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The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY. G. H. HOLTO, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

EDITORIAL ETHICS.

THE new electric lamp company is a winner she is built that way. CHIEF engineer Lewis informs us that permanent work on the new Missouri Pacific extension will be commenced at once.

ONE of the drawbacks to the Australian ballot system is the delay in counting the votes; but the people can afford to wait in view of the fact that the republican party profits by the proceedings.

THE HERALD mentions in another column the prospect of getting some cheap money in Plattsmouth to loan on residence property that will be of vast benefit to the city. Mr. Bowne should be congratulated on his success in getting so good a company to come among us.

WE can imagine what our contemporary expects to gain by his continued and unprovoked assaults upon mayor Richey. The streets need cleaning, but no funds have been provided for that purpose, the democratic city council and not the mayor is to furnish the money and make the order for the work. We have not criticised them believing they knew best what the finances of the city would allow of in that direction.

THE outlook never appeared so bright in Plattsmouth as at the present time. The untiring efforts of Judge Chapman, Wm. Neville, Mr. Ballou, Mr. Richey, J. M. Patterson and others will bring us the long desired and long looked for Missouri Pacific. Contracts are being let every day for business blocks and residences that are far better than the general run of such buildings in the cities of this size. Working together of all interests for the common good will at the close of the present year make such a showing as would place our city far ahead of any of the would be third cities in the state.

IF it be true as asserted day after day by the democratic organs, that their party is opposed to the trusts, then it is very much in need of a new set of leaders in place of those who are now doing everything in their power to defeat anti-trust legislation. It is also further necessary, as an act of at least of good faith, that the millionaire monopolists, who have fattened off the trusts and illegal combinations, should be retired promptly and without ceremony. The demagogical cry of the democratic party against trusts, only makes clearer their hypocrisy, while such men as Whitney, Flower Payne and the recently elected senator from Ohio, Calvin Rice, are known and followed as the leading lights of the party. A little bit of practice and less howl from the democratic press, might lead an intelligent man to think some of the critics were honest while at present an unbiased opinion would be they were knowingly and intentionally dishonest. During the session of the Sherman anti trust bill in a senate, where every known obstacle has been thrown in the way of the passage of the measure, by the democratic senators, not even a whisper of criticism or reproach has been heard from the apostles of purity (!) and reform.

EXCHANGABLE VALUES OF PRODUCTS.

Although the dollar-and-cent values of farm products are small, the ir-exchangable values for products of other industries is greater than ever before. That is to say, although in some but not in all cases, the number of dollar or cents may now be less than in olden times, those dollars cents will buy now much more than they would have done then.

As an illustration of this we will quote from Carroll D. Wright's tables on "wages and prices from 1752 to 1880," and with the facts before us, as shown by current market reports, see that the conditions therein relative, have since then been intensified. We quote Mr. Wright's earliest and latest quotations of prices of farm products, as follows:—

Table of farm product prices: Apples, Beans, Corn, Oats, Onions, Peas, Potatoes, Rice, Butter, Cheese, Milk, etc. with prices per bushel, barrel, or pound.

So much for what the farmer had to sell; the prices of what he bought quite promiscuously taken were as follows:— Calico per yard, Cambric, Ghilgham, Poplin, Cotton cloth, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

It will be seen by the above that while farm products substantially and on the average were sustained in prices for a century ending in 1880, the goods needed by the farmers for family supply, particularly the products of the loom and forge, whose economies were instituted by machinery, the cost of purchase was much lessened. True, the farmer was also aided by newly invented machinery, but its effects had not materially affected the selling prices of his products, and as a consequence he had more money to devote to the comfort of his family and the education of his children.

But since 1880, when Mr. Wright closed his statistics, this stimulation of farm products has made itself felt. Lower prices have resulted, especially as reduction of prices in farm stuffs has not been followed by a corresponding increase of consumption, as the man who would if he could cheaply, buy two coats, where and when he formerly bought one coat, double and quadruple his food, because prices are down. Farmers must, in the immediate future, curtail their products or diversify them.—ex

It is very queer that free trade England should invest its money so largely in the tax ridden, poverty stricken, duty loving, tariff cursed country, known as the United States just now. It is said that more than one hundred million dollars have been added to the taxable wealth of this country from foreign investments within the last year; and all this under protective tariff and principally from free trade England.

