There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

The Plattsmouth Weekly Horald

KNOTTS BROS., PUBLISHERS.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890

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 Float Representitive

JOHN C. WATSON. For County Con,missioner of the Second Com missioner's District.

AMSDELL SHELDON For County Attorney. JOHN A. DAVIES.

Republican Central Committee meet

There will be a meeting of the Cass County Republican Central Committee at the City Hall in Weeping Water on Saturday Sept. 13th, 1890 at 2 p. m. A full attendance is desired, also the candidates are requested to be present,
G, W. NORTON, Secretary.

CHAIRMAN ROOT says, that between Connell and Bryan he favors Connell,-World Herald.

THERE is one conundrum which the Journal did not put to us (last evening) on the tariff; it is, why is an elephant like a brickbat? The answer is, because it can't climb a tree.

For the Journal Why did the honest farmers of Maine double and almost quadruple the republican majority in that state last Monday? Ans: because the tariff is not a tax.

MR. ROSEWATER'S guns, which he spoke of the other day, seem to lack priming. If they ever go off in the direction of Mr. James E. Boyd they must be primed with something quicker than to apportion on two years from this time. Peter Iler's anti-amendment ammunition.

Boss GORMAN of Baltimore the most corrupt and one of the shrewdest policians in the country was leading and managing the democratic fight in Maine. The result shows that money would not ALD as well as the other Journals which win or German with his boodle would give the news: Tom Reed counted a have been on top.

MR. BRYAN ought to extend his educational campaign down into Maine, the dark untutured mind of the Maine farmer is unable to discern the truth at the hands of Tom Reed, he needs the silver tones of our young Mr. Bryan to lead him out stituted in congress in the dispatch of of this bondage that is so much worse than slavery.

VERMONT'S population fell off to the extent of eighty-one in the ten years just ended. This is a much more serious the force of our wool correspondents evidently does not. No better protectthing for the State than the recent re- talk by asserting that the wool tariff is a ed article, from which a duty has been when one has looked through the magniduction in its republican majority. The HRAVY (accent on the heavy) tax on the removed, could be selected to prove the ficent illustra ions, one feels quite at home latter undoubtedly will be made up in people, and that the favorite doctrine of fact that it is the importer who pays the 'upstairs and down stairs and in my lady the next election, but the loss in inhabi- the protectionist is that tariff duties duty and not the consumer. If our chamber." The young folks will all be tants can not be so easily recovered.

The Platform. The committee on resolutions reported at

a. m. with the following platform:

The republicans of Nebraska reiterate and cordielly endorse the fundamental principles of the republican party, as enunciated 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 intrampled in the exercise of their political rights.

rights.

We heartily endorse the wise and conservative administration of President Harrison. We also fully approve the wise action of the republican members of both houses of congress in fuifilling 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 We most heart ly endorse the action of the We most heart'ly 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 w- do not regard it as the full recognition of the great debt of obligation which the government and the people owe to hose h-roic men by reason of whose sacrifices and devote n the union was saved and the government restored.

restored.

We hold an honest, popular billot and a just and equal representation of sell the people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundations 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 number of any his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who may attempt the corruption or in imidation of voters; and we favor the Australian belot 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 uncarned land grants and the reservation of the public domain for homesteaders only.

We are in favor of laws compelling ratiroads and manufacturers to use appliances which

We are in favor of laws compelling ratiroads and manufacturers to use appliances which so ence supplies for the protection of 1 borers against accidents. We demand the enactment of a law defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employes in such cases where proper safe guards have not been used in occupations dangerous to life. Himb or health. Railroads and other public corporations should be subject to control through the legislative power that created them. Their undue influence is legislation and courts, and of unneces ary burdens upon the people and the illegitimate increase of stock or capital should be prohibited by stringent laws. We demand of the state that the property of corporations shall be taxed the same as that of individuals; that the provisions of our constitution requiring the assessment of franchises shall be enforced by suitable legislation.

We do furth r repeat our declaration in favor of a just and fair service pension, graded according to legistant describes.

of a just and fair service pension, graded ac-cording to length of service, for every soldier and sailor who fought in behalf of the Union. and sailor who fought in behalf of the Union, and by reason of whose services, sacrifices and devotion he government now exists.

