsed. Luckily a senate that was not under the pro-British influence that emanated from the White House foiled the disgraceful attempt to sacrifice American rights. The thought that this attempt cannot be renewed with any hope of success for at least four years more add to the poignancy of England's grief over the defeat of Grover Cleveland.

This year a patriotic senate was the only thing that stood between the conception and the execution of a plot to benefit England at the expense of America. For the next four years the patriotism of the senate will not again be tested in this way. A thoroughgoing American administration would just as soon think of surrendering American territory to England as advising the ratification of a treaty that sacrificed the rights of American fishermen. The London Daily News expresses this thought in a different way when with ill-concealed sorrow it remarks that "the influences [patriotic American sentiment] which prevented the ratification of the treaty are likely to be only more potent in the government of General Harrison."

However much England may have cause to grieve over the sudden arrest of the development of the pro-British sentiment in this country, as evidenced by the defeat of the administration that fathered the fishery treaty, thoroughgoing Americans have reason to rejoice that in the person of General Harrison there will be at the head of the government a man imbued with the American spirit, whose first care will be for the welfare of the Republic and not for the good will of England.—Irish World.

TO BE TREATED AS OUTLAWS.

The anarchists of Chicago will be given no more rope, and if they want to hang themselves will have to furnish all the material themselves. They had given it out that they would hold a big meeting in that city Sunday, (yesterday) to express their opinion of the conviction of Hronck, and his sentence to two years in the penitentiary. The chief of police notified the owners of the various halls in the city who have hitherto harbored anarchist assemblies, that they must not open them now or at any other time for these gatherings, and expressed his determination to suppress any attempt to meet at Haymarket or anywhere else in the city.

He says the time for anarchist meetings has passed and hereafter no open gathering will be permitted. If they meet it will have to be in secret. This is better late than never. The anarchists are openly traitors and outlaws and it is high time, since they have endeavored repeatedly to put their murderous principles into practice, that they were treated according to their professions.—Lincoln Journal.

SOWDEN'S REASONS.

Mr. Sowden, representative in congress from the Lehigh district in Pennsylvania, one of the four democrats who voted against the Mills bill, says: "I have no regrets or apologies to make. For a distance of twenty-eight miles, from the point where the Lehigh empties into the Delaware, in Northampton county, to Copley, in my own county of Lehigh, there is one continuous line of furnaces, iron works, machine shops, steel works, silk mills, thread mills, cement factories, pipe works, car works and other industries. In Bethlehem there is a steel works the plant of which cost \$8,000,000, and which employ nearly 4,000 men. They are putting an addition to it now, which will cost \$3,000,000 more. In my own town of Allentown we have a cutlery works which turns out goods as fine as anything produced in England; we have silk mills, thread works, furniture manufacturing and iron mills there, not to speak of a hundred other lines of manufacture. All these industries have grown up under a protective tariff. I voted against the free trade Mills bill because I believe in protecting American industry."

The Henderson steel works, at Birmingham, Ala., the Charlotte iron works at Rochester, N. Y., and the Oregon iron and steel company at Oswego, Ore., have all started up since the election. These works employ several thousand men and saves many a one from going hungry these wintry nights. So much for protection.—Irish World.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS FOR THE TABLE.

Exquisitely sheer and beautiful is the new drawn-linen work, comprising, as does the assortment, articles of table-furnishing that fairly, I confess it, turned me green with envy. Dainty table-covers of linen, the texture around the edges drawn into exquisite cobweb-like patterns with small, square d'oyleys to correspond, are high priced, but they are well worth the money. More novel, if not so substantial, are d'oyleys of sea-weed; they are made of natural sea-weed, and either colored or white net. The process—I was courageous to enquire it—is to place the seaweed in a large basin of water, which spreads the tendrils; then a piece of net on paper is slipped underneath and lifted gradually out of the water; it is then placed between sheets of blotting paper and under heavy weights. When dry, the paper is removed, the net cut round, or square, and finished with an edging of very fine lace. No gum is required.

Another pretty fancy for the breakfast, tea or luncheon table, is a covering made of oatmeal cloth, a sheer, odd looking fabric. It is edged with four or five rows of satin ribbon, placed on with herring bone stitches and a fall of lace. These covers, lined or unlined, are simply lovely. Oatmeal cloth can be used for many purposes, such as pillow shams, tidies, table mats, etc. Bolting cloth is a very delicate, transparent fabric, out of which the most charming articles are fashioned, from bedspreads to a toilet mat. It is ornamented most effectively with hand painting, as with the lightest embroidery is too dense for it.—December Table Talk.

A MECHANICAL NOVELTY.

The remarkable Muesmann process of making seamless tubes is described by Mr. F. Siemens as consisting in passing the red-hot bar of solid metal or glass between revolving conoidal rolls. These rolls are so arranged that the varying velocities of revolution with which the different parts of the bar are brought into contact cause the formation of a hollow through the bar's centre. Tubes a foot in diameter, with a shell only a quarter of an inch thick, may be produced in this way, and great strength is claimed for them. Tubes with sealed ends may be made, the hollow centre being a vacuum.

