

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 and insist upon having it. It is sold everywhere.

The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS., PUBLISHERS.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890

The chairman of the Denver Board of Public Works committed suicide the other day. He was an honest man, and an exchange says he lost his reason through loneliness. An honest man would certainly be very lonesome in Denver or Omaha either for that matter.

There is this to say about the contest in 1892, should Blaine again be the nominee of the republican party. The mug wumps will cause him no annoyance. They have fallen apart and no longer figure in national politics. A large per cent of them have gone over to the democrats some have returned to the fold and some are straggling independent voters. There can be no bolt of those disaffected people as there was in '84, because those who would like to go through such a performance are outside the breastworks. The ranks are closed up and republicanism is fully organized and completely harmonious.—State Journal.

ALL IRELAND was proud of Parnell who as a leader had done much for the misgoverned island, until in an evil moment he sinned grievously against the laws of the land and became mixed up and seriously compromised in a scandal which was so shameful and so clearly proven that he did not deny the accusations. Now the Irish must condone a heretofore unpardonable offense, and applaud the offender or else the leader must be dethroned. As a result Ireland itself is hopelessly divided on the question, and the English party of brute force is delighted with the condition of the Irish whom, it seemed only a few days ago had home rule almost within their grasp. What the outcome will be no man can tell; yet it is certainly very disheartening to friends of Irish liberty to feel and realize that the actions of their leader has set back the date of home rule many years.

IN CASE the old court house square should not be selected as the proper place for a court house, what valid objection can be urged against the old site with the addition of the Wheeler corner? For twenty-five years it has been considered good enough and perfectly convenient. Why should the site be changed at this time? Almost the entire business of the city is transacted on Main street and Sixth, not two blocks away, and again, there would be no boom in one part of town at the expense of another if the site remains unchanged, while on the other hand, if a removal were made up onto High School hill, at corner of Seventh, Eighth or Ninth, property on lower Main street would drop down one-half, while property on the hill would nearly double in value. This would manifestly be unfair to the men who have built up and improved their property, especially since the High School hill boomer has done nothing but fold his arms and wait for improvements to come to him. By all means leave us a central business site on level ground if it is decided the Fifth street hill is too steep and the public square too inconveniently located for the new building, which is built for business purposes and not for display.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
The following criticism of the president's message, from the Inter Ocean, is so fair, complete and devoid of fulsome praise that we are constrained to print it: "If President Cleveland's last annual message stands as the highest official exposition and indorsement of free trade, then surely President Harrison's last annual message must necessarily stand as the highest official exposition and indorsement of protection. The American doctrine never had more felicitous and unwavering expression. Coming as it does upon the heels of an election which seemed upon its face to be a popular repudiation of that doctrine, it recalls the sublime reaffirmation of republicanism which characterized President Lincoln's annual message of 1862, when the air was still smoky with the bonfires of Copperhead jubilation over election returns. The Cleveland message was wholly devoted to the advocacy of free trade. Not so much as a paragraph was reserved for the general purposes of an annual presidential address to congress. The Harrison message commits no breach of official propriety. The condition of the country, both in its foreign and its domestic relations is set forth in proper order and proportions. The more important legislation of the last session, apart from the McKinley bill, is stated and commented upon. So, too, are the measures still pending, especially supervision of elections and apportionment. In a general way the message is an able and appropriate state paper. The silver act is admirably discussed, also the London panic, and the salient features of the several departmental reports. But the tariff comes in for a discussion which gives this message a preeminence over ordinary annual messages. With a clearness which leaves no room for misinterpretation the president demands for the new tariff a fair trial. "There is," he says, "neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial." He thus serves notice on not only this congress, but the next, that he will not be a party to any such revision, and nobody can for a moment suppose that such a bill could be carried over the executive veto. The effect of this unequivocal declaration can not fail to be reassuring to the country. Farmers and manufacturers with all their financial and industrial associates can go forward with the development of domestic interests under the McKinley bill in the assurance that the measure will be afforded ample opportunity to be judged by its actual fruits, instead of the gross misrepresentations of its enemies. Without such an assurance there might be a general timidity in proceeding under its provisions. Just such a declaration was especially needed. The president, and no one else, could make it. The subject of reciprocity is discussed in a remarkably clear and perfectly sound way. The president brushes away, wholly and without showing the least feeling in the matter, the cobwebs of a false issue which the spiders of free trade have spun over the McKinley bill. Protection does not stand in the way of an enlarged trade with the other American countries. And as for the two reciprocity amendments, the Hale or Blaine amendment, which was not adopted, and the Aldrich amendment, which was, he frankly gives the preference to the latter, setting forth the best of reasons for that preference. It is now a month since the great political cyclone of 1890 passed over the country. The free traders cherished the hope that the very foundation stones of protection had been loosened, and that the edifice itself rocked to its overthrow. Benjamin Harrison, who was elected president on that issue, improves this the first opportunity to give the country to understand that nothing of the kind has happened. A few shingles and clapboards may clatter in the wind, but the structure itself has not felt the blast. The republican party is as firmly grounded in the American doctrine as it ever was, and it is safe to say that the effect of this bugle call to the faithful will be to rally the party to the standard of protection with a steadfastness of purpose which will take no heed of the chattering of mugwumps and semi-free traders.

