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Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.

KNOTTS BROS., PUBLISHERS.

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THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890.

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 23 day 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.
The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. W. J. Connell for congress in 1888, giving one delegate at large to each county and one for each 150 votes and major fraction thereof:

COUNTY.	DELEG.	COUNTY.	DELEG.
Osage	2	Fairbury	10
Douglas	2	Richardson	15
Gage	2	Sandy	5
Johnson	2	Saunders	17
Lancaster	2	Total	232
Nemaha	2		
Otoe	2		

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.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor, L. D. RICHARDS, of Dodge.
- For Lieutenant Governor, T. J. MAJORS, of Nemaha.
- For Secretary of State, J. G. ALLEN, of Red Cloud.
- For Auditor, THOS. H. BENTON, of Lancaster.
- For Treasurer, J. E. HILL, of Gage.
- For Attorney General, GEORGE H. HASTINGS, of Saline.
- For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, GEORGE R. HUMPHREY, of Custer.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. K. GOUDY, of Webster.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

- For State Senator, S. L. THOMAS.
- For Representatives, E. A. STOPHER, P. S. BARNES.
- For County Commissioner of the Second Commissioner's District, AMSDELL SHELDON.
- For County Attorney, JOHN A. DAVIES.

There were 3,400 new post offices established during the last fiscal year. This shows not only that the country is developing in a rapid way, but also that the present administration is very friendly to the interests of a people in a matter which closely concerns their business and social welfare.

It has almost thrown the Journal man into the rabies because the republicans nominated such farmers as S. L. Thomas, E. A. Stopher and A. Sheldon at the convention last Saturday. He couldn't think of anything else so he flew at them with the old cry of railroad farmer racket and so on. What do the Alliance people think of such slush thrown at respectable farmers by that organ simply because they have been chosen by their party to stand as candidates for public office? Will that course win the friendship of the farmers, to have the men of their own vocation assailed the very moment they dare to stand up and offer themselves as candidates for public office? Verily that organ is the farmer's friend.

Our democratic neighbor and friends had better postpone their war on the republican nominees for county and legislative positions until they make some nominations of their own, which will not be until September 3rd.

Before July ends and August begins the original package sale of intoxicants in prohibition states will have been discontinued. The very thirsty then will be obliged to resort to hay mows, cellars, feed yards and lumber yards to purchase a drink from some bootlegger. But with the new law in force it is going to be very difficult for the bootlegger to keep up his supply.—Omaha Republican.

It is probably Secretary Windom's intention to redeem a large part of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds before their maturity, which arrives about thirteen months hence. The amount of these bonds now outstanding is a little over \$108,000,000. Assuming that about \$70,000,000 will be devoted to debt payments in the present fiscal year, two-thirds of which is likely to be devoted to the purchase of 4 1/2 per cent bonds, the amount of this issue redeemed on September 1, 1891, unless these bonds become payable at par at the option of the government, will probably not be much above \$50,000,000 or \$40,000,000.

The editor of the Journal does not like Mr. Thomas, he is too much of a railroad man for that gentleman. Presently the democratic party will place in nomination F. E. White or William Neville, and then the Journal will have an opportunity to spread their praise as honest, hard fisted anti monopolists and lead the democratic members of the alliance off to the polls to vote for them. The Herald does not allude to Mr. White or Mr. Neville as unfit gentlemen for legislative timber or from any discourteous motive, but simply to illustrate the political assinine qualities of the editor of the democratic sheet.

FOLLOWING is the original package measure passed by congress by a vote of 113 to 97. It is substantially the senate bill as amended: "That whenever any article of commerce is imported into any state from any other state or territory or foreign nation and there held or offered for sale, the sale shall then be subject to the laws of such state; provided that no discrimination shall be made in the state in favor of its citizens against those of other states or the territory in respect to the sale of any article of commerce, nor in favor of its own products against those of a like character produced in other states and territories. Nor shall the transportation of commerce through any state be obstructed except by the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such state."