We demand the reduction of freight and passanger rates on railroads to correspond with rates no prevailing in the adjacent sin the Mississippi, and we further demand he legislature shall abolish all passes and for transportation on railroads excepting for enployes of railroad companies

ployes 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

Conserved of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen, and compelled under renalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimin-nou, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, haud, haudle, receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

and ship the grain of an extraordination.

We fa orth: enactment of more stringent usury laws and their severe enforcement under severe penalties. The republican party has given the American people a stable and enastic currency of gold, silver and paper, and has rais id the credit of the nation to one of the higher tof any country of the world, and their highe tof any country of the word, and then efforts to fully remonetize silver should be con-tiauted until it is on a perfect equalit, as a money etal, with gold.

money etal, with gold.

We layor the modification of the statutes of our state in such a manuer as shall prevent the staying of judgments secured for work and labor and the enactment of such laws as s consistent with a protection of American

ndustries.
We endorse the action of the interstate commission in ordering a reduction of the grain rates between the Missouri river and lake We denounce all organizations of capitalists

to limit production, control supplies of the necessities of life and the advance of prices detrinental to the best interests of society and an unjustifiable interference with the natural laws of competition and trade, and ask their prompt supression by law,

Suppose the great city of Omaha casts 30,000 votes at the coming election, to obtain 10,000 majority over his competitor, Capt. Hill, our Mr. Cushing would have to scratch around and find some 20,000 voters who prefer him to the captain. This would be two votes to Captain Hill's one. If that city casts 25,-

000 yotes, which is a large estimate, then Mr. Cushing would need 16,666 votes while the captain would get but 8,333, It is well to keep these figures before the Omaha republicans.

Ten thousand majority for our Mr. Cushing in Douglas county is spreading it on pretty thick isn't it? Of course this is not impossible in that county where political ties rest so lightly, but for the appearance of the thing, if for no other reason, we would advise the republicans of that county to keep enough of votes, in the shape of a nest egg, to start on in the next campaign. Also, while we are on this subject, we apportion the representation of Douglas Mr. Richard's vote for instance will do

WITH the usual democratic truthfulness the Journal announces that the republican majorities in Maine are reduced. That paper never stops to reflect that the democrats of this locality read The HERon Monday in spite of democratic obstruction and opposition and is returned to congress with a majority which surprises friend and foe alike. It is an endorsment of his course in the reform inbusiness and the people endorse him in

AFTER weeks of incubation the Jour nal attempted Tuesday evening to break

true. The Journal like the Ostrich when | that product from which the duty is re hard pushed buries its head and fails to moved or the sugar market they will see but one feature of the economic soon discover that the removal of the facts about animals embedied in "Disquestion which disturbs the free trader | duty will not reduce the price, because The fact is, a tariff which protects does the market is under the control of the promote manufacturing enterprises, this importer and that individual will as in is freely admitted by prominent and re- times past, maintain the price and conliable free traders all over the country. sequently gain, himself, any benefit de-The building up of manfacturies in any sired from the reduction or destruction locality does help such locality every of the tariff duty. In the face of the fact free trader admits this proposition also, of article after article on the protected and the only objection the free trader list when the prices are less than the duurges, which has any force to it, is that ty itself it strikes us that it requires it raises the price of goods in certain credulity unbounded for the citizen to cases to the consumer. The consumer is the only person the trader sees when he gets on the tariff question, while the protectionist sees all classes. The moment manufacturers are placed on a firm footing, competition between them increases the supply of goods to that point where the cost to the consumer is reduced as low and even lower, in some who, both, aim at exactly the same obcases, than would be reached under free trade; again, and chiefest, the protec- ly it seems presumptuous for us to have tionist claims and knows that, protection | to answer the inquiry of our neighbor, maintains wages and is in the interest of as to what the true definition of a prothe wage earning classes of the country. The laborer of this country knows this and appreciates it. Finally the protec tionist knows that a tariff protects one man as much as another and that any kind of manufacturing found to be profitable is open to all who choose to engrge in it. The difference, between the protectionist and the free trader is that the former take into consideration all classes while the latter look solely at the consumer. One is a broad guage, the other a narrow guage economist. One other proposition we might here ad vance for the benefit of the farmer who | Finally, we desire to say to our amiable is reading the cut and dried, ready made, neighbor that he will find the Editors of material furnished the democratic press the HERALD at our office every day of this country by the Cobden club agents and that is, that the average an-

nanufacturers are prosperous is reater than those states where there is little or no manufacturing done.

"SHERMANICUS" SHORN.

