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Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.

KNOTTS BROS., PUBLISHERS.

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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890. SATURDAY JULY 12, 1890.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln Wednesday, July 23, 1890, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state officers: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE SEVERAL COUNTIES ARE ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION AS FOLLOWS, BEING BASED UPON THE VOTE CAST FOR HON. GEORGE B. HASTINGS, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR IN 1888, GIVING ONE DELEGATE AT-LARGE TO EACH COUNTY, AND ONE FOR EACH 150 VOTES AND THE MAJOR FRACTION THEREOF:

Table with 4 columns: COUNTY, DEL., COUNTY, DEL. Lists counties and their respective delegates.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention; that each county convention elect alternates, and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

W. J. RICHARDS, Chairman. WALT M. SHELLEY, Secretary.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the first congressional district of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Plattsmouth on Tuesday, the 23rd of September, 1890, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress in said district, and for the transaction of such business as may come before the convention.

Table with 4 columns: COUNTY, DEL., COUNTY, DEL. Lists counties and their respective delegates.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegates present, or regularly elected alternates present, be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

JOHN B. FURAY, Chairman. FRANK R. MCCARTNEY, Secretary.

Shilo's vitalizer is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness, and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

Float Convention. The republican electors of Cass and Otoe counties are hereby requested to elect delegates to the county conventions, to meet in convention at Nebraska City, July 26 1890, at 1:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a float representative for said counties and transact such other business as may come up before the convention. Representation the same as the state convention.

WM. DELES DENTER, chairman.

THE COMING AMENDMENT

The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision.

I. W. LASSING, of Lincoln, is being mentioned by a large number of papers over the state for the office of attorney general. He is a staunch republican and a man who is well fitted for the place, and if he should get the nomination he will merit it to the satisfaction of the public.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN'S annual salary as general of the army, which office has been abolished and which title will die with him, is \$15,000. He has no duties to perform and a clerk to help him to perform them, which makes it quite pleasant for the old hero in his declining years.

KANSAS has a school for every 182 persons, a Sunday school for every 420, only five criminals for every 10,000, and reports an increase of wealth per capita of forty per cent. Massachusetts has one school for every 600 persons, one Sunday school for every 1,230 persons and twenty criminals for every 10,000 of the population, with an increase of wealth per capita of only five per cent. These alarming symptoms show that Kansas is dead and dying!—Kansas City Gazette.

LIGHTNING struck a Georgia negro the other day, but failed to do him any considerable damage. The bolt hit him on the elbow, thence made a lap or two around his body, and finished up by playfully running down his leg and tearing off his boot. Yet the darkey feels as well as ever and exhibits the marks of the stroke which still remains on his skin with proud satisfaction. If lightning itself fails to kill a man that it gets a fair chance at, how much confidence can Kemmler repose in the electric chair?—Nebraska City Press.

THE AMOUNT of gold coin and bullion in the treasury July 1 was \$321,612,443, an increase of about \$280,000 for the year. The treasury's holdings of silver amounted to \$317,834,822, an increase of about \$5,000,000 for the month, and of about \$34,000,000 for the year. Gold certificates outstanding amounted to \$131,380,019, an increase of about \$600,000 for the month, and of about \$14,600,000 for the two months. Silver certificates outstanding amounted to \$297,210,043, an increase of about \$2,550,000 for the month, and of about \$40,100,000 as compared with the beginning of the fiscal year.

THE Blaine reciprocity idea has been formulated in an amendment to tariff bill offered by senator Hale, which authorizes the president "without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports, free of all national provincial, municipal and other taxes, the chief articles which we export, and which are mentioned specifically in the section indicated, or such other products of the United States as may be agreed upon." It is a simple and practical measure, and will grow into one of the certain principles of the Republican party.—Blue Valley Blade.

THE SILVER SETTLEMENT.