YEARS ago, when this part of Nebraska was first settled, for want of cribs, the homesteaders left their corn in large heaps upon the ground without cover all winter and the grain came out in the spring but little damaged. The same practice is still in vogue to a certain extent, but lately the winters have been different and the loss has been greater. Upon this subject the Ravenna News says: "The practice of piling corn upon the ground for lack of crib room is prevailing to the usual extent this year. True, there is one virtue in a crib bounded only by the atmosphere on the sides and the blue vault of heaven above—it will hold all the corn you have to put in it, but it is undesirable protection. A man blessed with an abundant crop of corn ought to see that it is to his best interest to provide shelter. Each successive year the cribs will be useful to him, and the loss of corn by snow, rain, rats, etc., if piled upon the ground will nearly pay for the lumber necessary to construct cribs. To let the corn go uncribbed is a penny wise and pound foolish policy which can only bring financial disaster if pursued to its legitimate end."—Kearney Hub.

THE last act in the election of a president of the United States will take place on the second Tuesday in January. On that date the electoral college of each state meets at its state capital. The electors cast their vote for president and vice-president. The vote is read, certified and sealed, and three copies are prepared, one to be taken to Washington by a special messenger and one sent by mail. The secretary of state likewise receives a copy to be placed in the archives of the state. The business of the college has become mechanical and perfunctory. The electors are no longer free to choose whom they think proper persons for the high office as was intended by the fathers of the republic. They are mere machines, "instructed" delegates to register the nation's choice. For all practical purposes the electoral college could be abolished. The people, by their votes on November 6, set their seal for president and vice president, and the electoral college is simply a curial of an absolute custom.—Bee.

THE Baltimore Manufacturers Record says that within the past month \$7,000,000 of Northern capital has been invested in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida and Texas. It is this stream of Northern capital, which is pouring into the south, month after month and year after year, which is raising up an industrial class in the latter section which will blot out its big democratic majorities. Each factory in the south wins over 100 men to the republicans to the one which the most eloquent stump speaker could gain.

DIVISION ENDORSED.

The convention of North Dakota which has just been held at Jamestown, took the action that it was expected to, in favor of a division of the territory. This sets at rest all questions regarding the sentiment of the people of North Dakota. It took action in advancing the course of statehood for North and South Dakota, and other territories. It declared in favor of a special session of the Fifty-first congress, in the event of the present congress failing to do anything for the admission of the territories and united the co-operation of Montana and Washington in the movement for admission.

The convention adopted a resolution urging the territorial legislature to promptly provide, after its meeting in January, for a constitutional convention for North Dakota. South Dakota and the other territories will also need to bestir themselves in preparing for admission. The constitution of South Dakota will require amendment, and the terms of the state officers having expired she must have another election before becoming a state. Montana and Washington have state constitutions, but one being four and the other being ten years old, they would hardly serve the present purpose. There will have to be constitutional conventions and elections in both territories. It will thus be seen that all the territories have a great deal to accomplish before they can become states, and there should be as little delay as possible in doing it.

THE Christmas number of Table Talk is full, to overflowing, of everything that relates to the day of glee and feasting, and its readers will find, before they get through with it, enough to make them look for the coming of "the day," with more than their usual impatience. "Bethlehem"—an apt poem, aptly illustrated—by Joseph Whifton, heads the contents; then comes "A Christmas Dinner," by Mrs. Rorer, in which that authoritative adviser gives some valuable points on this feast; her "How to Live on a Thousand a Year" is continued in this number, also her indispensable answers to "Housekeepers' Inquiries," "Christmas in Foreign Lands," "A Christmas Ramble Among the Nuts," "Ethel's Christmas Decorations," "Attractive and Inexpensive Gifts," an original Christmas Story, "Vesta's Bequest," and a "Christmas Problem," with a generous offer of a prize to every solver, are among the contents; also interesting articles by Tillie May Forney, William Struthers, S. T. Sherman, Kate Catherwood, and other pleasing writers. Table Talk is published at \$1.00 a year by the Table Talk Publishing Co., 402, 404 & 406 Race Street, Philadelphia.

A few days ago Goldman & Co. shipped to Vulture a lot of goods for the Kaiser mining company. On the load was 1,700 pounds of giant powder. At Nigger Wells the road was too heavy and the teamster was compelled to unload a part of his cargo. He took out the giant powder and left it alongside the road. He was followed by D-Band, another teamster commonly known as "Frenchy." The latter, seeing a cyote in his way, looking in mere curiosity, as we suppose, at the boxes, took a shot at him. The result was an explosion, which shook the very earth. A hole many yards in dimensions was plowed in the grounds. The original teamster and "Frenchy" escaped injury, but it is thought the cyote was killed. The powder was valued at between five and six hundred dollars, that somebody will lose.—Arizonian.