We are sorry for the Journal man but he is off of his base in the article referred to in last evenings issue as bad as he is off on the economic question. Judge Chapman did not write the article which stirred the gall of our contemporary to its bitter depths, nor does he furnish this paper its editorials in whole or in part. As to the conundrums proposed by the Journal we may be excused in the outset, in noticing them, when we say they put us in mind of the old saying and homely truth, viz, it takes a fool to ask questions but a wise man to answer them; however, replying to the anxious and evidently weighty inquiries of our neighbor we may say first, the McKinly bill does not take sugar off the protected list because it is a tax on the consumer. If our friend would inform himself he would discover that the re peal of the duty on sugar is only conditional and that unless the countries producing and, exporting sugars, mo lasses, coffee, tea and hides, receive our agricultural products free of duty the protective tariff is to remain on sugar and sugar is only placed upon the free list as an offer for reciprocal exchange with those countries. It is a progressive feature of republicanism that an ordi nary democratic editor is not supposed to grasp all at once and to some extent is an experiment. As for the bounty placed on domestic sugar it was a demoocratic as well as a republican dodge to encourage the manufactory of beet sugar which is also an experiment. The removal of the duty upon quinine did not cheapen that drug but the fall in price was caused by entirely different causes: Woolen goods are today purchased almost as cheap in this country as they are in Great Britain and the only goods which we manufacture that cannot be purchased in this market as low as in should like to see the central committees foreign markets; also this paper has hereafter, both state and congressional, called attention to the falsehood that our contemporary has been circulating, county on the head of the state ticket that the American manufacturer sells his and not on the vote of some Omaha man goods to foreign purchasers cheaper who happens to carry a large home vote. than to purchasers at home, although, if that was true, it would establish nothing more than the fact that our manufacturers were a lot of fools to sell to foreigners cheaper than to home buyers whose money and custom is always as good, if not better, than their neighbors abroad. This, charge so far as we have seen has been fully refuted by the principal manufacturers of the country, the proof of which we published the other day. As great big quorum in the pine tree state for coffee and tea the Journal is more than unfortunate in citing those commodities and the facts bear us out in asserting that the duty is not a tax, and is not borne by the consumer, for when

> duty gone he elevated the price. The Journal ought to know this but

coffee was placed upon the free list the

price came up instead of going down

and has always continued to stay up ,the

moment the foreign shipper found the

swallow the free trade nonsense that the average free trade newspapers inflict upon their readers.

We dont know why the manufacturer watches the National Legislature unless it is to protect himself and his yast investments from the British lobbyist and his colaborer the home free trader ject and use the same argument. Finaltective tariff is? We may truthfully say however, that its purpose and effect is to build up home markets, build up and maintain home wages, keep down trans portation expense by furnishing markets close to the consumer, to furnish a diversity of occupations and industries at home, stimulate competition among maufacturers and thereby regulate and furnish cheap goods for the people These are a part of the blessings which we have demonstrated in this country through a long series of years that we owe to our system of a protective tariff. ready and willing, in our weak way, to defend the policy of the republican parual income of farmers in those states | ty and that it does'nt worry us one particle who writes for the Journal just so we have an opportunity to refute its

false teachings.

IS TARIFF A TAX The democratic party teaches the doctrine that the "tariff is a tax" and sticks to it with an earnestness worthy the truth. There are democrats in this city who honestly believe that if the tariff on a hundred pounds of nails is \$4, which it is, that it adds just four dollars to the price, even after they have purchased keg for \$2.10. Nails illustrate the operation of the tariff very nicely and what is true of nails is true of all articles on which tariff is levied. It is home competition that forces down the price of articles manufactured in this country below the amount of duty. The Nashua Post makes some remarks concerning the tariff on nails which can be easily under-

"In 1883 wire nails sold at \$6 a keg. In that year congress put a duty of four cents a pound on wire nails and then it began the manufacture of wire nails in the United States. The industry grew until 1889 when we manufactured 2,500,-000 kegs. If the price charged in 1883 for the foreign article had been main tained-six cents per pound-that with the duty added would have made the price \$10 per keg; according to the democratic free trade argument; what was the result of the imposition of the duty? In 1883 the price was \$6 per keg and we manufactured 50,000 kegs. The price remained what it was before the duty was imposed.