Among conservative persons everywhere the compromise which has been reached by congress on the silver question is received with satisfaction. There has been a feeling among the majority of the people of the country for a year or more past that an enlargement in the silver element of the circulating medium was desirable, although objection, in many quarters, has been brought against any radical increase in the coinage. By those holding this view any important expansion in the coinage was combated on the ground that, so far as regards utility in the currency and effect on the market, the storing of the metal in the treasury vaults in the shape of bullion would be as effective as if it were in the shape of coin, because, in any event, silver, like gold, does duty by proxy, as it enters the circulation only through the certificates of which it is made the basis.

The compromise is satisfactory, in a general way, to both the coinage and the bullion deposit advocates. As it provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, it more than doubles the government absorption of the metal, and

takes all the domestic product aside from what is used in the industries. The advance in the price of the metal and the narrowing of the gap between it and gold, which all deem to be desirable, is thus brought about, and the expansion in the volume of the currency which is sought is amply provided for. At the same time the expense of coinage is obviated by the clause in the measure which keeps all the metal in the bullion form, from about a year after the time in which the bill as a law will go into operation, except such fraction of it as may be needed to be coined as a redemption fund for the notes issued upon it. Each side gets what it wanted as far as this was practicable, and the majority party, the party which is responsible for legislation, has at last a scheme on which all of its factions unite. The enactment of the bill in its present shape seems to be no longer a matter of doubt.

DR. MERCER FOR GOVERNOR.

The Omaha Bee brings Dr. S. D. Mercer out for governor of the state of Nebraska upon the claim of the following: "No man in Omaha has done more in a practical way to stimulate confidence in the stability and growth of the metropolis of Nebraska than Dr. Mercer, and no man has labored more incessantly in season and out of season to put his faith in Omaha's great future into practical execution. His monumental energy and enterprise are visible in every section of the city from Walnut hill to South Eleventh street and from the Council Bluffs bridge to the heart of South Omaha. One hundred and twenty dwellings, costing all the way from one thousand to sixty thousand dollars each, have been erected by him within our city limits, and a dozen imposing, substantial store-rooms and warehouses in the business center afford tangible evidence of his disposition to invest all he has and all can borrow to build up Omaha. To Dr. Mercer our citizens are chiefly indebted for the most perfect electric motor system possessed by any city on the continent. It was a venture that involved great risks, and but for his indomitable energy would have wrecked him financially. In all these enterprises no class has been benefited as much as the workingmen.

In the prime of life, and with his invaluable experience, Dr. Mercer has a justifiable ambition to serve, not only this city, but the whole state in the administration of his affairs. Shall Omaha dishonor his draft upon her good will and gratitude? Will Omaha refuse him an endorsement that he has so richly merited? Will the republicans of Douglas county decline to honor a man who has always been a consistent republican and has never sulked in the traces?"

THE HERALD had hitherto entertained the idea that Omaha was in the state of Nebraska, but the Bee seems to reverse the terms, and lay claim to a high state office for a man solely for the reason that he has taken some long and successful strides in speculations in that city. We are not in arms against the doctor, but we shall demand some better evidence of official fitness than that offered by the Bee.

MR. BLAINE AND THE BEHRING SEA

The democratic press seems to have tired of petting and coddling Mr. Blaine. The pretense of his flop from protection to free trade was a little too absurd to serve any partisan purpose. Now he is being accused of backing down on the ill founded prejudice that is being directed against these corporations and capitalists, apparently demands the attention of many politicians and legislators who, in many cases, pass unwholesome laws for restriction and regulation of traffic, the details of which they have little or no knowledge, and the results in many cases is far different than was anticipated by our legislators, therefore we say it is time to "play keeful." Take for example the restrictive measures that were enacted last legislative session against fire insurance companies, wherein our legislators overlooked the fact that the people bear the losses by fire, not the companies and the result has been that by virtue of special facilities offered under the law for crime not speculation, fire losses in Nebraska have increased from \$800,000, in 1888 to \$1,500,000, in 1889.

This is an instance where our legislators should have played more "keeful." Look at the situation in Kansas where all sorts of damaging legislation has been aimed at the money lenders. Interest is two to three per cent higher on the same class of securities in that state than in Nebraska where the absence of harassing loan and interest laws invites capital and freedom instead of repelling it.

