

CHINA has concluded not to break off all commercial relations with us, even though the new exclusion law is distasteful to her. She would lose a good deal more than we would by such a step.

THE announcement that England will accept the invitation of the United States to take part in an international monetary conference goes to show that President Harrison has taken hold of the silver question in the right way.

THE democratic river and harbor bill is the biggest fraud and steal that has been passed by congress and it will surely elect any man president on the republican ticket, no matter who the republicans should put up. But they will put up Harrison and he will be re-elected by an increased majority.

HOW IT WORKS.

The McKinley law is doing more to build up industries and give employment to labor than any other system that could be adopted; it is depopulating manufacturing districts in Europe, but populating our own; it is transferring capital, manufactures and skilled laborers from other lands to ours; it is developing the talent of our inventors, and multiplying labor-saving machinery; it is adding to our population, enterprises, wealth and demand for capital and labor; it is enlarging the product of our mines of coal and iron and copper and cinnabar and zinc and our quarries of stone, and is opening up our mines of tin. It is supplying needed revenue, and compelling foreign manufacturers to pay a good part of it. The "tin plate liar" is in full retreat. It has compelled the "robber" free trader to pause in his career of plundering American citizens for the benefit of foreigners. Free traders are being repudiated by the people. Hill is rebuked in the great state of New York, where republicans have been robbed of power by fraud and corruption.—Judge William Lawrence of Ohio.

MR. BLAND ALARMED.

It appears that Mr. Bland takes a gloomy view of the situation. The blindness and treachery of the democrats who voted against the silver bill, he thinks, have done the business for the party this year. It can make no gains in the west, while it is in danger of losing some of its old prestige and potency in the south. In that section, he believes, tens of thousands of democrats will remain away from the polls, thus giving two or three states over to the republicans. He has no faith in the international monetary conference idea. No solution of the problem can be gained in that direction, and he is confident that the democrats who favor this project are insincere. This conference notion he firmly believes is a trick got up by the eastern democrats to shelve the free coinage bills by merely pretending to postpone them until Europe has a chance to talk on the question.

Undoubtedly the Missouri statesman has good cause to be angry with his party for its shabby treatment of his measure. An overwhelming majority of the democratic members of the house are pledged to do all they can to bring about free coinage, yet when the test comes they disregard the instructions of their constituents and prove false to their promises. Even the speaker, who had frequently spoken and voted in favor of allowing the largest liberties to the white metal, proved faithless when the crisis came. On every hand free silver champions surrendered to the threats and blandishments of the New York and Massachusetts section of their party. Of course Mr. Bland has one recourse left by which he may "get even" with the traitors. He can bring the matter up in the national convention, and if this body declares in favor of throwing the mints open to the white metal the party will become formally and definitely committed to this policy.

But the distinguished Missourian is unnecessarily alarmed at the outlook. The democrats will be beaten in the canvass, but they will lose none of the southern states. That region will be faithful to the party even if its representatives in congress be faithless to their pledges and protestations. The democrats are accustomed to losing the presidency, and one defeat of this sort more or less will make little difference to them. They will survive such a loss, and still be in grand fighting shape when the next election comes around. But their supremacy in the southern states is not seriously menaced. Perhaps some of the old vim and vigor may be missed in the canvass in the south, and the majority may lose a little of the imposing dimensions of former years, but the majority will be their just the same, and it will be ample enough for all practical purposes.—Globe Democrat.

OUR PROTECTED SHIPPING.
Among other things developed by the lake traffic is a landlocked marine, valued for insurance purposes at over \$20,000,000. In this marine are one hundred and twenty-six vessels registering one thousand five hundred net tons or more, eighty-nine of which are built of steel, and thirty-two additional steel vessels of large tonnage are now being built. These vessels have no superiors for strength in the world, and some of them, freight carriers, in their regular business between Chicago and Buffalo maintain a higher speed than the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Line are required to maintain which carry the mails between England, India, Hong Kong and Australia, receiving \$350,000 therefor from the British government and \$200,000 from colonial governments.—E. P. North in May Forum.

FREE TRADE PERIODS.

Free trade has had five periods of relative prevalence in the history of the United States—that is, there have been five distinctly marked periods when foreign competing imports have been freer than at any others to enter our ports, to the subversion and overthrow of domestic competing industries. These were:
1. The colonial period, ending with throwing over the tea in Boston Harbor and the battle of Lexington in 1775. The British parliament forbade us by law to manufacture in order that they might monopolize our market. This chiefly impelled us toward the war for independence.
2. The "peace under confederation" period from 1783 to 1789, when no national duties on imports existed. This chiefly impelled us to adopt the federal constitution.
3. The period of the so-called reciprocity treaty with England in 1816 to 1824, culminating in the financial crisis of 1817-19.
4. The compromise tariff period of 1833 to 1842, including the unparalleled crisis of 1836-39.

