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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 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. MILL, 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. For Congressman First District, HON. W. J. CONNELL

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. For State Senator, S. L. THOMAS. For Representatives, E. A. STOPHER, P. S. BARNES. For Joint Representative JOHN C. WATSON. For County Commissioner of the Second Commissioner's District, ANSDALL SHELDON For County Attorney, JOHN A. DAVIES.

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 untrammelled 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 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 demagogue 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 who have sacrificed and devoted their lives and the government restored. We hold an honest, popular ballot and a just and equal representation of 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 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 for injuries sustained by employees in such cases where proper safe guards have not been used in occupations dangerous to life, limb or health. Railroads and other public corporations should be subject to control through the legislative power that created them. The undue influence in legislation and courts, and the unnecessary burdens upon the people and the illegitimate increase of stock or capital, should be prohibited by 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 further repeat our declaration in favor of a just and fair service, pension, graded according to length of service, for every soldier and sailor 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 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 favor the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, and request our members in congress to vote for permanent control of the telegraph. We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and their severe enforcement under severe penalties. The republican party has given the times and people a safe and sound currency of gold, silver and paper, a dollar of the credit of the nation, to one of the highest of any country of the world, and their efforts to fully demonetize silver should be continued until there is a perfect equality of a money metal with gold. 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 are consistent with a protection of American industry. 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.

MR. CONNELL is making votes everyday, his tariff arguments are devoid of sophistry and appeal to the common sense of his hearers.

WHAT has become of Sherman's shoe and leather argument? We have heard none of it for many days. The outlook for going barefoot must have been bridged over by a season of credit, or else he wilfully lied and tried to deceive the people about the effect of the McKinley bill. Which was it?

THE frothy Bryan should learn that we already have to much gab in congress and to send a man there whose voice is such divine music to his own ear might result in a national calamity, he might talk some of our valued statesmen to death, at any rate he would talk against time and thus hinder legislation. The good sense of this district will see to it that the windy Mr. Bryan stays at home where he can combat the Nebraska zephyr on its native heath.

THE following reductions have been made in the tariff since 1880:—Barb wire from 10 to 4c per pound; wire nails, from \$6 to \$2.20 per keg; chains from 22 to 12c per pound; window glass 25% reduction; kerosene, from 25 to 13c per gallon; salt, from \$2.25 to \$1.25 per barrel; one horse steel plow, from \$3 50 to \$2.75; 2 horse ditto, from \$15 to \$12; iron plow, one horse, from \$3 to \$2; two horse, from \$10.50 to \$8; potato digger, from \$12 to \$7.50; tooth harrow, from \$10 to \$6.50; 1 horse cultivator, from \$5 to \$3.50; 2 horse, from \$25 to \$15; 1 horse mowing machine, from \$70 to \$45; 2 horse, from \$75 to \$50; sulky horse rake, from \$25 to \$20; reaper, from \$85 to \$75; binder, from \$300 to \$235; thresher, from \$475 to \$400; corn sheller, from \$8.50 to \$6; fanning mill, from \$25 to \$20; common hoes, from \$5.75 to \$3.50 per dozen; grass scythes, from \$16.50 to \$9.50 per dozen; shovels, from \$15 to \$9.50 per dozen; spades, from \$16 to \$10 per dozen.

AN INFAMOUS COMBINATION. Inter Ocean. The most infamous "combine" of the day is the democratic press, which is seeking to nable unscrupulous traders to raise the price of all necessaries of life, and which is working disaster to the trade of those honest merchants who are not raising prices under the false pretense of "increased tariff duties." If the falsehoods of the democratic press obtained general credence there would be a falling off of one-half in the retail trade of our great stores in less than one week. Every person of moderate means would be curtailing his expenses in anticipation of the "dreadful rise in the price of all necessaries of life" which the democratic press, almost universally, falsely is predicting to influence the November elections.

