

THE weather bureau reports that it only rained twenty-eight days in May.

No matter how much at variance the republican delegates may be on the question of a nominee, they are all harmonious on the issues. Every one of them is for the McKinley tariff, for reciprocity and for sound money.

WHEN the Chicago convention tackles its silver plank you will see some of the biggest jumping ever done in any age, for democrats can't get around it and they will try to jump over it, but they are sure to fall short of the mark.

BLAINE will write another letter, which is to be read at the Minneapolis convention before a ballot for president is taken, in which he will positively decline to allow his name to go before the convention. He stands squarely by his February letter.

BOIES seems to have been lost already in the shuffle. He has not been heard from for some time past. There is not much honor in the vice-presidential nomination on the democratic side, as the ticket cannot be elected, and it is very doubtful if Boies gets this little distinction.

HON. W. J. BRYAN having assured congress that Salt Creek is not navigable, his constituents in the neighborhood of Lincoln are making preparations to demonstrate that he is wrong by sending him on an excursion up that historic stream when he is again a candidate for anything. The gray-beards of the democratic party have not much use for Mr. Bryan for some reason or other. Probably because he undoubtedly has brains and doesn't make sufficient blunders. The ideal statesman of the gray-beards is one who doesn't know enough to dodge when a telegraph pole falls, and who can make more errors in a given time than an expert accountant would care to keep a tab on.—Fremont Tribune.

AN INTERESTING MACHINE.
A continuous tin plate machine has been put into operation in Philadelphia by the American Tin Plate Machine Co., Twenty-first street and Washington avenue. The black sheets are taken from the pickling tank and fed, one after the other into the machine. As the sheets pass along they are scoured with sand, and brushed clean by revolving rolls, washed with water and dried with steam heat. The ends of the sheets are then fastened together to form a continuous sheet, and this is passed through a pot of flux and through the tin bath, which is kept covered with palm oil.

The machine is, at present, working onterne plates. It is stated that it can turn out 100 boxes per day of ten hours.

It is intended, however, to market the plates in continuous rolls, which will save the expense of boxing and will be of special advantage for roofing purposes. Samuel Y. Buckman is the inventor of the machine.—Engineering News (N. Y.) May 25.

HOME-MADE TWINE.
The Nebraska Farmer, discussing the manufacture of Nebraska hemp twine, says editorially:

"In the catalogue of industries more or less remotely connected with the agricultural prosperity of the western country there is none that comes more closely home to the farmer than that of the manufacture of binding twine. He has been so long at the mercy of combinations and trusts that have controlled the manufacture of this product that it is in general use on every grain farm in the northwest, that he should certainly hail with delight a move toward the manufacture of this twine out of hemp grown on his own lands, and laid down at his own door, all through the instrumentality of home labor bestowed on the product from the planting of the seed to the finishing touch in rolling the twine into balls of convenient size for use by the harvesting machine. There is a feeling of independent pride that takes hold of a man at the thought. But it is not merely as a matter of sentiment that we wish now to direct attention to the feasibility of growing hemp on our own farms, and of manufacturing it into twine for use in harvesting our own crop. If as a business venture it could not be made to pay out to the profit of all concerned we should be foolish to entertain the idea of its further development. Our experience with growing hemp in this state and the manufacture of it into binding twine has already been sufficient to show the ready practicability of the thing. And it has demonstrated the superior quality and peculiar adaptability of hemp for this particular purpose. It gives a finished product of a little better

strength than has that obtained from the manilla or other foreign fibers, and one that gives a greater length of string for a given weight. And we learn also that this twine creates less wear and tear of the machinery than do others."

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

It is understood that the senate finance committee has virtually decided to postpone action on all the tariff bills received from the house. The people will indorse this conclusion as one of practical sense and sound regard for the business interests of the country. There has been enough of tariff agitation for the present, and another long and tedious debate upon the subject would merely serve to promote commercial disturbance and uncertainty and to discourage enterprises in which the laborers of the country are vitally concerned. The bills passed by the house for the reduction of duties are designed merely to make party capital in the coming campaign, and do not, therefore, deserve serious consideration. If they were calculated to benefit any branch of trade or industry, it would be different, and the senate would be bound to give them prompt and careful attention; but in view of the fact that they have no such purpose or tendency they may very properly be pigeon-holed until after the election. There is not one of them that stands any chance of passing the senate, and so it would be a waste of time to discuss them, even if the circumstances were favorable. The objections to them are such that no republican can vote for them, and the easiest way to dispose of them is to ignore them, and give preference to measures of manifest usefulness.

The republican tariff policy is well defined and well understood, and there is no necessity for further elaboration of it in congressional debates or amendatory legislation. It is being daily enforced, and its effects are readily perceptible. The people are satisfied with it, and do not desire any changes in it as matters now stand. It has increased our foreign commerce to a point never before reached in the history of the country, and stimulated all kinds of domestic industry in a pronounced degree. Some of its details are imperfect, but they can be corrected at some future time and under better conditions. Its general advantages are so great that its technical defects are hardly worth considering, in fact, the McKinley law represents the republican philosophy of protection supplemented by reciprocity, and the party is ready to make the fight this year on that basis. It will be necessary for the democrats to discuss said measure not according to their predictions of its results, but according to results actually achieved and open to inspection. The testimony of official facts and figures is accessible, and it can not be refuted with conjectures and speculations. It will not be possible to frighten the voters with prophecies of higher prices when experience has shown them that the tendency is constantly in the direction of lower prices for all articles of common use and necessity. The average citizen can see for himself that general prosperity prevails that labor has steady employment at good wages, and that no class or interest is being harmed in the least by the tariff; and that is why the republicans are going to elect the next president.—Globe Democrat.

