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THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 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.

Table with 3 columns: COUNTIES, DEL., COUNTIES, DEL. Lists counties like Cass, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe with their respective delegates.

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

JOHN B. FURAY, Chairman. FRANK R. MCGARTNEY, 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.

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.

A SINGLE lemon tree in Calooshatebie Florida, has on it 5,000 lemons, many of which weigh a pound each. It is predicted that Florida will soon become the greatest lemon growing country in the world.

ONE short paragraph in the republican platform deserves more than passing notice by the farmers of Nebraska. It reads: "Railway and other public corporations should be subject to control through the legislative powers that created them. Their undue influence in legislation and the imposition of unnecessary burdens upon the people and the illegitimate increase of stock or capital should be prohibited by the strongest laws."

The Platform.

The committee on resolutions reported at 2 a. m. with the following platform: The republicans of Nebraska reiterate and cordially endorse the fundamental principles of the republican party, as enumerated by a succession of national republican conventions from 1856 to 1888, and we believe the republican party capable of dealing with every vital issue that concerns the American people, whenever the rank and file of the republican party are untrampled in the exercise of their political rights.

We heartily endorse the wise and conservative administration of President Harrison, and also fully approve the wise action of the republican members of both houses of congress in fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislation upon the coinage of silver and other measures of national importance, and congratulate the country upon the continued reduction of the national debt.

We most heartily endorse the action of the republican congress in passing the disability pension bill and the republican president who approved the same, and regard it as an act of justice too long delayed, because of the opposition to all just pension legislation by a democratic president and a democratic congress; yet we do not regard it as the full recognition of the great debt of obligation which the government and the people owe to those heroic men by reason of whose sacrifices and devotion the union was saved and the government restored.

We hold an honest, popular ballot and a just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of all public authority.

We favor such a revision of the election laws of the state as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy in the casting of his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who may attempt the corruption or intimidation of voters, and we favor the Australian ballot system for all incorporated towns and cities, applicable both to primary and regular elections, so far as it conforms to our organic law.

We oppose land monopoly in every form, demand the forfeiture of unearned land grants and the reservation of the public domain for homesteaders only.

We are in favor of laws compelling railroads and manufacturers to use appliances which secure supplies for the protection of laborers against accidents. We demand the enactment of a law defining the liability of employers and injuries sustained by employees in such cases where proper safe guards have not been used in occupations dangerous to health.

Railroads and other public corporations should be subject to control through the legislative power that created them. Their undue influence in legislation and courts, and of unnecessary burdens upon the people and the illegitimate increase of stock or capital should be prohibited by stringent laws.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that the legislature shall abolish all passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employees of railroad companies.

We demand the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, and request our members in congress to vote for government control of the telegraph.

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen, and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of persons alike without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, haul, handle, receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

We favor the enactment of more stringent usury laws and their severe enforcement under severe penalties. The republican party has given the American people a stable and elastic currency of gold, silver and paper, and has raised the credit of the nation to one of the highest of any country of the world, and its efforts to fully remonetize silver should be continued until it is on a perfect equality with a money metal.

We favor the modification of the statutes of our state in such a manner as shall prevent the staying of judgments secured for work and labor and the enactment of such laws as is consistent with a protection of American industries.

We endorse the action of the Interstate Commission in ordering a reduction of the grain rates between the Missouri river and lake ports.

We denounce all organizations of capitalists to limit production, control supplies of the necessities of life and the advance of prices detrimental to the best interests of society, and an unjustifiable interference with the natural laws of competition and trade, and ask their prompt suppression by law.

Float Convention. Owing to a misunderstanding regarding the date of the convention the same was adjourned to meet at Plattsmouth City, Saturday, Aug. 30th, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination a representative for the 8th Representative District and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers which are quarreling with republicans for "squandering the surplus in paying pensions" forget how much was squandered from 1861 to 1865, in keeping the now democratic states from destroying the republic. If they would read up on history they would be more modest.—Pawnee City Republican.

WHY should not the farmers go into politics? They are the most important contingent in every state of the broad land. The fact is, the farmers in the west have always been in politics, and know more as a class about politics than two-thirds of the people that are talking about them. Nobody can doubt but that our state legislatures and congress would act with more wisdom if they had more sound headed old farmers and fewer windy orators. There is no danger from the farmers.—Inter Ocean.

OUR contemporary says the nomination of Van Wyck for congress, by the independents, was the broadest sort of a farce, and that if he keeps on the track it will be a great help to Mr. Connell. If our memory serves us rightly, when C. H. Van Wyck was retired from the U. S. senate, the Journal editor was at the capital city, and in the capitol building with his tomahawk drawn over the head of the Hon. F. E. White, who was honorably representing his constituency in the

lower branch of the legislature, threatening dire vengeance on him if he didn't vote for C. H. Van Wyck to succeed himself as U. S. senator. But now it is the broadest sort of a farce for the independents to nominate him for congress. Well verily consistency is a jewel.