A RECENT decision of the supreme court in the state of New York settling the fact that the inmates of the pauper and insane asylums or that city were not legal voters, settles a more important fact, viz:—That Mr. Grover Cleveland was a usurper and was not legally elected President of the United States. Cleveland's majority in New York on the face of the returns was a little over twelve hundred and the number of votes which he received from the asylums was over three thousand, showing beyond a question or a doubt that Mr. Cleveland was nothing more than a successful claim jumper and a very mediocre one at that. Had Mr. Blaine cared to occupy an office with the criticism that would follow an election that the courts had to be invoked to assist in, he could have shown a clear title to the presidency. But he refused to have it in any uncertain manner.

AN EXCHANGE says that the good ladies of Beatrice are going into the relief business with a vengeance. The editor of the Democrat explains that he was unable to get down town the other morning for several hours because his wife had bungled up all his clothes for the western sufferers.

REPORT OF SECRETARY WINDOM.
The report of the secretary of the treasury, transmitted to congress today also the following receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

From customs	\$229,688,341.57
From internal revenues	142,636,705.81
From profits on exchange, bullion deposits and assays	10,217,244.25
From sales of public lands	6,334,272.81
From interest on public debt	2,500,000.00
From interest on consular letters patent and land	3,146,692.39
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,812,554.52
From tax on national banks	1,301,329.52
From royalties of interest by Pacific railways	705,691.72
From sales of Indian land	372,288.15
From sales of homestead permanent land	208,856.99
From tax on seal skin	23,500.00
From Indian trust funds	241,464
From sales of government property	192,123.20
From deposits for surveying public lands	112,314.79
From depredations on public lands	35,892.37
From the District of Columbia	2,909,150.93
From miscellaneous sources	1,000,914.85
From postal service	60,882,997.92
Total receipts	\$463,973,089.56
The expenditures for the same time were:	
For civil expenses	\$ 23,638,829.62
For foreign intercourse	1,648,276.59
For Indian service	6,708,016.07
For pensions	196,306,656.07
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors and arsenals	44,582,838.08
For the naval establishments including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards	22,000,203.24
For miscellaneous objects, including dig pits in building, light-houses, and collecting the revenues	43,563,693.85
For the District of Columbia	5,677,319.52
For interest on the public debt	36,929,224.04
For deficiency in postal revenues	6,875,036.91
For postal service	6,882,697.92
Total expenditures	\$258,618,584.52

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.
Those who care to enter the postal service are doubtless aware that they must first pass a civil service examination before their name will be considered as eligible for appointment. The civil service commission has published its schedule for examinations for 1891. The following are the dates and places for Nebraska:

- Omaha, Thursday, April 17, departmental service.
- Omaha, Friday, April 17, railway mail service.
- North Platte, Monday, June 15, both services.
- Lincoln, Wednesday, June 17, both services.
- Omaha, Thursday, November 12, departmental service.
- Omaha, Friday, November 13, railway mail service.