"The Walker tariff period of 1846 to '57, intensified by the further reduction in '57 and thus prolonged to March 3, 1861. This period was marked by a general poverty or "hard times" crisis, setting in in the summer of 1854, continuing into a bankruptcy and non-payment crisis in 1855, which caused a mercantile bankruptcy crisis in England in 1856, and this reacting produced the bank crisis in America in 1857, after which the country struggled on in a pauperized condition until 1861. Without a single exception, our every approach to free trade brought disaster, particularly to farmers and working people.
Do we want any more of it?—American Economist.

Nebraska Weather Service.

Following is the weather report as received from ninety-three observers in sixty counties for the week ending Friday, May 13:
The week has been unseasonably cold, with excessive rainfall in all parts of the state, and little or no progress has been made in farm work.

The temperature has been more than twelve degrees below the normal in all parts of the state, and in the northern part nearly eighteen degrees below. The sunshine has also been decidedly below the normal, there being generally but a part of one day in which the sun shone.
Rain has fallen nearly every day in all parts of the state, with snow in the northwest on the 7th and 8th. The amount of precipitation has varied from an inch and a half in the western portion to three and a half in the southeastern. This is more than three times the normal amount and as the ground was already thoroughly saturated it has quite generally injured crops and flooded low lands.

In the southern tier of counties from a fifth to a half of the corn crop has been planted, but elsewhere very little of the crop is in; complaint is general that what is already planted is rotting in the ground.

NORTHEAST SECTION.

Antelope—Weather injurious to all crops; snow on Monday.
Burt—No farm work can be done and corn planting much delayed.
Cedar—Almost continuous rainfall; grass backward; much injury to stock from hunger and exposure; small grain generally doing well.
Collax—Small grain and fruit all right so far; cold and wet weather delaying farm work and causing the death of young pigs.
Cuming—Plowing for corn delayed considerably; river high.
Dixon—Wheat becoming slightly yellow; no planting done, but ground mostly plowed.
Dodge—Corn ground half plowed; little corn planted, and that rotting.
Holt—Snow all day on the 9th; rye, wheat and oats all right; rivers overflowing their banks.

Madison—Frost on the 7th; little corn planted.
Platte—Not twelve hours of sunshine the past week; corn ground about half plowed and very little planted.
Sheridan—Much snow; a large acreage of wheat sown and doing well.
Stanton—Most grain up and looking well; planting at a standstill.
Washington—Oats turning yellow; wheat good color and pasturing improving; corn ground two-thirds plowed.

SOUTHEAST SECTION.

Butler—Farm work three weeks behind; much ground under water.
Cass—Work totally suspended; apple blossoms coming out well; corn already planted will have to be replanted; pastures sufficient for stock.
Clay—Some corn planted, but rotting in the ground; will all have to be replanted; small grain and grass growing but little.
Fillmore—Wheat, oats and grass far behind what they were last year at this time.
Gage—Work ten days behind last year, too cold for grass and still necessary to feed cattle.
Hamilton—Dull, cold and rainy, delaying corn planting.
Jefferson—Planting not one quarter done; some up but looks yellow.
Johnson—Wheat and oats on bottom lands injured; no farming this week and work weeks behind.
Nemaha—Wheat, oats, grass and potatoes growing; farm work at a standstill.
Nuckolls—Wheat looks well except in low places; grass growing finely; not half the corn land plowed.
Otoe—Very little corn planted; cherry trees in full blossom.
Pawnee—Heavy rains washed out listed corn on rolling ground.
Polk—Very little corn planted.
Richardson—All small grain injured and corn planting delayed by excessive rainfall.
Saline—Only about seven hours of sunshine and no farm work done this week.
Saunders—Planting prevented by wet weather; small grain making but small growth.
Seward—No progress made in farming; plowing for corn not half done.
York—No planting done.
Thayer—Winter wheat and oats damaged by rain; potatoes rotting in the ground.

CENTRAL SECTION.