Notice the attempt to regulate railroad matters in Iowa, where, by way of information we will state, the commissioners fixed rates which gave the railroad company 60 cents for hauling a mowing machine 50 miles and handling same twice, and half that sum to each if hauled by two different railroads. A base burner stove weighing, say 150 pounds, 20 cents is allowed for a 50 mile haul or 10 cents each joint rates if hauled by two roads, other rates in proportion. It is generally understood that if it was not for the traffic of other states the railroads of Iowa would be bankrupt. To say the least, such restrictions must bring about more inefficient service

and virtually put a stop to all railroad extension and improvements.

We have many localities in Nebraska that are needing railroads; localities where it is worth more to haul grain to the railroad than the railroad company will charge to take the grain from there to Chicago. We cannot as a state, afford to put a damper on railroad building and improvements. It is time to "play keeful."

An Anti-Protection Fund.

Irish World. Here is a dispatch that speaks for itself:

"PITTSBURGH, June 19.—The Tin Plate Record editorially claims that every tinned plate importer in the country has been assessed \$10,000, and the English syndicate who controls the manufacturing and mines in Monmouthshire and Cornwall has augmented this sum to nearly one million dollars in order to defeat the tin plate clause in the McKinley tariff bill."

If it proves to be true that this enormous sum has been raised to defeat a clause in the tariff bill now before the senate, it will not be the first time that English manufacturers have resorted to these methods to influence American legislation. For years they have kept a sharp eye on this country, and whenever they see their interests imperiled by any proposed protective legislation they hasten to advance the "sineews of war" to ward off the danger.

The money spent in this way finds its way into many channels. A great part of it is used in subsidizing the press, which is relied on to mould public opinion in favor of a tariff policy that will be acceptable to the British manufacturers. The tin manufacturers are not the only ones who resort to these methods of influencing legislation at Washington. Not long since the linen manufacturers of Belfast organized an association whose avowed object is to do all it can to prevent the raising on the duty on linens. At the present moment the agents of these Belfast linen manufacturers are working in the United States like beavers. Evidence of their work can be discovered in the articles that are constantly appearing in the newspapers in regard to the proposed duty on linen.

And so it is all along the line. Every British interest that is threatened by our tariff legislation is closely watching congress. The enormous sum that the tin plate manufacturers are said to be willing to spend is but a small amount of the money that has been raised in England for similar purposes. All of which shows that John Bull thoroughly realizes how important it is for him to fight protection with all the means at his command. He knows that there will be no chance of his capturing the richest market in the world if he is beaten in his fight against protection. Hence his willingness to plunge his hands deep in his pockets to pay the expenses of conducting a war against the policy of protecting American industries.

The Original Package in Iowa.

An anti-package house meeting of citizens was held at the M. E. church, Saturday night, and again Monday night. Mayor Gibbs presided at both meetings and E. O. Gardner acted as secretary. The feeling of those present is best expressed by reproducing here the resolutions passed at the Monday night meeting:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that certain persons contemplate the opening of a house in Villisca for the sale of intoxicants in original packages, and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this meeting that such a house would be injurious to public morals and an outrage to public sentiment, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our disapproval of the opening of such house, and pledge ourselves to resist it by all lawful means. And be it further