In all cases candidates must present themselves promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. Every applicant must select from this schedule the time and place at which he wishes to be examined, and notify the commission on its accompanying slip for that purpose. The commission furnishes the blank application and slip to those contemplating an examination. The ballot box stuffing prerogatives of the democratic party are to be curtailed by the passage of a fair and just election law. Yet the democratic press are so severe in their denunciation of the measure, that a disinterested observer would think their rise or fall depended solely on the amount of ballot box stuffing; they would be permitted to engage in. It certainly is not universally true that a fair election and an honest count would defeat the dem. party. We do not believe they could successfully transplant their Mississippi methods up North. While Boyd is elected governor on the face of the returns by the most shameless frauds an election held a month afterward is perfectly fair and it may be years before a repetition of the Omaha democratic frauds are again possible.

OUR contemporary lands Judge Caldwell to the skies, one of President Harrison's most recent appointments, and in the same column refuses to find any thing good, Mr. Harrison has done. This constant fault finding has so warped the mind of the democratic newspaper man that he is generally a cranky dyspeptic, soured piece of humanity, who imagines he was created chiefly to reorganize the world by pointing out the ills and misfortunes of his fellow men. The Nebraska City Press has undertaken a herculean task, that of waking up their local Board of trade. There is only one man can do it, brother Brown; his name is "Gabriel" and he probably will not be with us for some time. Hadn't you better keep right on building packing houses, distilleries, bridges and breweries rather than waste valuable time on a board of trade. This advice is kindly tendered by one who has been over the ground. AN EXCHANGE says that the good ladies of Beatrice are going into the relief business with a vengeance. The editor of the Democrat explains that he was unable to get down town the other morning for several hours because his wife had bungled up all his clothes for the western sufferers.

MORE ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inter-Ocean.
We have presented the evidence of English free traders and iron manufacturers who visited the United States in company with the British and German members of the Iron and Steel Institutes of those countries as to the vastly higher rates of wages obtained by workmen in this country, and on Sunday we copied a great many English advertisements as proof of the generally low rate of compensation to workmen and women. It now gives us pleasure, great pleasure, to contrast a few English and a few American advertisements in proof of the cheaper rates at which many necessary articles are sold in the United States. We take the two English newspapers nearest at hand, one being the Yorkshire Post, published at Leeds, the other being the London Daily Standard, and select the advertisements which quote the lowest prices quoted by advertisers in recent numbers of the Inter Ocean. We will look at woollen goods first, "the high tariff on woollen goods being simply infamous," as our American free traders say. "The Lion in Kirkgate, Leeds," thus advertises:

LION	20s	OVERCOATS
LION	20s	OVERCOATS
LION	20s	OVERCOATS

The equipment of 20s is \$5. This is the leader "in a displayed ad," evidently framed to attract the wage earners. It is printed in a penny paper, circulating among workmen mostly, and it is the lowest priced offer made in any of the columns. Now for an American advertisement.

