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The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS., PUBLISHERS.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 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 Representative, JOHN C. WATSON.
- For County Commissioner of the Second Commissioner's District, AMSDALL 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.

WHAT'S the matter with the peoples ticket? There are lots of "people" right here in Plattsmouth who have never seen or heard a single nominee of that party. Let us hear from you, brethren

THE HERALD is in receipt of a highly illustrated article showing the many good points of a \$20,000 sanitarium just opened at Red Oak. If location and its surroundings are as nice as they are described, it would indeed be a pleasant place for recreation.

CONGRESSMAN DORSEY was renominated yesterday at Columbus for a fourth term and it goes without saying that he will be elected by the largest congressional majority that will be given in any district in the state. The dude lieutenant-governor that felt so confident, did not know he was in the race, only receiving 20 votes to Dorsey's 230.

It is too sad for thoughtful contemplation, to think of a party whose watch word is "reform" and whose every claim for public confidence is to be based on its personal purity, should sell out everything in sight up in Maine. But the World-Herald and other democratic "reform" newspapers say they did, and of course that settles it.

The tariff is a tax, you know? The present duty on steel rails is \$17 per ton, and the price ranges in Chicago from \$29 to \$33 per ton. Now if congress was to raise that duty to \$500 per ton, steel rails would raise in price precisely the amount of the duty imposed, plus the market value of the rails. That would make the rails cost us (editors) \$533 per ton. Pretty tough, isn't it.

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 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 untrampled in the exercise of their political 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 fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislation upon the collection 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 heroes of the nation, who by their sacrifices and devotion to the union 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 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 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 demand laws compelling railroads and manufacturers to use appliances which secure safety for the protection of laborers against accidents, and we demand the enactment of a law defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employees in such cases where proper safety guards have not been used. Railroads and other public corporations should be subject to control through legislative power that created them. Their undue influence in legislation and courts, and the unscrupulous use of their power to deprive the citizen of his property and the right of life, 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, and that the provisions of our constitution requiring the assessment of franchises shall be enforced by suitable legislation.

We demand that the pension laws be amended so as to include all soldiers and sailors who fought in behalf of the Union, and by reason of whose services, sacrifices and devotion the government now exists.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with the rates prevailing in the adjacent states; that the Mississippi and other inland waterways be legislated so as to 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 warehouses, and be compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all 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 in order to protect the American people's stable and elastic currency of gold, silver and paper, and to raise the credit of the nation to one of the foremost of any country of the world, and their efforts to fully remonetize silver should be continued until it is on a perfect equality, as a money metal, with gold.

We favor the modification of the statutes of our state in such a manner as shall prevent the signing 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.

THE prospectors at work on the iron ore beds of the Black Hills are uncovering extremely valuable deposits. They promise to bring to light enough of this mineral to supply the mines of the hills, the hill cities and the great industries that are bound to spring up there in the near future. When Dakota can furnish iron plates as well as the tin to coat them, she will have the power to build up one of the greatest industries on the globe. When these tin mines are in operation, Nebraska will have on her borders a great community that will consume immense quantities of her surplus corn, wheat and cattle. If the farmers knew the full possibilities of the tin and iron deposits of the Black Hills, they would be enthusiastically in favor of an adequate measure of protection for the tin industry that would build up this gigantic home market at our doors. We could feed and tax our own people in Dakota rather than to compete with India and Australia in our efforts to furnish food products to the tin mines of Cornwall in England. We would have no pauper planters of Europe to compete with us in feeding the Dakota miner, it, in the nature of things would be impossible. Yet the loud mouthed demagogues of the Journal stripe would prefer the continued shipment of grain to Europe, rather than to build up the home market and still that same class has the impudence to pretend to be friendly to the farming interests of the west. Away with such mendacity or if you wish to be charitable call it ignorance; but away with it.