A RECIPROCITY STRAW.

The progress reciprocity is making among our southern neighbors seems to be steady and substantial. A letter lately received from a merchant in Lima, Peru, by the Bureau of American Republics gives a suggestion of this. It says: A few days ago I received a request from Arequipa, the second place in commercial importance in this country, for information concerning North American manufacturing establishments or houses that make or export the following articles: Kerosene lamps—hanging or table, metal or glass, chimneys, globes, wicks and burners. Glassware—vases, cups, etc. Crockery ware—dishes, plates, wash bowls, etc. Plaque or white metal—trays, tea kettles, sugar bowls, spoons, carvers, etc. Wall paper—painted. Bedsteads, cots—bronze, iron, enameled, nickel-plated, etc. Writing paper—office, letter, note, envelopes, etc. Household utensils, of iron, enameled or porcelain-lined, plates, cups, jars, etc. Cutlery—table knives, razors, scissors, etc. All of which this Yankee republic can supply in great variety; and when they have once been tested the Peruvians will have no other. We can and must have the trade of the American republics.

This best Decoration day speech this year was made by President Harrison, who always makes the best speech quite as a matter of course.

WE were asked to-day whether THE HERALD was for Harrison or Blaine. So you we will say right here that you can just bet it is.

THE democrats are worried over Blaine and are howling for his nomination at Minneapolis, but the republicans are going ahead and will nominate Harrison, who is the choice of the nation.

THE democratic party in Cass county is in hard luck, as the mortgage record of the county shows a decrease in the indebtedness of the farms of nearly \$100,000 for the month of May alone. They can't howl that the county is going to bankruptcy any longer.

IF THE Plattsmouth Journal had its way it would nominate James G. Blaine for president on the republican ticket, but as the Journal was never known to say anything good of Mr. Blaine or the republican party its wish will be disregarded and Harrison will be re-nominated.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD still continues to make democratic votes by its defense of the McKinley tariff law, for which we assure it of our heartfelt thanks.—Journal, June 3.

Brother Sherman, you are welcome to all the votes the McKinley law makes. As far as the law is concerned, it needs no defense; it speaks for itself. It is doing more for the farmer and the laboring man than all of your free trade doctrines ever did.

THE Iowa democrats are powerfully impressed with the idea that Boies would make an exceptionally strong democratic candidate because he was a republican up to a few years ago. Boies' strength is alleged to lie in the fact that he has been a republican twenty-five years and a democrat only five. Possibly, however, a sorehead or renegade still fresher from the republican camp could be found.—Bulletin.

HOME-MADE NAILS.

Our production of wire nails keeps growing under the beneficent McKinley bill regime. The number of kegs produced in the United States, as reported by the American Iron and Steel association, grew from

in 1890 to	4,114,385
in 1891.—New York Press.	

BRET HARTE'S young daughter, Miss Jessamy Harte, will make her debut in the July Ladies Home Journal with a most entertaining description of "Camp Life in the Adirondacks," in which it is claimed every evidence shows itself of inherited literary tendencies not unlike those evidenced in Bret Harte's earlier work. Miss Harte is a girl still in her teens, and has artistic as well as literary proclivities, as one of the illustrations accompanying her first article shows.

WAGES AND PRICES.

Free traders are fond of saying: "What rot it is for a protectionist to tell you that wages can go up and prices of products go down at the same time." Yet so eminent a free trader as Mr. Edward Atkinson figures it out from census statistics that in twenty years, while the labor cost of a barrel of flour was falling from

78 cents	to	52 cents,
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the average wages in the wheat-milling industry rose from \$1.31 per day to \$2.19 per day.—New York Press.

The question raised by the democratic house is not whether men who served in the Indian wars and afterwards in the Confederate army shall be barred by the latter service from any pension for the former. The democratic house insisted on pensioning the survivors of the southern Indian wars while leaving out those in the northwest. It may be, of course, that the demands of economy press hard on the democrats, and they do not feel able to pension northern as well as southern Indian fighters, but it looks mighty as though they had arranged their bill to pension such frontiersmen as afterwards acquired a Confederate record while leaving out those who fought on the Union side.—Indianola (Ia.) Herald.

I had a severe attack of catarrh and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh, take Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth \$1,000 to any Man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Mich.

Miss Marista Cagney went out to Lincoln this morning.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

CATHOLIC.—St. Paul's Church, Oak, between Fifth and Sixth. Pastor, A. B. Kelley. Services: Mass at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday School at 2:30, with benediction.

CHRISTIAN.—Corner Locust and Eighth Sts. Services morning and evening. Elder A. Galloway pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M.

EPISCOPAL.—St. Luke's Church, corner Third and Vine. Rev. H. B. Buzess, pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST.—Corner Sixth St. and Granite. Rev. H. L. Pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 10:30 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services in new church, corner Sixth and Granite sts. Rev. J. T. Baird, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30; Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Y. E. S. C. E. of this church meets every Sabbath evening at 7:15 in the basement of the church. All are invited to attend these meetings.

FIRST METHODIST.—Sixth St., between Main and Ninth. Rev. H. L. Pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN.—Corner Main and Ninth. Rev. W. L. Pastor. Services usual hours. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL.—Granite, between Fifth and Sixth.

COLORED BAPTIST.—St. Olive, Oak, between Tenth and Eleventh. Rev. A. Howell, pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rooms in Waterman block, Main street. Gospel meeting, for men only, every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rooms open week days from 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

SOUTH PARK TABERNACLE.—Rev. J. M. Wood, Pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday night; choir practice Friday night. All are welcome.

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