A BILL has been introduced in the senate placing the name of Gen. Fremont's widow on the pension roll at two thousand dollars per year. Gen. Fremont was a typical westerner, having spent the greater part of his military career on the frontier. He rendered the country valiant services as a warrior and explorer. In his death the country has lost one of the most unique, original and forcible characters that ever figured in its military history. One by one our great military heroes are spreading "their tents on fame's eternal camping ground," and thousands of the brave soldier boys, who by their sides bore the brunt of battle, are annually answering to the final roll call.—Hub.

No democratic paper we have yet seen has given any valid or common sense reason why the election bill should not become a law. They simply do not want anything to interfere with elections. Why do they object? Such a law will do injury in no part of the country where every citizen is allowed to vote his sentiments and have that vote counted. If all is peace, honesty and good will north and south, the law will not be enforced and will become a dead letter. If any citizen is by any system cheated out of his vote on congressmen every honest democrat must declare that to be wrong and should favor the law. Gentlemen, the law will not hurt you if you play fair. The republicans are tired of so much "fudging" and they are going to have an honest game in the future.—Indianola Herald.

The state campaign is waxing hot down in Arkansas. The republicans have endorsed the candidate of the union labor party, Mr. Napoleon B. Frizer, and the democrats have nominated the present chief executive of the state, James P. Eagle. The two rivals are conducting an old fashioned campaign, holding joint debates in the presence of large audiences. Frizer, the union labor candidate, is a Methodist minister, and an exceedingly eloquent and forcible speaker, who does not hesitate to openly arraign the Arkansas democracy for its corrupt practices. The majority of his supporters are, of course, republicans. The republican leaders in Arkansas, despairing of anything like an honest election if they ran a ticket distinctly republican, deemed it best to combine with the labor party and make a grand effort to overturn the democratic gang of bulldozers and ballot box stealers who now misrule Arkansas. General Powell Clayton is working hard for the fusion ticket, and it is believed that the democrats will be defeated if a tolerable fair election can be held.—Omaha Republican.

BERLIN.
Our first wanderings through the streets of Berlin did not fill our souls with that thrill of joy and that sympathetic trepidation of the whole being which we experienced when we first visited Venice, for instance, or Florence, or Constantinople; nor did they excite that wonderment and eager desire to appreciate which we had felt in the great American cities like Chicago. Berlin is absolutely wanting in charm, whether of situation, of general aspect, or of historical souvenirs. It is a modern city, but its modern aspect has no marked character, and next to no originality. From the time of Frederick the Great, who was the founder of its prosperity, down to the present period of active transformation, which dates from the Franco-German war, the architectural history of Berlin was almost entirely one of imitation and adaptation. The street architecture, until within the past ten years, has been absolutely null—mere rows of box-like habitations pierced with the necessary openings for light, ingress and egress but conceived absolutely as a packing-case is conceived, without any regard for agreeableness of proportions, lines, and distribution of masses. The public buildings, of which several are grandiose, have been erected, for the most part, under the influence of mistaken admiration of the models of ancient Greece.—From "Impressions of Berlin," by Theodore Child, in Harper's Magazine for August.

FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

The general tone of the Washington dispatches is much more favorable now than a week or so ago. The senate is no longer drifting, the republicans taking a rest and letting the ship be tossed about by the waves of the democratic minority. It seems to be sailing by chart and compass. There is every reason to believe that the tariff bill, the election bill will be passed in due time with such modifications as the senate may deem wise. The rules will be so far changed as may be necessary to prevent interminable talk. Debates is one thing and obstruction is another. It would be unwise to make the change in advance of the demonstrated need of it. If the democratic senators so far dishonor the high position they occupy as national legislators as to talk day after day for the sole and undisguised purpose of preventing action then the change required will be abundantly justified in the eyes of all reasonable persons.