PHIL Barnes, the republican nominee for the house is an old citizen of this county, having come here in the spring of 1866, soon after he was mustered out of the service, and has been an honest, industrious, public spirited gentleman at all times. Mr. Barnes was a gallant soldier and served with distinction under General Sheridan and General Custer during the late war, having entered the service at the beginning of the war from his native state—Ohio. He remained in the ranks until the last rebel laid down his arms and then removed to the west. Mr. Barnes should receive every republican vote in Cass county and no honest, decent reason can be given why he should not.

THE senate the other day passed 86 pension bills which will furnish a text for democratic editorials for the next month.

MR. AMSDELL SHELDON the next county commissioner was in attendance at the county fair. Mr. Sheldon may not be a politician but he is a lifelong republican and a first class business man that would add to the personal of an already good board.

THE New York Tribune in reviewing the whole left by the death of Samuel J. Randall expresses a desire to meet a man of nerve to which the World-Herald enquires. Has the Tribune ever grasped the hand of the paleozoic wreck Charles H. Van Wyck.

COL. CONNOR took great pains to have candidate Boyd meet the democratic workers in the city, but there was no enthusiasm shown for the gubernatorial candidate and in the language of a prominent democrat. Boyd seems to me to be a rather light weight to make so much fuss about.

COL. MATTHEW GERING, of Chattanooga, talks of spending the winter with us, and THE HERALD desires to assure the genial gentleman that Plattsmouth is just the place to remain in, though it may not be as sociable as Chattanooga yet our people will give him a hearty welcome and will see that he does not suffer from ennui.

COL. SHERMAN is improving the local page of the Journal since he put the active Col. McClelland and the versatile Col. Peterson on as assistants to the regular city editor. If the colonel would get a new writer of free trade drivel, an improvement would be gladly noted in that department.

THE Lincoln Call lovingly speaks of the editor of the Bee as Mr. Rumwater, and he in turn retorts by saying the Call is a venge vampire that wanted to sell out to the whisky interests for \$1,500 and that the B. M. & B. association would not give it. The honors appear to be even.

FROM a statistical account we notice that there are 700,000 pensioners enrolled on the pension rolls of the United States, who are paid 129 different rates, ranging from \$12 to \$2,500 per annum. There are about 2,400 persons in foreign countries who receive pensions. Of these 559 are in Germany, and 475 in Great Britain.

MAYBE the democratic press will come around in favor of the Lodge election bill yet. To hear the whimpering of the World-Herald over the splendid majority of Speaker Reed and its gloomy predictions of the downfall of republican institutions on account of corruption which permeates American elections (in the republican states in the north). Something like the Lodge bill would be a good thing, wouldn't it?

THE total vote in Arkansas in the recent gubernatorial elections is stated at 191,000, while that for president in 1888 was only 155,000. As Fizer, the republican alliance candidate for governor, however, obtained 27,000 more votes than Harrison, the bourbon was reduced to the necessity of either counting 20,000 or 30,000 extra ballots for their side or lose the state. And you can depend upon it the party of obstruction will not allow a matter of a few thousand votes to block their way to success.

How is the democratic party to elect a president of these United States when Mr. Harrison's time is up, is becoming quite a question, if the democratic newspapers of the country are to be credited with telling the truth. It appears from those mediums of intelligence that the rank and file of their party has become woefully corrupt, and that they have sold out body and breeches in Maine and Wyoming. That party must be awful hard up for boodle if its voters sell out, as the democratic press claim they did in Maine.

THE recount in St. Paul and Minneapolis has been made by the batch of census takers. There is considerable shrinkage, St. Paul falls from 142,541 to 133,301, showing a comparatively modest "pad" Minneapolis falls from 191,800 to 164,788. This comparison shows that for enterprise and resource, Minneapolis is far ahead of her sleepy sister. Her pad equalled 16 per cent of her total population, while St. Paul's was only 6 per cent. As a hustler St. Paul is away behind. St. Paul was Bill Nye and Minneapolis was Ah Sin in that little game.—Ex