The report of the great commercial agency of R. G. Dunn & Co., for the week ending Saturday last, is decidedly hopeful; quoting from their report they say: "The first quarter of the year has passed without the financial disturbance which many saw reason to fear, with few failures than in the same quarter of last year and smaller liabilities by 12 per cent. with a larger railroad tonnage than in the same quarter of any previous year and with larger payments than ever, through banker's clearing houses, outside of New York. Foreign trade has been heavier than ever for the season, and domestic consumption, while much smaller than usual in coal, in woollens and in heavy winter goods, has been at the maximum in nearly all other lines." Their report on the receipts of coin as compared with last year at Chicago, is simply wonderful, and why prices are not worse demoralized than they are, is not, to the casual observer, apparent. They say: "Chicago's grain trade continues enormous, corn receipts for a week being 3,250,000 bushels, against 250,000 last year. Dressed beef shows a four-fold gain, other meats a large increase, and dry goods sales a gain over last year of 10 per cent thus far. At Philadelphia the leather trade is untried, the drug trade, and tobacco more active, particularly as to Sumatra, because of proposed duties, but building in March falls far below last year's record."

Suit was commenced in county court yesterday by Jas. Matthews against Maria C. Jones and Nellie Jones, for \$150 for professional services.

MENDING HIS NETS.

Many centuries ago an old man and his sons sat mending their fishing nets in a boat upon a tide inland sea in Asia. Their boat was anchored near the shore; their boats were near them, their crews hauling in fish. The old man, it is likely, was in haste to mend the nets, and go on with the day's work. A man came down the beach. He called to them, and bade them lay down their nets, give up their fishing and follow him. When they heard him, something told them in their hearts that this call meant that they should forsake the life to which they had always been used,—fishing, eating, sleeping, surrounded by neighbors and friends and that they should begin a different work for the people who were strangers to them. Here were their nets, their own boats, the blue waters filled with fish, the peaceful hills along the coast, the calm little valleys between here were home, and comfort and security. Yonder was the Man on the shore, calling to them to follow him—it might be to hunger, to pain, possibly to death. But each man heard God speaking to his soul in that voice. The fishermen's sons arose and followed him who had called. But their father sat still and mended his nets. These two young men, during the rest of their lives, wandered homeless; they suffered persecution, privation and pain, and one at least perished a martyr to his faith. But they helped to bring Truth into the world; they have lifted millions of souls out of barbarism up to light and freedom and love. Of their father we do not even know that he mended his nets securely.

THE work of six or eight public spirited men in organizing and placing a new electric lamp company in the field immediately on the heels of the recent failure, is worthy of more than a passing mention. It shows one thing very conclusively, that Plattsmouth contains men of unadmitted pluck and perseverance; men who are willing to risk their means for the pushing forward of great enterprises that will build up and improve our city. There was but a baker's dozen of just such men as this that made Sioux City, with fewer advantages than Plattsmouth, the metropolis of Iowa and one of the best cities in the west. And it is this commendable spirit that will make Plattsmouth one of the prosperous cities in Nebraska. So good a beginning having now been made let us see if others will not take hold and organize other important factories and thus forge to the front where we belong.

MR ALBION W. TROUSE, who has spent most of his life in the south speaking of governmental supervision of elections, among other things very truthfully says: If democratic voters in half a dozen republican states of the north were given the same treatment as voters, as candidates, as citizens, and, in many cases, even as men, as is accorded republicans at the south, rebellion would result in thirty days. More than that almost every republican would admit that it was fully justified. Yet the republican members of congress tremble at the idea of protecting, even in the elections for members of their own body, the republican voters of the south!

This is not so much from lack of courage on the part of republican congressmen as from doubt of sincerity and earnestness of conviction of the party they represent. Individually they see the absurdity of the position in which they are placed. They recognize the necessity for vigorous and effective legislation to protect the southern republican in his rights of person, speech, and citizenship. They see the danger that threatens free speech and free government, and feel that if something effectual is not done at this session the chances are that a long period of repression and reactionary domination will ensue. But they do not believe that their constituents realize the danger of the situation, and fear that they may not be supported in the much needed legislation. It is for this reason that so many of them hesitate.

Their doubt is not wholly unfounded. The republicans have so long preached harmony and concord, so long professed their belief that all the ills attaching to southern conditions are merely sporadic so long counseled moderation and patience, that they have dulled the pulse of resentment and cast doubt upon their own professions of wrongs done to their fellow republicans. The writer has always deemed palliation of unpleasant truths for the mere sake of sparing the feelings of the authors and abettors of crime to be in itself a crime of hardly less magnitude. The result of the timorous hesitating, undecided character of republican sentiment through the north has been to breed contempt in the minds of the democrats north and south for republican manhood and embolden them in the assertion of power. This is seen in the recent action of Tennessee and Mississippi in the direction of disfranchising the colored voters of these states.

The talk of Grover Cleveland about ballot reform, whose election was only made possible by the grossest suppression of nearly half the voters in five states is audacious demagoguery of the worst type. The language of Mr. Tourge quoted above is clear, positive and unequivocal; it carries great weight coming from a man who has not only lived in the south and is personally conversant with facts, but has made this question a study for years.