In 1884 we manufactured 75,000 kegs and the price dropped to \$5 per keg. In 1886 we made 500,000 kegs and the price during the year dropped to \$3.66

and \$3.40 per keg. In 1887 we made 700,000 kegs, and down went the price to \$2 65.

In 1888 we made 2,000,000 kegs, and the price at the mills dropped to \$2.10 per keg, and all this time the duty had been \$4 per keg.

From \$6 per keg in 1883 with no duty the price under protection has dropped to \$2.10 with a \$4 duty."

The Herald would like very much for some free trader in the country to take the article of nails and explain how the \$4 tariff is added to the price when nails are sold for \$2.10 per keg .- Indianola Iowa Herald.

THE ideal magazine should be like a perfect dinner; seasonable, tempting, satisfying, never heavy, each course perfect in itself, with dainty entrees and entremets to give zest and piquancy, the whole affording such pleasure and satisfaction that it leaves a desire for a repe tition of the feast. This is the case with Demorest's Family Magazine for October, just received; when one has read it all through (and everyone who takes it up will do so) there is a desire to begin at

he beginning and enjoy it all over again. The October number takes us visiting again, this time to the palatial residence of senator Hearst of California, and cheapen the product of protected arti- democratic friends will watch the sin intorested in the Game of Golf for

cles. Both of which assertions are un- gle article of lumber, or any portion of Ladies," which is quite new on this side LAW OFFICE of the water; and old and young will facts about animals embodied in "Disguises in Animal Life." and soft-shell crabs will be invested with a new interest after one has read about "The First Armor Wearers." In fact, every page is as good as it can be: Demorest's Family Magazine is the ideal magazine.

This month there is a special attraction: the new List of Club Premiums. Not only is there a host of handsome as well as useful articles offered, including ma terial for an elegant silk dress, but the more than liberal offer is made that if this generous list does not include the thing or things desired, the prospective getter-up of a club may write to the publisher stating what would be liked better, and special terms will be made for the coveted article. The offer is unprecedented, anything from a paper of needles to the complete furniture of a house being obtainable without paying out a cent! Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th St., N. Y.

THE republican politicians, as usual have been making the most of the reunion at Grand Island this week. All the candidates, from governor down, have been there playing the soldier and shaking the hands of the old yets between times. These reunions are no less than political camp meetings for the g The foregoing from the Journal of

this city is a speciman brick from the

average democratic sheet. Well, Mr Boyd and Mr. Powers were not there and why not? Were they too patriotic to prostitute the high calling in which they are engaged (hunting for office) in attending an old settlers reution? Is that the reason the democratic candidates were not on hand at Grand Island renewing the acquaintance of more than a quarter of a centuary ago? Acquain tance made on the battlefield and in the prison pen? We rather guess not. That was a gathering where Mr. Boyd and Mr. Powers were barred by obvious reasons. Will the Journal, since it has raised this question, tell us where Messrs, Boyd and company were during that war, which the old veterans fought over again last week? What were they doing when Lou Richards, Tom Majors, Capt. Hill and such men were at the front risking their lives price of the hundred pound keg and for the preservation of this American they will stick, hang and swear that the Union? It won't make any democratic "robber tariff" adds four dollars to the votes in this soldier state to attack an old soldiers reunion. The Tory of 1812 might as well have sneered at a gather ing of the veterans of Valley Forge of the Locofoca of 1836 turned up his nose at a reunion of the brave men who car ried the union colors in the blackness of night at Lundys Lan- or upheld the same flag at New Orleans. Those men were patriots when it cost men something to belong to a party that called for sacrifices instead of offering prize pack-

ages accompanied with a fat office. The insinuations of the Journal are simply re echos of the old copperhead snarl of war days. There was'nt a gathering of these same men in those days, that they were not denounced as a lot of Lincoln hirelings conspiring to deprive democrats of their political and personal rights. It was fully as commendable for the boys to get together at Grand Island and compare notes as it is for the democratic candidates to run down and demoralize every old settlers reunion and convert it into a political meeting. These reunions will continue to be held in spite of democratic opposition of the men whose sympathies and support were refused Mr. Lincoln and the Union cause to bve gone days and our neighbor can depend on it.

Plenty of A No. 1 flour on hand to exchange for wheat at the Factoryville Roller Mills. Wheat taken on deposit. T. M. Warne.

of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and colorglands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillowcase nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Aver's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."-The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar prepara-tions, it being perfectly harmless." - From Economical Housekeeping, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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WM. L. BROWN.

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