LAMP CHIMNEYS. State Journal. The Omaha World-Herald is figuring some more on the "robber tariff bill." It relates that a dealer in Omaha was compelled to raise the price of lamp chimneys "such as the poor man uses" from three for a quarter to twenty cents apiece, by the high tariff imposed by the "McKinley bill." After he has run in a lot of stuff about the oppression of the poor man, he casually states that the dealers have been buying their chimneys at eight cents a dozen and that now the tariff is ten cents a dozen.

If that is the case, of course in selling a chimney for 8 cents, or an advance of 1,200 per cent on the old price, he could only have made 7 cents on a chimney that cost him a cent and a half, or about 650 per cent profit. A tariff of 10 cents a dozen would have added, had chimneys been on the free list before, ten-twelfths of a cent to the cost of a chimney.

But the tariff isn't 10 cents a dozen now. The senate knocked out that clause and made it 60 per cent ad valorem. The late tariff was 45 per cent ad valorem. How much is the increase? If the 45 per cent ad valorem was added to the cost price to make the 8 cents per dozen that the retailer paid the cost was 64 cents per dozen. Add 60 per cent to

64 cents for the present tariff and we have 83.

So, young Mr. Hitchcock, it appears that the new tariff if it is added to the cost of lamp chimneys will increase the price to the retailer just a cent per dozen. And now you tell us that these capitalists the Omaha dealer to add 12c per chimney or \$1.44 cents per dozen when he sells it to the poor man. Don't you think that you are helping the democratic party out at too much personal expense to yourself with such twaddle?

MR. RICHARDS' CAMPAIGN. Omaha Bee.

Mr. Richards carries on his canvass for the governorship with a modesty and dignity characteristic of the man. Reports from the various parts of the state which he has visited show that he has everywhere popular respect and impressed the people as a man who could be trusted to administer the affairs of the state honestly, wisely and in accordance with the platform promises of his party.

His speeches are plain, straightforward statements of the record and principles of the republican party in their relation to the issues of the present campaign. They are admirably adapted to the situation. They refer, with a pride which every western republican should share, to what the party has done for the west in the way of homestead laws, the administration of the land office, the increase of silver coinage, the admission of new states, and the application of protection to the products of the farm. They describe the development of the state for thirty years under an unbroken succession of republican governors. They emphasize the promises of the present platform with regard to the regulation of the railroads and provision for public elevators.

In one respect Mr. Richards' speeches are of more than partisan importance. He renders a good service to men of all parties in branding as false the stories of widespread depression and impending disaster which the leaders of other parties have scattered broadcast in the hope of getting into office thereby. In combatting these false but damaging assertions he does a service for which every business man and farmer should be grateful, whoever their candidate for governor. The facts and figures which he employs fully sustain his position and the reputation of the state. Mr. Richards represents in his life and character the best citizenship of Nebraska. His campaign is a good index of the sound and honorable administration which might be expected of him as governor.

MR. BRYAN had several pretended letters from eastern wholesale houses which he read to prove that as a result of the McKinley bill plush sacques were going to advance in price together with a few other luxuries. The deceit and hypocrisy of the whole affair was plainly discernible when he refused to give the name of a single house from whom he pretended to read. The facts doubtless are, that if the letters are genuine they are from the importers and agents of foreign factories whom republicans claim are the sufferers from an American tariff. Another very long letter was read showing clearly that it had been written for campaign purposes by a professional hand, and yet in the opening lines it was boldly asserted that the "firm" had always been zealous republicans, of the protective order until this infamous McKinley bill had been passed; but the horns and cloven hoofs of democracy was shown before the letter had been finished when this writer who had always been a leading active republican remarked "that if Pennsylvania went republican this year she will be bought as she was two years ago." A likely remark indeed for a life long republican to make especially when he was working for the success of the ticket two years ago, and knows that a state whose majority almost reaches one hundred thousand does not require money. No, no, Mr. Bryan you can't catch the people that way. Democratic deception is as old as the party, and the people do not take your statements without a thought; and on investigation they will not bear the light. Be square and meet the issues fairly and honorably, and though you will not be sent to congress, you are a very promising three-year-old fully in line with your party, and in the course of time may be elevated to an office in a new democratic district.