SECRETARY PATRICK'S argument against coin certificates will have but little weight with the country. The people of the United States would rather have the paper substitutes for money than they would the coin. Neither the yellow nor the white metal has been popular in the past twenty years, excepting as a basis for certificates or greenbacks. So long as these paper notes are freely exchangeable for the metal the notes will have the preference with the masses. The secretary may be right in his assertion that certificates are costly, but the people will cheerfully stand the expense involved in their issue rather than be compelled to submit to the inconvenience of carrying the bulky and weighty coins in their pockets.—Globe Democrat.

THERE are some things about the Presidential succession that are not generally known. If General Harrison should die previous to the assembling of the Electoral College, then someone else would be chosen, not necessarily Mr. Morton. If Gen. Harrison should die after the meeting of the Electoral College, then Mr. Morton would become president.

THE Citizen as the leading republican paper in the territory, asks the appointment of Col. Lewis Wolfley to the governorship of Arizona. He is worthy and well qualified for the position, a man of broad ideas and full from hat to boots of practical common sense. He knows the wants of this territory and can we honestly believe, do more towards filling these wants than any man resident here.—Arizona Citizen.

A QUEER ASSUMPTION.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat remarks that "the democratic party is a national and not a sectional one, and it is for this reason that the people of the southern states belong to it." If that is the best reason that the people of the southern states can give for holding fast to the democratic party it is high time that they cut loose from it. Freedom is national, and it is the cornerstone of the republican party. Slavery was sectional, and yet the democracy built upon it. And both parties have been consistently true to their origin. During the war the republican party took the side of the nation, while the democratic party took the side of a section. Today the republican party is battling for a free ballot, just as it used to battle for free speech, free soil, free men. On the other hand, the democracy, still dominated by a sectionalism, is making common cause with those who have conspired to make the south solid by frauds upon the ballot box. If the Times Democrat desires to do well by the south it will refrain from uttering the old nonsense. A paper that begins by claiming that the democratic party is national and not sectional—the implication being that the republican party is sectional and not national—can be expected to bring up with the fine old inquiry: "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?"—N. Y. Tribune.

THREE hundred miles an hour is the proposed speed of the electric postal railway of the future. An experimental line has been erected at Laurel, twenty miles from Baltimore. A compromise between the pneumatic tube and the ordinary railroad carries a miniature train of cars, solely for mails and light parcels, without any attendants. The road has three rails, one above the car for carrying the current, and two below for carrying the cars. The cars are built of sheet iron and two feet wide and twenty feet long. Speed will be regulated and power or brakes applied by electricity solely. If the experiment at Laurel succeeds, it is stated that similar roads will be laid between Baltimore and Washington and elsewhere.—Auburn Post.

It is predicted that the coming social season in Washington is to be one of the most brilliant ever known in the nation's capital. At least so say the correspondents. The democratic administration has determined its sun shall set in glory, and Cleveland's administration will go down in history as one of costly dinners and notable balls, and crowded receptions and the brief period of democratic power will be remembered for years to come, not for great acts of statesmanship but for the mighty displays of wealth and fashion, and the amount of wine that will be drunk. Jeffersonian simplicity is but a name. So let the music strike up loudly and let the grand march begin.

ACCORDING to present calculations Mrs. Lucy Parsons will arrive in Chicago from Europe on the 15th inst. The anarchists propose to celebrate the occasion by a monster demonstration in which they will attempt to show their moral strength in this city. As the objects of these fanatics are revenge and the destruction of life and property the scheme should be nipped in the bud by the mayor forbidding the demonstration to take place, and this he will undoubtedly do if he has the welfare of the citizens at heart. Anarchy must be crushed out of existence in the metropolis of the west.—Equity.

THE governor of Nevada, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, stirred up the democrats of that state wonderfully, and all about nothing. The governor merely remarked in that document that "with malice toward none and charity for all, we ought to be thankful that the issues of the late political controversy have ended so favorably for the future happiness and prosperity of our people." The style is a little unusual, but there's nothing wrong about that.—Lincoln Journal.

TREACHERY will not always prevail, nor boodle be triumphant, in the election of Presidents and Congresses. The honest, sovereign people are greater than all else in the Union, and the day of their deliverance will not be long delayed.—Louisville Courier Journal.

"The day" is at hand, and the "deliverance" is an accomplished fact. A republican president and a republican congress have just been chosen at the ballot-box.—Globe Democrat.

THE Citizen as the leading republican paper in the territory, asks the appointment of Col. Lewis Wolfley to the governorship of Arizona. He is worthy and well qualified for the position, a man of broad ideas and full from hat to boots of practical common sense. He knows the wants of this territory and can we honestly believe, do more towards filling these wants than any man resident here.—Arizona Citizen.

—Any one sending us five new names will receive the WEEKLY HERALD free for one year.