Bishop Potter will contribute to Harper's Young People to be published April 8th a paper on "David and Jonathan." This is the first in a "Bible-story" series of articles by prominent divines of different denominations. The articles are to be accompanied with illustrations specially drawn for Harper's Young People by well known French artists.

Children who are troubled with worms may be quickly relieved by giving them Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Vermifuge. It kills and expels worms.

TOO DRUNK FOR DUTY.

Feetech on Trial for Drunkenness While Acting Judge Advocate. FORT YATES, N. D., April 7.—The court-martial of Capt. Edmund Feetech, Troop F, Eighth cavalry, began Saturday. The charge is that of drunkenness while presiding over a court-martial, on the specification set up that he was so drunk the court was compelled to adjourn to permit him to sober up. Judge Advocate Gen. Greenbush conducted the prosecution and Lieut. Crowder, who acted in the same capacity at the Steele court-martial at Chicago, appeared for the defendant. Feetech pleaded not guilty. The first witness, Lieut. Abbott, said he moved to adjourn the court because it was his opinion that Capt. Feetech was suffering from the effects of a long spree. Lieut. Brooks testified he thought Feetech was neither drunk on orders, but just between. Lieut. Aker testified much the same. None of the witnesses were willing to swear positively Feetech was drunk, and he may be acquitted on a technicality. All of the witnesses are Feetech's subalterns.

CONFEDERATE REORGANIZATION. Union Veterans Participate Individually in the Exercises at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Confederate Decoration day attracted thousands of visitors to the cemeteries. The Ladies' Confederate Memorial association, the Confederate Veterans organization, Sons of Veterans and the grand grand army of the Republic, all took part in a large and impressive ceremony. The veterans of the Confederate Army and Navy, in uniform, participated in the grand army of the Republic. The grand army of the Republic, in uniform, participated in the grand army of the Republic. The grand army of the Republic, in uniform, participated in the grand army of the Republic.

POSSIBLY TO THE reader of this article has come, or some day will come, the same voice, saying, "Follow Me." You will know what it means. Do not any longer give up your life to the work of fishing or trading or earning money in any way merely to buy necessities and luxuries. Follow Me. Help your fellow men to come nearer to God. Do it in your business; in your daily life. Bring truth and order and love into the world. Be ready to sacrifice yourself. It may cost you comfort, it may cost you friends, possibly life itself. Do it! Have you heard the voice?—Companion.

THE election of Hon. Thomas B. Reed as speaker of the present house of representatives was a most fortunate one for the country and for his party. He has shown himself to be not less sound in judgment than courageous in action, and the men who supposed they were elected not to make wholesome laws but to obstruct needed legislation have been made absolutely powerless under the speaker's method of dealing with them. They have found the speaker a man of nerve as well as brain, and the old anti-bulldozing tactics of bluffing and bulldozing has only driven them farther from the point desired. It has always seemed to us that the north was ever too ready to compromise with the valuable bluffer from the south, we have had to few Ben Wades, Oliver P. Morton's and Tom Reed's for the good of the country. A glance at the history of congress for the twenty years immediately preceding the war is enough to make a northern man almost ashamed of his very existence in the north at that time. To these familiar with the history of the political parties at that time, Mr. Reed appears as an oasis in a desert, or as a towering massive in a forest of mongrel saplings. No one would think of him in comparison with Mr. Keefe, the last republican speaker, whose weak vacillating course had much to do with our loss of the lower branch of congress. We trust the example of Mr. Reed will give republican congressmen more backbone and less of the temporizing peace policy that has heretofore obtained on our side of the house. The compromising of a wrong never makes a right.

WHEN in 1836 the Harvesting Machine made practically of steel instead of wood was introduced it was denounced by all harvester manufacturers, except the manufacturers introducing it—William Deering & Co.—because, as they said, it was not as durable as the wooden machines, but in reality their denunciation was caused by the fact that they feared that it would overturn their old methods of manufacture and give the farmers machines so durable in structure as to prevent their frequent reappearance to purchase another machine. Wm. Deering & Co., however, persisted in giving the farmers the benefit of their inventive ability, and in four harvest seasons they have forced every other manufacturer worth calling such to build an imitation steel machine. For 1890 the farming public will see their greatest achievement—the New Junior Steel Binder.

ANNS Fuller will contribute to the number of Harper's Bazar to be published April 11th a story entitled "Old Lady Pratt." It is a sequel to the story entitled "Aunt Betty's Photograph," which upon its appearance in a recent number of the Bazar, was hailed as a proof that American literature was about to be enriched by the works of another strong New England genre artist of the school of Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mary E. Wilkins, Sophie Swett, and others.

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ANNOUNCEMENT! I wish to say to my patients that as I shall attend lectures at dental college this winter, my office will be closed till March 15, except from Dec. 23 till Jan. 5, when I shall be prepared to do all kinds of dental work as heretofore.

Dr. C. A. Marshall.