THE Niobrara Democrat speaks of Boyd as the grand old Mormon saint. Continuing the Democrat says: "If Jim Boyd of Omaha with his 'barrel' and his unblushing salacious record, is the best the democratic party has to offer the people, then the party should be buried out of sight at the ballot box." And this is all from a democratic paper.

SPEAKING of the opinions of some of the great business houses in New York city, the New York Tribune says:

F. A. M. Burrell, a member of the firm of Charles A. Schilren & Co., of No. 45, Ferry street, which is one of the largest manufacturers of leather belting and lace leather in this country, was enthusiastic over the passage of the new law, and believed that it would aid his business materially. He said: "The McKinley bill does not affect our business directly; that is it will not make any material change in the importation of leather belting. We send some of our wares to Europe and Canada, but it is only our specialties for which this foreign demand exists. The new law makes a reduction of 5% in the duty on leather belting, but we do not fear that this will cause an influx of foreign goods which will injure our trade. Only a little leather belting is imported in this country, and this amount is not likely to be increased much. The truth of the matter is that we defy foreign competition. We have better machinery than manufacturers in other countries have, and they cannot compete with us here. "I, however look for a marked increase in our business on account of the general prosperity which will be caused by the McKinley law. It will stimulate manufacturing here and lead to the erection of new factories, and this will make a greater demand for our goods. For instance, I know of a steel manufacturer in Scotland who has exported a considerable amount of his products to the United States. Under the new tariff, he will be unable to do this, and he now intends to put up a mill here. He complains bitterly that some of his Scotch workmen will lose their employment. This is true and it is sad, but as for us an American, am concerned, it is overbalanced by my pleasure that a number of my fellow countrymen will find work in his new mill here.

"A friend has argued with me that the manufacturers will be benefited by the new duties, but that the workmen will receive no addition to their wages. I do not agree with this point of view. An increased demand for goods means an increased demand for men to make them, and an increase in the demand for labor is sure to bring about an increase in its remuneration."

THE American Protective Tariff League has just issued in pamphlet form a complete refutation of the claims of the free traders that our manufactured products are sold to the foreign consumer at a lower price than for home consumption. The subject of this document is "Export Discounts" and if you desire a copy enclose a two-cent postage stamp to the American Protective Tariff League, 23 W 23d St., N. Y. This document is No. 35. In ordering use number only.

A REMARKABLE FREE LIST. New York Tribune. The republican party has enacted the McKinley bill after ten months of profound investigation and elaborate debate. It undertakes to say that a wiser, braver, fairer revenue bill has never been provided in all the history of the republic! It undertakes to say that under the operation of the new tariff the American people will pay a smaller proportion of the expenses of the government than ever before. This conclusion will be forced upon any air-minded man who takes the trouble to examine its provisions.

In the first place, a large portion of the internal revenue taxation on tobacco has been remitted, and all those annoying special licenses for the sale of tobacco have been abolished. The American farmer and retailer are as free today to sell their tobacco as their wheat. In the next place, practically all direct taxation, except the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco, have been remitted to the people. This has been done by means of a remarkable enlargement of the free list. It is practically true to say that everything the like of which is not or cannot be largely produced in this country has been placed on the free list. A duty on this class of articles is a revenue duty and is paid by the consumer. In this respect it differs entirely from a protective duty, which is often wholly and always largely paid by the importer. By its addition to the free list, then, the republican party has left in the people's pockets a sum which last year amounted to more than \$65,000,000, and has opened our ports to merchandise—upon which the American consumer has heretofore been paying a tax—which was last year imported to the value of \$385,406,000. This is nearly 50 per cent of the total importations, and is 10 per cent greater than the face importation provided in the Mills bill. When it is considered that among the foreign products transferred by the republican party from the dutiable list to the free list are such universally used articles as sugar, molasses, needles, dried currants, round or split straw-matting, sial grass and manila for use in the manufacture of binding twine, braids, seeds, hemp, turpentine and jute, the importance of this legislation may be appreciated.

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