THE BOND ELECTION On next Tuesday the voters of this city will be called upon to vote ten thousand dollars more, to aid in the purchase of the right of way for the Missouri Pacific. This ten thousand dollars is to pay up a deficit that now actually exists; the committee on right of way, has paid out more than half that amount and the balance will have to be

paid as it has been agreed upon. The men who went down in their own pockets banking on the fidelity, honor and integrity of the citizens of Plattsmouth, must not, dare not be betrayed. It would be disgraceful and cowardly to refuse at this stage of the work to vote the required aid and thereby throw the burden of the payment of ten thousand dollars on to a few of the men who are not interested in the town half so much as some tax payers whom we have heard try to throw cold water on the proposition to vote bonds. Let personal pride a desire for fair play and respectable treatment toward those who have for the city assumed vast responsibilities be your guide next Tuesday and your inner conscience will tell you to stand firm for the true welfare of your beautiful city and its enterprising people.

LOOK AT THE MARKET'S NOT THE THEORY.

IN 1870 under the free trade theory that we must save the consumer the tax (1) on coffee, congress reduced the duty from five to three cents per pound, and it was heralded over the country, that the reduction so made was an admission that the tariff duty was a tax on the consumer which he was to be relieved from, and that the poor democratic editor would henceforth seat himself at his breakfast table, surrounded by his dozen or more children, and sip his coffee without the taste of tax about it, but lo and behold, when he went to buy it he found he had to pay just as much as he did when the infernal robber tax was upon it; and the importer who had been paying the millions, in this duty into the national treasury was found to be the fellow who had the duty (tax) in his pocket. Our minister at Brazil, when I was informed that the duty was reduced informed our government that the price of coffee for exportation to the United States had risen just in proportion to duty taken off. Again in a short time, the free trader in all his anxiety for the poor consumer, again argued that the remaining duty of three cents per pound on coffee was the real cause of the price remaining up and that it was a tax that must be removed. Congress again listened to this beautiful theory and removed the other two cents, that the poor editor might sip his coffee in peace, without the shadow of a tax gatherer falling athwart his plate; and again the poor man went to his favorite grocer, to find the price still remained up; again our minister reminded the department at Washington that the exporters at Rio Janeiro had advanced the price exactly equal to the amount of duty removed, and that the American consumer would have to pay the same old price.

Thus we foolishly turned the duty of millions upon millions of pounds of this product from the national treasury to the pockets of the foreign coffee broker. And, still the free trader will claim that the consumer pays the duty. It has always been the query of common people why, if the American consumer pays this duty the foreign exporter is so anxious to have the duty removed? Perhaps the poor foreigner thinks he pays it and does not know any better.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A Cedar township farmer last Monday brought to town two loads of oats—100 bushels. For these he received \$27.00. The tariff on oats is 10c per bushel, so he received (according to the free trade theory) \$10.00 more for his oats than he would have done if there had been no tariff. He bought \$27.00 worth of goods, on which the cost and tariff were as follows:

	Cost.	Tariff
50 yards calico	\$5.00	\$2.75
50 pounds nails	2.50	.75
1 suit clothes	15.00	2.33
Tinware	4.50	.65
	27.00	6.90

So it appears that while (according to the free trade theory) he paid \$6 more than he should have done for his goods—more than he would if there had been no tariff on them—yet by the same theory he received \$10 more for his oats because of the tariff. Therefore he was just \$4.00 ahead because there is a tariff on oats and on the goods he bought.

This is not a fancy sketch, but an actual transaction which is being more or less closely imitated in our own town every day. We ask some of our free trade friends to give us an actual transaction in which the farmer is robbed by the tariff. We don't want a theory—a supposed case—we want an actual transaction, right here in Sac City.

THE World-Herald of Omaha has been publishing at the head of its editorial columns, increasing the size of the type at each issue, for several days, asking how Mr. Richards stood on prohibition and calling it a growing question. The Omaha Evening Democrat now asks: "Mr. Hitchcock, how do you stand on any issue?" and adds that it is a natural question. Mr. Hitchcock, as yet, has not answered this very pertinent enquiry.—Ex.

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