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The Plattsmouth Herald.

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers

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D. R. CARPENTER, editor of the Bartley Enterprise has been arrested and bound over to the March term of the District Court at Indianola, Neb., in the sum of \$500, for publishing articles in said journal derogatory to the character of Rev. W. M. Taylor.

A SOCIALIST meeting in Chicago the other day roundly denounced the use of labor saving machinery. The average socialist is content with such labor saving conveniences as dynamite bombs and fulminating caps which make the act of assassination easy. -Kearney Hub

The gross earnings of the ninety-five railroads of the country which reported show an increase of nearly 8 1/2 per cent for the eleven months ending with November last, with only 4 1/2 per cent increase of net earnings. The roads, that is to say, did a heavy business last year, but at a comparatively small profit.

LONG ISLAND has dug up a postmaster who has served his country for an uninterupt period of 43 years, and still cling to his post. Political change have not affected his remarkable tenure of office. The plans and specifications of his grip, properly guaranteed, would command a royalty in this section. -Omaha Bee.

The fact that Nebraska democrats have elected a subject of Great Britain and Ireland as governor ought not to be surprising. In the words of the popular song: The strange thing we see And the strange things we do Are English you know - quite English! and it is part of the unwritten history of democracy that nothing is too good for Great Britain. -Lincoln Call.

The Seward Reporter pays Nebraska's attorney general the following well deserved tribute: "Hon. William Leese has closed his six years of service as attorney, in which he has done very much that is entitled to credit. Nebraska never had a more faithful or energetic public servant. In his long term of official life Mr. Leese has made many warm friends, and necessarily many enemies also. But his worst enemies cannot point to an official act that was not inspired by an earnest desire to do what was right. His work may be criticised, but the people of the state, irrespective of party, unite in pronouncing him an honest man."

THE AMERICAN HOG. Topeka Capital: In view of the endeavor of the southern alliance to crowd the hog lard out of the market by the fraudulent "lard compound" made of Texas cottonseed, it is some consolation to the hog breeder to know that his chances of a market abroad are brightening. At present the lot of the hog breeder is not favorable. The price of hogs has gradually declined for nearly a year and is now too low to make the business profitable, with corn selling from 40 to 45 cents a bushel. If cottonseed oil "lard" can be driven out as a competitor of the genuine article, and if the foreign market can be opened to the American product, it will require only the defeat of the pork packing combine to put the price of hogs where it belongs.

"GOVERNOR HILL still sits on the top rail of the senatorial fence, and like 'the hesitating rooster' wobbles the political corn scattered on both sides. The time has nearly come when he must flop his wings and light."

The senators and representatives of Arkansas have another chance now to claim that their constituents are opposed to all forms of political violence and are innocent of any desire to promote the interests of the democratic party by any other than strictly legal and moral means. All that they did this time was the burning of a republican newspaper the other day.

ALUMINUM AIR SHIP. At Mt. Cameron Illinois they are building in an airship of Aluminum. It is 150 feet long and 20 feet in diameter; it is to be run by a gas-engine that weighs only 250 pounds and will develop 100 horse power. The ship itself weighs only 1,350 pounds; the total cost is \$3,500, and it will carry 50 passengers, and the estimated speed of the air ship is 200 miles per hour. They expect to make the first trial trip about Feb. 1st.

CHINA'S GREAT EXHIBIT. All doubts as to China's action in regard to the fair has been dispelled. The Hon. Charles Denby, United States Minister to Peking, has announced officially to the World's Columbian Exposition officials that as a result of many interviews of his with the emperor, the Chinese government has decided to participate in the international exposition.

That alone was sufficient to please the American Minister. But the Chinese officials have promised to announce still further their intentions as to the character and estimated cost of the Chinese display. From indications it would appear that the Celestial empire is going to make an exhibit that will effectually seal its claim to that name - some thing, which in point of beauty, elegance, richness and quantity, will be an attractive feature of the exposition.

Should the Chinese government decide to erect a separate display building it will undoubtedly illustrate the highest principles of Chinese art, both in style and finish, which may be done in lacquer and porcelain.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

A good many people on the Nebraska and Dakota frontiers are sending to Washington their claims against the government for losses incurred as a result of the Indian outbreak. They are calling for immediate action upon them, which is not possible until congress shall make provision for their payment.

The general government is undoubtedly liable for every dollar of loss that can be traced to the action of the Indians. This statement applies not only to property stolen and destroyed by the redskins, but also to stock that may have been lost as a result of the panic caused by the uprising. The government must also return to the state money expended by them in defending their citizens.