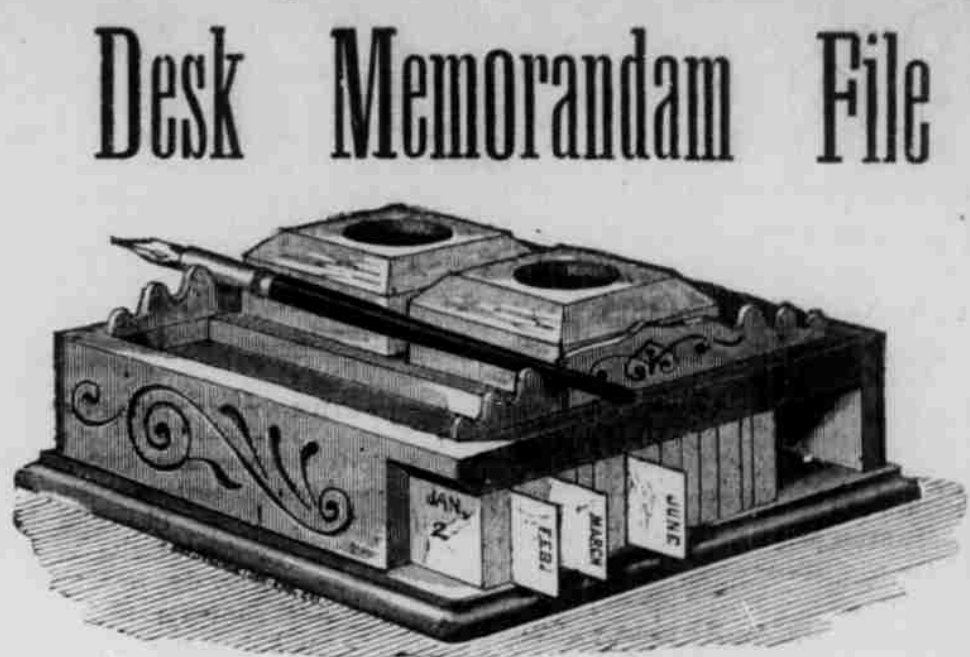
Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the man who drinks intoxicants for other than medical purposes is as reprehensible as the man who sells it and that he should be held to be as responsible at the bar of public opinion, for the injury done by the traffic and be it further

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all good citizens in the enforcement of all existing laws against drunkenness and the liquor traffic.

J. F. CAMPBELL, C. K. KENNEDY, H. S. LOTT, Committee.

Many opinions as to the manner of opposing the sale of liquors in the town were given, but all agreed that the institution just started was in opposition to the wishes of a great majority of our people. A large number of those present signed their names to a paper agreeing to oppose, in every lawful way, the progress of the house. The following committee was then elected to take in charge the work of prosecuting the violations of the law: F. F. Jones, C. K. Kennedy, Mrs. Ellen Hadley (Pres. of W. C. T. U.), J. F. Campbell, D. H. Gillmore, W. G. Sampson and B. F. Cowgill. Wm. Wilson was elected treasurer. The committee has already commenced business. The result will speak for themselves.

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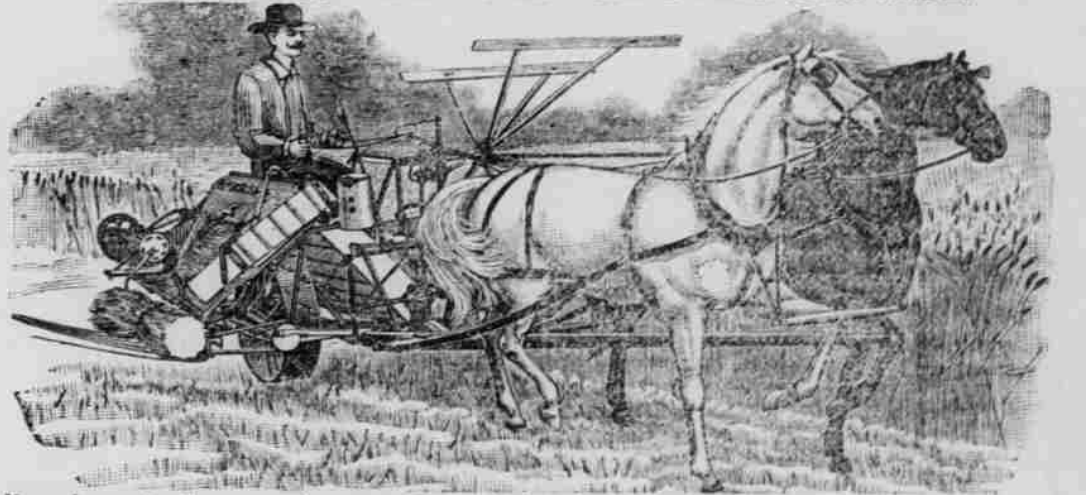
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J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary. GAZZAM GANO, President. Wm. L. BROWNE, Resident Agent, Plattsmouth, Nebraska

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