Boone—All crops more or less injured by excessive rains; farm work entirely at a standstill; wild plums not yet in blossom.
Buffalo—Wheat slightly injured on bottom lands.
Custer—Some corn planted on rolling lands, wheat looking well except on low ground where injured by standing water.
Dawson—Excessive rains have damaged small grain and hindered corn planting.
Hall—Sugar beet planting already started.
SOUTHWEST SECTION
Adams—Cool and wet weather has prevented plowing and planting and much retarded the growth of vegetation.
Chase—Only one day of sunshine and six inches of snow on the 9th.
Franklin—Some of the small grain a little yellow but most looks exceedingly well.
Furnas—About one-fifth of the corn planted; work two weeks behind.
Harlan—Very cold, cloudy and damp; corn planting is fairly well begun; fall grain doing well but backward.
Hitchcock—Wheat looks well, most of the corn planted and some up; rather cold for all crops, later than last year; little corn planted.
Loup—Small grain on high ground in good condition; plowing for corn greatly retarded; little grass started.
Merrick—Corn less than half planted; fruit trees not yet in blossom.
Nance—Fruit blossoming out backward; bees unable to secure necessary pollen.
Sherman—Cool and cloudy, favorable for small grain; corn planting has advanced some in spite of the wet condition of the soil.
Valley—Small grain grows slowly but looks well; wild grass backward but tame grass looks well; some corn planted.
Wheeler—Low ground too wet to go on with a team and much of it under water; wheat growing out in many places.
Kearney—Some complaint of corn rotting in the ground.
Lincoln—Wheat looks very well; light snow on the 7th and 8th.
Red Willow—Small grain doing well.

WESTERN SECTION.

Logan—Potatoes rotting in the ground.
Scotts Bluff—Oats not all in; some corn planted.
NORTHWESTERN SECTION.
Brown—No corn planted.
Cherry—Everything covered with water.

Rock—Rain every day; lowlands flooded.
Sheridan—Snow on 7th and 8th; a large acreage of wheat sown.
Go to Gering & Co. for wall paper

LEGAL NOTICES.
Sheriff's Sale
By virtue of an execution issued by W. H. Dearing, clerk of the district court in and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the south door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth in said county, sell at public auction the following real estate, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the north-east quarter (nw 1/4 of ne 1/4) of section thirty-six (36), town eleven (11), range eleven (11), east of the sixth principal meridian, in Cass county, Nebraska, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Milburn L. Barratt, defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Samuel McConkey, plaintiff, against said defendant. Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1892.
W. M. TIGHE,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.
BYRON CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Legal Notice.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT, OF CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
In the matter of the estate of Agnes Cole deceased.
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.
This cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Silas Long, administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of Agnes Cole deceased, praying for a license to sell real estate as follows, to-wit:
Fractional lot No. two (2), in the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter; and fractional lot number nine (9), in the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter all in section twenty-five (25), township twelve (12), north of range thirteen (13), in Cass county, Nebraska, containing three (3) acres more or less; for the purpose of the payments of the debts against said estate and the costs of said administration according to the provisions of the will of the said deceased, there not being sufficient personal property to pay the debts of said estate.
It is hereby ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the office of the clerk of the district court in Cass county, Nebraska, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. to show cause why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell the above described real estate of said deceased for the purposes herein named.
It is further ordered that this notice be published in the PLATTSMOUTH HERALD, a newspaper in general circulation in said Cass county, Nebraska.
Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1892.
SAMUEL CHAPMAN,
Judge of the District Court.

Legal Notice.
By virtue of an order of sale issued by the district court in and for Cass county, Nebraska, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1892, upon a decree ordering sale of real estate involved in a partition suit pending in said district court, wherein Maria L. Butler and Mary F. Butler are plaintiffs and John Grimes and wife, Maria L. Grimes and wife, Sarah A. Nancy J. Burbank and husband, David B. Elvira E. Grimes, Clara A. Grimes, Sarah F. Johnson and husband, Alfred; Helen D. Whitmore and husband, George; Lizzie A. Grimes, Frank C. Grimes and wife, Abbie D.; John H. Grimes, Lucinda E. Grimes, David W. Grimes, Betsy J. Brown, John G. Butler and wife, Eugene; Nancy S. Butler and wife, Ellen M.; Francis A. Walker and wife, Martha; John G. Walker and wife, Rebecca C.; William B. Allison, Frances H. George, True Nealley, Henrietta Gregson, Susan Nealley, Edward B. Nealley, Addie R. Coolbaugh, Mary E. Fuller and husband, Melville W.; Jane E. Marsh and husband, Benjamin F.; Addie K. Coolbaugh, the younger; Willmena F. Coolbaugh, Illinois Coolbaugh, Grace W. Brown and husband, Archibald L. Maud Fuller, Mary C. Fuller, Mildred Wallace and husband, Hugh C.; Paulina C. Aubrey and husband, James M.; Catharine M. W. Fuller, Jane Brown Fuller, minor; Melvin W. Fuller, guardian of Jane Brown Fuller, minor; Helen Gallagher, Lyman Cook, George C. Lauman and Melville W. Fuller are defendants, and which real estate is hereinafter described and which order of sale was directed to us, the undersigned referees in said suit directing us to sell the following described real estate, viz:
The west half (1/2) of the south-west quarter (3/4) and south-east quarter (3/4) of the south-west quarter (3/4) and north-east quarter (3/4) of the south-east quarter (3/4) of section number thirty-two (32), township number eleven (11), range number twelve (12), and north-west quarter (3/4) and north-west quarter (3/4) of south-west quarter (3/4) of section number thirty-three (33), township number eleven (11), range number twelve (12), and north-east quarter (3/4) of section number thirty-three (33), township number eleven (11), range number eleven (11), and north-east quarter (3/4) of section number twenty (20), township number eleven (11), range number eleven (11), east sixth P. M., Cass county, Nebraska.
We will on Wednesday, the 9th day of June, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, sell said real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, as directed by said court.
REUBEN W. HYBES,
W. H. NEVELL,
AMI B. TODD,
Referees in Partition.
JOHN A. DAVIES, Att'y for Petitioners.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of an execution issued by W. H. Dearing, clerk of the district court in and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction the following real estate, to-wit: Blocks three (3) and four (4) in the village of Wabasha, Cass county, Nebraska, also block five (5) in Horton's addition to the village of Wabasha, Cass county, Nebraska, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Oliver Jacobs et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Julius Pepperberg, plaintiff, against said defendants.
Plattsmouth, Neb., May 12, 1892.
W. M. TIGHE,
Sheriff Cass County, Neb.
W. L. BROWN, Att'y for Plaintiff.