While this question of liability is clear, the method of enforcing prompt payment is not. Previous claims have lain in the interior department for years before adjustment. Senator Paddock is endeavoring to secure legislation to provide for the prompt consideration of such matters. If he succeeds in doing so before congress adjourns it will be possible for all persons having just claims against the government to get their dues within a short time.

In the meantime they can only file their claims and cultivate the virtue of patience.

A PRACTICAL LESSON ON "WHO PAYS THE TARIFF"

Mr. Jerry Heagerty arrived home from Canada today where he bought 1,000 bushels of potatoes for the Oswego market. The average price paid was 40 cents a bushel. The duty upon the potatoes is 25 cents a bushel and the freight 15 cents a bushel. The potatoes will retail for about 85 cents a bushel. Who pays the duty, tax and freight? The Canadian farmer, Mr. Heagerty, or the consumer? -Oswego Palladium.

This is indeed a "practical lesson" and no republican can ask for a better one. Potatoes are worth 80 cents or more in Oswego. This is the market place. If the price was any less in Oswego Mr. Heagerty would not be fool enough to go to Canada to buy, but would buy at home. The Canadian must sell to Mr. Heagerty for so low a price that including the duty of 25 cents and the freight of 15 cents, they will cost Mr. Heagerty in Oswego no more than he can buy for at home. So the Canadian deducts the duty, 25 cents and the freight, 15 cents and sell for the balance of what is left of the price of a bushel of potatoes in Oswego. Is it not clear that the Canada farmer pays the duty? And if there was no duty the Canada farmer would ship his potatoes to Oswego and get the full market price in Oswego, less the freight, 15 cents, or 70 cents per bushel, in which case he would save the 25 cents duty for himself,

wouldn't he? Is there anybody so dull he can't see that neither the customer nor Mr. Heagerty would get them any cheaper if there was no duty, but that the Canadian farmer would save the duty and get just 25 cents per bushel more than he now does? Such "practical lessons" as this are particularly satisfactory to republicans and if the Palladium has a few more such we shall be glad to aid in giving them publicity. -The Fulton Patriot and Gazette, December 19.

It is thought that money matters will be easier now, as the Clearing House Association of New York City reports the banks of that city to have on hand a surplus of over \$19,000,000. This is in excess of the holdings of these institutions for this time of the year. In 1890 the amount was only \$7,780,000. They have all the money there that they need, for the safety line has been passed, and from this time on loans are most likely to expand and distribute this money over a vast territory.

One of the results of the blizzard-like action of last November has been to give a number of states too much government. In Connecticut there are two governors, in Nebraska three. The legislators of Montana and Colorado are each engaged in an intense struggle to ascertain "who is who" and "what is what." The legislature of New Hampshire could not organize until the supreme court had been called upon to settle questions of disputed law, and the legislatures of South Dakota, Kansas and Illinois are so mixed in their three-sided political complications that they cannot agree on United States Senators. The people are governing themselves with a vengeance this year and no mistake. -New York Press.

The New York Herald, free trade organ, reprints the statement of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for that city. The statement shows that the total of the city's trade for 1890 was greater by \$120,126,206 than for 1889. Three months of the "infamous McKinley bill" did not work so badly after all. We would trow that the "infamous bill" would destroy our export trade; but the exports of New York were greater by \$36,857,476 in 1890 than in 1889. They were, in fact, greater than in any year of which record is made except the year 1881.

But, as the Herald reports, out of a total commerce of \$913,665,600 brought into the port of New York during 1890 only \$67,119 was imported by American vessels, against \$458,460,278 in foreign vessels; and of exports only \$43,104,305 went out in American ships, against \$327,218,120 in foreign bottoms.

The moral is plain, agriculture and manufactures have increased under protection. Our maritime trade has decreased since we withdrew protection from it.

AN EXCHANGE has this to say of Italy and the new tariff law:

The absurdity of the reports industriously circulated through British channels in regard to the attitude of the governments of Europe toward our new tariff law has been happily illustrated by the latest advices from Italy, which stands forth in the importance of its trade with the United States of all the nations of Europe. Recently we were gravely informed that the Italian government was so displeased with the new law that they would decline to send any exhibits to the Columbian Fair in 1893, and would adopt other equally terrible acts of reprisal.