432 Blue and Brown Mixed 1 line, 1 1/2 line overcoats, elegantly trimmed and tailor made. Former price \$7.50. Cut to \$5.75.
375 Black and Gray Diagonal Cassimere Overcoats, a splendid cut for d. ivers and men exposed to the winds of our weather. Former price \$8.50. Cut to \$6.25.
317 Brown Diagonal Heavy Cassimere Overcoats, with Italian cloth lining, warranted to give good service. Former price \$5.50. Cut to \$2.75.
So advertisers 'The Globe of State street' in last Sunday's Inter Ocean. Free traders and anti-McKinley bill people will please compare lowest English with lowest American prices. Let us continue in the woollen department for a while. The lowest price that we can find quoted in the London Standard for horse blankets is in this sensational advertisement:
JOB LOT HORSE BLANKETS, LINED BY FINE, Jeweled, lined, shag, and 8 topped, price 38 1/2 each. Shipped from London in 200 famous warm rugs, worth 10s, salvage price 5s, shipwreck stock of harness, salvage price, 4 Catalogues gratis.—G. F. F. See next advertisement.
Price 3s 11d is the equivalent of ninety-four cents. But The Fair, of Chicago, frequently advertises in the Inter Ocean, with no sensational nonsense about "shipwreck" or "salvage," but just an every day matter of business:
59—Extra good, strong and durable strapped New Hampshire stable blanket.
69—Ring extra good and durable strapped gaiters, both 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 sizes.
85—Extra well made, strong and durable, strapped stable blanket.
Observe also that 41, which is \$20, is the lowest price for harness. The Fair advertises from \$12.50 up. But let us look at furniture. This is set forth in the Yorkshire Post as a marvel of cheapness. It is the lowest priced offer of bedroom suites that we can find either in the Yorkshire or the London newspaper:
BEDROOM SUITES FROM 25 lbs.—MILNER'S, Matchlock, luvall couch, and two other ideal couches, half price. MILNER'S Five pound ten shilling sterling is equal to \$27. Let us find the lowest priced offer in last Sunday's Inter Ocean: COMPLETE SOLID HARD WOOD—THREE-piece bedroom set, handsome mirror dresser, combination commode, never equalled, \$11.25.
Two or three columns of space might be devoted to such contrasts between English and American lowest prices. But for the present proof sufficient has been adduced in behalf of the protective system, which has secured higher wages to labor concurrently with lower prices for much of what labor buys than obtain in free trade England.

Rheumatism
—IS—
PROMPTLY CURED BY
Cures Also: Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Swellings, Soreness, Frost-bites, Stiffness, All Aches.

Stearns' Oil
THE
Chas. A. Vogeler Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

Insure your property against fire, lightning and Tornado, in the
AMAZON INSURANCE COMPANY.
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Commenced Business October 1871.
CASH CAPITAL \$300,000.00
Stockholders individually liable, under the constitution of the State of Ohio which together with the present net surplus is a net guarantee of about \$700,000.00 to policy holders. Losses paid in nineteen years, (since organization) nearly four million dollars.

J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.
GAZZAM GANO, President.
Wm. L. BROWNE, Resident Agent, Plattsmouth Nebraska

M, B, MURPHY & CO,
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries,

CROCKERY, CHINA GLASS
We make a specialty of fine China and fine Lamps and sell at low prices. We are also agents for the New American Sewing Machine which we guarantee to be as good as any machine in the market. We except none and sell them at one half the price of other machines.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska

FARMERS READ!

AND DO NOT CRY
HARD - TIMES!

Any longer for crops are good in Cass county and prices the best for years and clothing is away down at

ELSONS
THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIER

When you can buy Overcoats, Suits for Men, Boys and Children. In fact anything wore by mankind, you will find at bed rock prices at the old reliable

E-L-S-O-N
The One Price Clothier,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Notice to Creditors.
State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss:
I, Thimothy Sawyer, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against Thimothy Sawyer deceased, late of said county and state, will be received, examined and adjusted by the county court at the court house in Plattsmouth on the 20th day of May 1891 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And that six months from and after the 20th day of November A. D. 1890 is the time limited for creditors of said deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance.
Given under my hand this 10th day of November A. D. 1890.
B. S. RAMSEY, County Judge.

Legal Notice.
IN DISTRICT COURT, CASS CO. NEB.
Elizabeth Olson
vs
Chas Olson
The defendant will take notice that Nov. 12, 1890, plaintiff filed her petition in the District Court in and for Cass Co., against the defendant, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce from defendant, on the ground of desertion, and for the custody of the child, Erik Andrew Olson, and general relief.
That unless defendant answers said petition on or before Dec 29, 1890, the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and the prayer of petitioner granted.
By W. L. Browne, atty.