TO THE ARTILLERYMEN OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Inter Ocean. While, says Allison in his "History of Europe," Napoleon was laying an embargo upon all British vessels and a prohibition on all British goods, the ladies and gentlemen of his court, as well as the emperor himself and his august consort, were wearing stockings made by the silk weavers of Nottingham, his staff officers were carrying swords forged by the cutlers of Sheffield, and his armies were clothed in uniform woven on the looms of Leeds and Halifax.

The Napoleonic boycott was on the greatest scale ever conceived of, it was supported by the greatest force ever arrayed and it failed utterly and wholly. We present this truth to the consideration of the gallant artillerymen of Atlanta, Ga., who were upward of twenty-five in number, and who lately resolved thus: WHEREAS, There is now pending in the United States senate a bill commonly known as the "Lodge Election Bill," and whereas, we deem it of vital importance to not only the southern states, but to the whole union, that such bill should be defeated, and to help further the defeat we, in our humble way, seeking the good of this whole country, offer the following resolutions:

- 1. Be it Resolved by the Atlanta Artillery, That we suspend negotiations with any firm or corporation north of Mason and Dixon's line for the purchase of new uniforms until the United States senate shall have passed upon the "Lodge Election Bill;" and if said bill passes the senate, we hereby resolve— Resolved, 2. That we will not buy any uniforms from any firm or other persons in states whose representatives lend their support to this iniquitous measure. Resolved, 3. That if it becomes a necessity we will only wear such uniform as we may be able to buy of southern manufacturers.

If our gallant young friends will consider the failure of the Boycott Napoleon they will not essay their exceedingly small project. "North of Mason and Dixon's line" is manufactured an excellent variety of cloths suitable for artillery uniforms and at remarkably low prices. These goods are offered for cash; they are not traded for political opinions. If the Atlanta artillerymen choose to buy for cash well and good; if they don't, they can buy elsewhere. But the people "north of Mason and Dixon's line" have an abiding faith that the Atlanta artillerymen can not buy as good and as cheap uniforms elsewhere. They are, however, perfectly at liberty to try. If they do so try we predict that next year they will buy their goods at the old stand, "north of Mason and Dixon's line."

THE PENSION ATTORNEYS.

The new pension law provides that attorneys shall be allowed \$10 in each case. This does not look like an exorbitant price for legal services, but as a matter of fact it is more than a claimant should be required to pay, considering the amount involved and the nature of the claim. It is estimated that no less than 300,000 applications will be filed under the act, and so \$3,000,000 will go to the pension attorneys out of the aggregate sum allowed to the soldiers. The latter have no choice in the matter, practically speaking. They must employ somebody to prepare their papers and look after their interest. As a rule, they are unacquainted with the processes by which claims are prosecuted. They only know that congress has voted them pensions, which they can procure by complying with certain forms and regulations of which they are entirely ignorant. The facts may all be clear and conclusive, but that don't mean that the claim will be favorably passed upon if presented in a simple, every-day fashion. There is only one way to secure prompt and satisfactory action, and that is a way familiar only to lawyers. The result is that each claimant must give \$10 to get what is honestly due him and what the country desires him to have.

There should be some way provided for soldiers to obtain pensions without expense of any kind. They are entitled to the full amount of the allowance. The pension office is supposed to be administered in their interest, and not for the benefit of others in any degree. It is perfectly legitimate, of course, for the attorneys to charge the fees authorized by law; but the law should not authorize such fees to be collected. The government is in duty bound to give the soldier every dollar that congress votes to him, instead of compelling him to contribute a portion to a lawyer for doing what is necessary to present his case in proper form. If attorneys are indispensable, then they ought to be paid by the government, as medical examiners are paid for their services, and as special agents are paid for making investigations in all

parts of the country. As the matter now stands, the soldiers do not receive the sums granted them by law. They are obliged to take less in order that the attorneys may thrive in the manipulation of their claims. Nine times out of ten these claims are plain and easy to adjust, and it is a manifest wrong to extort \$10 apiece from the poor stricken applicants before they can secure the advantage that justly belongs to them. Those members of congress who are solicitous to serve the soldiers will find here an excellent chance in that relation. The occupation of the pension attorneys should be taken away, at least so far as collecting fees from the beneficiaries concerned. Such claims are essentially different from all others, and it is right and proper to make special provision for their payment with out deduction on any account.

HERE is the republican record of pledges kept by the house of representatives as prepared by the New York Press:

- 1. Tariff bill. 2. Federal election bill. 3. Silver bill. 4. Dependent pension bill. 5. Anti trust bill. 6. Administrative custom bills. 7. Territorial admission bill. 8. Battleships bill. Republican pledges kept by the senate. 1. Silver bill. 2. Anti-trust bill. 3. Dependent pension bill. 4. Administrative customs bill. 5. Postal subsidy bill. 6. Tonnage bounty bill. 7. Territorial admission bill. 8. Battleships bill.