It turns out, however, that the government Commissioners appointed to investigate and report on the probable effects of the bill has but recently completed its task, and the report shows that under the new tariff about forty-eight per cent of the Italian exports to the United States are admitted free of duty thirty-six per cent at a reduced duty, twelve per cent at the old rate, while the duty is increased on less than four per cent.

Instead of there being any unfavorable criticism of the law, it is regarded by Prime Minister Crispi and the Italian press as most favorable to increased commerce between the two countries. Thus it has been shown that the duties imposed under a protective system may be revised by protectionists, the free list enlarged, and sundry duties reduced without violating the protective principle.

The policy of reciprocity under certain favorable conditions of mutual exchange without competition is the logical outgrowth of this broad application of the protective idea and in perfect harmony with its central purpose. The American people are willing that it be judged by its fruits.

TARIFF PICTURES.

New York Press: Is the tariff on horse blankets a tax? They can be bought for 65 cents, while the McKinley duty on them is 72.3 cents.

THE CLOSURE QUESTION.

The democratic party has proven the need of a change in the rules of the senate so plain that "the most excruciatingly mean intellect," as De Quincy has it, can not but comprehend. One democratic senator talks hour after hour to empty benches, "to kill time;" another democratic senator lies asleep on a lounge in a committee room, waiting to be called to talk against time when stimulants no longer can keep his weary and a wearied professor on his feet. The pretense of debate has been abandoned by the democratic senators, the form of talk alone has been maintained to keep a long since thoroughly debated question from reaching the crucial test of a vote. So impudent have the democratic senators become that the lack of them who essayed the task of talking against time pleasantly remarked that he would defer the commencement of his yacuous harangue until such senators as might not wish to be tired by it had retired to the cloak rooms and committee rooms.

It can not be denied that the republican senators have been out-generaled by the democrats all through the session, which is near its close. The latter has wagged the dog, the minority has exercised the power of the majority and decided what business should be considered, what measures should be put to the vote, what measures should be prevented from reaching a vote. These are republican members of the senate whose courage has been constant and whose strategy has been wise, but when the struggle of the rival parties is so closely balanced as in this session of the senate a handful of timid, selfish, or treacherous members disarrange the shrewdest schemes or disconcert the most gallant army. It has been so in the senate. It would have been better had certain professional republicans acted openly with the democrats upon the election bill than that they should have encouraged such shameful floundering as has prevailed for a long time.

Out of evil good may come, however. The patience of the republican majority has been so great, the purpose of the democratic minority to obstruct legislation has become so plain, that no honest observer will be able to withhold approval from the measure of closure when it is enforced by the majority, provided, of course, that the majority by right is not converted into a minority in fact by the open desertion of certain senators who were elected as republicans. The question of closure should be settled at once. If any republicans are anxious of voting against it they should be afforded an opportunity. The people are anxious to know if government by majority has come to an end.

The Sidney Herald takes issue with the Capitol on the matter of the profits of the farm, because the Capitol said the "net profits is larger than in most businesses followed in the state," and says we did not stop to think before we made the statement. The Capitol editor did stop to think. We believe the statement to be true. There are only two kinds of business that yield larger returns in Iowa than farming, and they are money loaning and whiskey selling. We have no money to loan and do not care to sell whisky, but if we understood farming we should offer the Capitol for sale, sell it and go to farming. It is the most healthful independent and desirable pursuit in the world, we want no better proof of its profits than the thousands of men in Iowa who make money at it every year. -Des Moines Capitol.

THE ART OF BEING ENTERTAINED.

Ladies' Home Journal. Let everything dark melt away before a sunny nature. If you go to a home for a social visit, be merry, be easy of manner, ready to join in what has been prepared for you. Learn the great art of adapting yourself to your surroundings. Don't forever expect your friends to accompany you, or show you around. Go off by yourself, even though you have no special errand. Show your hosts that you do not expect her or her family to continually wait on you. Enter into the family circle, be "one of them in spirit, so that, when after a hearty hand shake at the station, it may be said of you: "What a pleasure she has been! How easy to entertain!"

"For a state the size of Arkansas the \$30,000 treasury shortage is a sum of considerable size; but is trivial as compared with the \$200,000 steal in Maryland by its financial officer, the \$240,000 in Alabama, the \$250,000 in Kentucky, the \$300,000 in Mississippi, the \$400,000 in Tennessee and the \$800,000 in Louisiana. Bourbonism costs something, but several of the states seem determined to have it any price."

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