THOS POLLOCK R W HYERS
Notary Public & Abstractor Solicitor
Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent
If you have real estate to sell or exchange send us description, price and terms.
Abstracts of title furnished at reasonable rates.
\$100,000 to loan at 7 1/2 per cent and no commissions, on good farm security.
POLLOCK & HYERS
PLATTSMOUTH NEB.
Office under Cass County Bank.
JOHN A. DAVIES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Correspondence Solicited.
Office in Union Block
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

THE - BOSTON - STORE

Millinery Department:

WE CALL your attention to the fact that our millinery department is complete and that we can show you more pattern hats, more flowers and more ornaments in all kinds of novelties in the line of millinery goods than all of this millinery stores put together. We buy all of our millinery goods in large quantities and we can them at about half prices. Before you buy a hat call on us and examine our prices. This is a new department with us and everything is new style.

DONESTIC DEPARTMENT.

100 pieces good heavy sheeting worth..... 8c for 5c per yard
Yard-wide bleached muslin, worth 8c for..... 5c per yard
Lonsdale muslin, the best, worth 10c for..... 6 1/2c per yard
"Fruit of the Loom" muslin, worth 10 for..... 6 1/2c per yard
Indigo blue prints, the best made, worth 8c for..... 5c per yard
84 sheeting, worth 25c for..... 17 1/2c per yard
94 sheeting, worth 27c for..... 20c per yard
1-2 sheeting, worth 30c for..... 22 1/2c per yard
42-inch pillow case muslin, worth 15c for..... 10c per yard

Our Stock of Spring and Summer

Dress goods and all the latest things in washing dress goods, and all the latest thing in ladies and gentlemen's furnishing goods is complete in every respect.

THIS season has been so dull on account of rains that we take the liberty and mark our goods away down that you can not duplicate them any where in te state. Our stock is so heavy that we must

UNLOAD

Watch this 'ad' for prices during the month of May.

The - Boston - Store,

PLATTSMOUTH NEBRASKA.

DON'T YOU THINK That Old Carpet

of yours has been turned for the last time, it will hardly stand another such beating as you gave it last spring besides we know you are too tender hearted to give it such another lashing. It will be a useless task as you cannot lash back its respectability. Better discard it altogether and let us sell you one of these elegant new patterns that we have just received.

Spring House Cleaning.

Will soon be upon us and you will want new carpets, curtains, linens, etc. We are head quarters for anything in this line. We can sell you hemp carpets as low as ten cents a yard, Ingrains as low as twenty-five cents and Brussels from fifty cents upward. This is a

NEW DEPARTMENT

with us. We have handled them with samples but finding that we could sell them much cheaper by having them in stock we have discarded the former method and are now able to sell them at a very low price, will duplicate Omaha prices every time, kind and quality taken into consideration. Being all new goods we have no old designs in the line, We have just received an excellent assortment of

CURTAINS

We can sell lace curtains for 50 cents a pair upward, Irish Point curtains, Tambour muslin curtains, Swiss curtains, curtain screen in plain and fancy, table silks for draperies, Chenille Portieres. Also a fine line of window shades at the lowest prices.

LINENS. LINENS.

We have the finest line of linens ever brought to this city. Table cloths with napkins to match, Table scarfs, Burlan drapes, bleached table damask with drawn work and hem stitched by the yard, plain damask for drawn work, linen serim, stamped linens, an elegant assortment of towels with fancy and drawn work borders, plain and fancy Huck and Turkish Towels, linen sheeting and pillow casing etc.

WM. HEROLD & SON.