The house was engaged yesterday in considering the original package bill. A final vote was reached. The measure passed differs materially from the senate bill. No doubt the subject will now go before a conference committee. It must not be allowed to rest where it is. On the contrary it would be inexcusable dereliction for this session to close without the actual enactment of a law such as the supreme court suggested in the dictum of the original package decision. It would be serious from both a moral and a political point of view.

This decision as matters now stand, is being made use of to foster and stimulate the liquor trade. The republican party controls congress, and has, therefore, the power to remedy the evil. Not to use it would be to put a club in the hands of the enemy, and one which would be wielded with deadly effect in many parts of the country.

There is much said these days concerning the farmer; he is termed the "poor farmer" "the down trodden farmer" and various other names all of which is certainly very disgusting to the average intelligent, free American born farmer citizen. The Herald is not acquainted with the condition of farmers in other parts of the state; they may be a lot of ignorant down trodden slaves, but we want to resent with great vigor the idea that any such condition of affairs exists among the farmers of Warren county; on the contrary they, as a class, are the wealthiest, most independent, of all others. They run the politics of the county, hold the offices, represent the county in the legislature, levy the taxes and assess the property. The two banks in Indianola are owned, controlled and managed by farmers. They are about the only set of gentlemen, who when they die and the debts are paid have something to divide among their children; the judges and clerks of court know this to be true.

The farmers of Warren county have today deposited in the bank of this city about \$60,000 which is there for safe keeping, they do not get interest on it. Some of the farmers are scarce of money and many of them are mortgaged but as a class they have plenty. The farmers of Warren county disdain to be called down-trodden. They are free men and not slaves to any man or set of men. The Herald is of the opinion that the farmers of all Iowa areas independent and free as those of this county.—Indianola, Iowa, Herald.

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A PROPOSITION WORTH CONSIDERING.

Those who have the ability to pay cash as a rule want some remuneration for doing so, and while in principle it may not be altogether right, yet it is true. The wholesale merchant, in order to retain his customers, concedes it, and the wide awake retailer looks upon discounts as a factor in his profits, and when he can possibly save them does so. The object in view is, of course, the bringing of business down to as near a cash basis as possible, and its tendency is undoubtedly in that direction, and the wonder is that its provisions have not been extended by the retailer to the consumer. Were this done, we fancy it would result beneficially to all concerned. The thrifty housewife, like the wide-awake retail merchant, would undoubtedly make a greater effort than she otherwise would to pay spot cash, or to settle her account at seven, ten or thirty days if there were some inducement for her to do so. At present, should a novelty or luxury catch her eye there is a temptation to purchase, although she may not absolutely need it, and defer the payment of her drop goods, grocery or butcher bill a week or so longer. But if she knew that by following such a course fifteen cents would be lost here and twenty-five cents there, how chary she would be; catch her making purchases at the expense of the discounts. What the rate of discounts shall be for the store-keeper to determine; or need it be always in money? We fancy to that to give articles out of the store as premiums might serve the purpose as well. Of course it is not expected that discounts will do away with bad debts. The effect should be, however, to minimize them; but the main object to be obtained is shorter credits and prompter payments, and every wide-awake merchant knows what this means to him.

Mr. J. W. GREGORY, of Kansas, has prepared a report to be laid before congress, in which he claims that the greater portion of the territory between the ninety-ninth meridian and Rocky Mountains can be irrigated by means of reservoirs and artesian wells, and urging that some action be taken upon this matter. From the investigation so far made in this direction, there is certainly great reason to believe that Mr. Gregory is correct in his ideas on this question, and it stands the people of this territory in hand to bring every influence possible to bear upon congress, to secure some favorable action on this question at once. It is all folly to stand back and, out of a mistaken idea of independence, refuse to ask aid of the general government on a plea that western Nebraska is able to take care of herself without any help. We contribute a full share to the support of our general government and is certainly as deserving of aid when needed as any other state. Other states are not backward in asking for aid in various ways, and they succeed in obtaining it. We need aid in this undertaking and there is no reason why we should not have it. We believe that this matter should be taken in hand at once and that every means, in the shape of petitions and otherwise, should be vigorously used to bring about the desired result.—Perkins County Sentinel.