There is a record that the democratic party cannot match. It shows the manner in which the republican party keeps its pledges. It proves that the party has not one story to tell before election and another when it has gained the people's confidence.—Alday press.

SOME FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Kearney Hub. I note a very interesting item in the papers to the effect that Belgian contractors have underbid American twenty-five per cent on the \$3,000,000 job of furnishing the iron work in the immense court house to be erected in Minneapolis.

Just note the figures: Twenty-five per cent lowest bid on a \$3,000,000 job. How can the Belgians do it? How can they get over our high tariff on iron articles and underbid American dealers twenty-five per cent? And at this time too, when every article made of iron on our market is so much cheaper than ever before? What is the solution of the problem?

First then not less than \$2,700,000 of that large sum represents the labor and transportation. Not a cent less than \$2,600,000 represents the labor cost pure and simple.

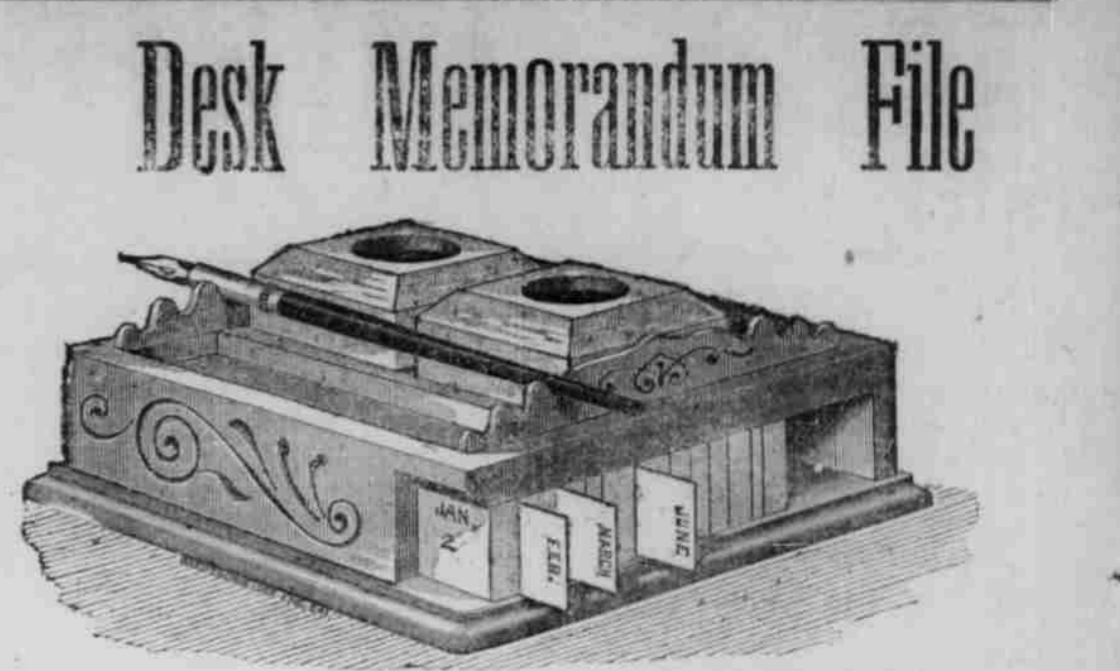
Hence we see the question of wages is involved. Of course those Belgians will bring their iron work all formed and fashioned ready to set up. It will all be made from foreign ores by foreign laborers, and undoubtedly they will bring their skilled labor to set the work up. Now then what wages do those Belgian laborers receive in comparison with our own?

Table comparing wages: United States, Europe, Machinists, Blacksmiths, Coal miners, Iron ore miners, Blast furnace keepers, Keeper's helper, Converter men, Steel works pit men, Steel works, ladie men.

These figures for Europe are taken from a work entitled "The Manufacture of Iron and Steel" by Sir Lowthian Bell Bart, the recognized authority on this subject in England. The figures for the United States are easily verified. These figures show an average of wages for the United States of \$3.795 per day and for Belgium of \$0.841 for the same kind of labor.

How perfectly these facts furnish the reason why Belgians can underbid Americans and still make money. Here are nearly \$3,000,000 going from our laborers' pockets into the pockets of Belgian laborers. Suppose we multiply these instances till we find thousands of them in our country in one kind of business or other. Destroy the protective features of the tariff and we can easily find them in a very short time and gold will be going across the ocean to pay foreign labor and thousands of home laborers will be out of work who are now employed in our factories at good wages. Remove the bar of a protective tariff and a flood of cheap goods will sweep over our country till four-fifths of our artisans will have to turn farmers or starve, and perhaps starve by turning farmers. As well import the Belgian to work at 84 cents a day side by side with our friends and brethren as to open wide the door to permit the entrance freely of the cheap product of his cheap labor. No more a crime to import him and set him at work at 84 cents a day in our factories than to permit the free competition among us of the product of his labors performed on foreign soil.

Contractor C. H. Pickens is in Omaha today.



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