From Thursday's Daily.
No Clue to the Bank Robbers.
No trace is yet reported of the Weeping Water bank robbers. The boxes which contained the post office money and stamps were found buried not a hundred yards from the bank. The clamp which the robbers used in drilling the vault door was picked up also where woodard was tied. The night watchman was A. P. woodard instead of Dave woodard as appeared in these columns yesterday.

Engineers of the river commission have decided not to begin work on the Missouri river at this point till more money is appropriated. One of the commission is quoted as saying: "There is no use to begin work until we have enough money to do some good."

Geo. Long, of Aurora, Ill., arrived last evening and will be employed in the B. & M. shops.

Police Court.
Yesterday W. Wheeler filed a complaint against Allen Land charging him with assault and battery on the person of W. Wheeler and this morning the matter was settled by the defendant, Land, paying the cost and the case dismissed.

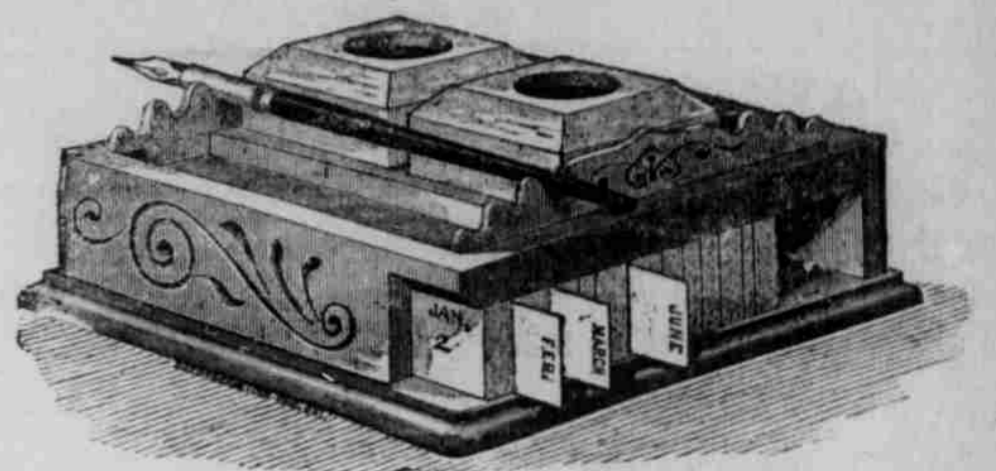
In the case on trial before Justice Archer Monday in which Brosius sued Campbell on a contract to dig a well for the defendant, the case was taken under advisement and decision rendered today in favor of the plaintiff for \$23 and the cost in the case amounting to \$28.70.

W. C. Shewalter has purchased B. F. Seelmirer's property.

Marshal Dunn filed a complaint today in police court against Wm. Wilson and Frank McKay for being drunk and disorderly. Plead guilty to the charge and Judge Archer assessed a fine of \$5 each with the cost of the case, and in default of payment ordered that they should work the same out on the streets; but there is no danger of their doing so.

Married.
Miller—Rice.—Justice Archer said the words today which made Lon Miller and Lizzie Rice husband and wife. The happy pair will go to house keeping at once in this city.

Desk Memorandum File



This file is a record, where all suspense items can be recorded and each item, as consecutively dated, will take its "place at the front" and stare you in the face, until such stem shall have attention. Especially adapted to recording for future attention such matters as appointments, Payment of Life Insurance Premiums, Renewal of Fire Insurance, Special collections, Promises to pay, [Dr. or Cr.], Payment of taxes, Dates set for suits, Expiration of time for appeal, Business men who see these files, as a rule, buy them. Price, with ink wells and full supply of memorandum cards—complete. \$2.50

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