THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

The country was paralyzed yesterday upon receipt of the news that Groyer Cleveland has concluded to accept the democratic nomination (?)

BEN HARRISON has a Chinese record we are told, which will hurt him in Pacific states. California wants him all the same and will give him her electoral

MR. CLEVELAND accepts and down goes the temperature. It a very cold day indeed when Grover refuses an office. He has been tried from sheriff to president and never yet failed.

HARRISON and Morton are received by the country as fit men to represen the party of protection to American labor, American homes, American manufacture, American products and American honor.

TURKEY red is not a fast color and the bandanas have already faded a subdued yellowish pink. They resemble a bloody shirt that has fluttered a little too long in the breezes of peace.-Lincoln Jour-

are made in men and platforms we will on it, and no doubt thought, as asyogels meet you with the records of Harrison and Morton against Cleveland and Thurman, and the American platform against the British drag-net.

strong and patriotic platform which the miles to travel to reach it. Once there we republican party present to the suffrages of the people of this country. When enjoy the protection of 100 or 200 feet of November comes the voters will walk up earth and stone above us. The engineers to the ballot box and endorse the platfrom and elect the ticket .-- Lincoln Jour.

THE July number of Woman will contain a spirited story entitled "The Jewese," which will strike a timely chord in its correction of the gross misrepresentation of the Hebrew people, embodied in an anonymous pamphlet that has recently had a wide circulation. The evils of race artogonism cannot be too seriously deprecated, and great credit is due to the editor of Woman for coming so promptly to the front in defense of a valued and intellectual social element against the dishonest assaults of prejudice and intolerance. \$2.75 a year. Woman Publishing Co., New York,

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely yegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John O. Well & Co., 862 W. Madison St. Chicago, Its Sold by W. J. Warrick.

-We now publish music each week in the WEEKLY HERALD. Everybody should be a musician. The pieces furnished in the paper will be found as popular as any costing 50 cents. Everybody should take the paper. We are endeavoring to make it a great success, and feel quite confident we can suit all.

A Warning.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from disease of the hroat and lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption and to the head. causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to continue will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may loose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your throat, lungs or nostrils, obtain a bottle of Bosshee's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

AN AFRICAN STORM.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CAPE COLONY.

Climbing Up the Mountain Side on a Narrow Gauge Railroad Track-A Flock of Vultures-An Extraordinary Sight-A Narrow Escape.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we began the ascent of the Hex river mountains, and although our freight train consisted all told of only six loads, two empties and the guards' van, it was necessary to take up another locomotive. The grade is ten inches to the rail, and continuous from the base to the tunnel on the summit of the mountain, and requires four hours to climb. Puff! puff! puff! labored the tiny machines, mere toys as compared to your mountain Moguls, and slowly, very slowly, we crawled up the mountain side over the ever curving, winding track. The day had been terrifically hot. The broiling, seething sun's rays beat down with an unreleuting force that caused even our Kaffirs to seek shelter under the wagons, the Boers to lay down their pipes and our oxen to pant for air. The colonels had each soiled half a dozen handkerchiefs in wiping the perspiration from their heated brows, and taken to towels in their efforts to keep their faces dry.

We were probably half way up the moun-tain side when we noticed that the sun no longer shone on the distant peaks, though we knew that it must be at least an hour high. The specks in the sky had doubled in number and were moving in a circle. The atmosphere should have been much cooler at the altitude method. the altitude we had now gained, but instead it had grown hotter and more stifling. Our men through fear and heat were well nigh exhausted; even the bold Americans were restless and began to earnestly watch for something to come down from the sky, over the mountains, up the valley or out of the earth, they did not know when or from where, but they were experiencing that absorbing, terrorizing feeling that something is going to happen.

A WHITE MIST CREEPING. Nearly an hour of these uncomfortable sensations had passed when I noticed a white mist creeping around the rugged side of the king peak of the range to our left. Steadily on it crept, down gulches, over chasms and around huge bowlders, until the whole mountain was enveloped in a thick mist, save the extreme summit, that looked like drifting snow. On, on came the rolling, soft, treacherous, pure white, beautiful mist. One peak disappeared, then annother, and still another was annihilated—wiped out of existence, so far as we were concerned. A breeze sprang up, bringing cooler air and relieving our sufferings a little, and in a moment the thick, slimy, sultry cloud was upon us. We now knew the storm was at hand and that the flock of asvegels knew it was coming. Now gentlemen, since the nominations | One of them had seen the train and the oxen think, that some of the animals would be killed by the terrific mountain storm, and so, signaling to its companions, they hovered

over us, waiting for the storm to pass. It had now grown quite dark. To reach the tunnel at the top of the grade before the It is a clean and able ticket and a all aboard the train. We had only four could run near the further end, come to a and firemen of our little locomotive realized the importance of gaining this place of safety and exerted their utmost efforts to accomplish that end. Chool chool chool puffed the engines, and slowly, very slowly we crawled up. The breeze stiffened into a wind; the wind to a gale; the gale into a hurricane. The mist had rolled down the mountain side, up, over and beyond the eastern side of the range. Now came the 'nigger heads," with their eyes, mouths and ears shooting out flery flashes of vivid lightning, struggling with each other for the lead in guiding the storm clouds that followed behind, battling one another with their zigzag, forked tongues, while canyons and mountain sides echoed and re-echoed the boom and roar of heaven's artillery. Here, there, everywhere came flash after flash in quick succession, each flash an awful bolt with a report that began like the crack of a thousand rifles and ended like the voices of a

thousand cannon. AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT.

Full well we knew that no shower, but a deluge of rain, would follow these black, ragged clouds that shot out in advence of the rain clouds, so aptly named "nigger heads," on account of their resemblance to a negro's woolly head. They are highly charged with electricity, and present to the unsheltered traveler a thrilling realization of his perilous position. Never before had I seen more than one "nigger head" at a time; here were three, and each extraordinarily charged with elec-tricity. Three times I saw a flash, a blazing ball, which, in less time than I can tell it, burst, throwing out tails of fire in every direction, somewhat resembling a great sky rocket. The report that followed was truly terrible to hear and awful to feel, for it shook the old mountains to their very center. On, on came the storm, roaring, shricking, howling, tearing its way through the mountains, uprooting trees and dislodging tons of heavy rocks that were hurled down the gulches, crushing everything before them and pounding the ground until the whole earth seemed quivering and trembling through fear.

It is quite impossible to reach the tunnel, for the torrent is rushing down upon us, and is, in fact, pouring down with unrelenting fury. What if a tree or bowlder should be thrown across the track. Slower, still slower we climb up the grade-are we moving? We can feel no motion nor hear the locomotive struggling on. Good heavens! we are moving backward. The rain has wet the track, a curve has brought us facing the wind, and we are at the mercy of fate. The wheels slide on the track like the runners of a sleigh on the snow. The engineers have lost control of their engines, and faster and faster backward we go. Can you picture a position more perilous than ours? Would we reach the bottom safely! Would we plunge over a precipice down into a canyon where the trestlework has been washed away! Would any of us be left to tell the tale of the accident? A thousand such thoughts rushed through my mind as we slid faster and faster down, down the track we had labored so hard to climb. The labor of hours was destroyed in a few minutes. We reached the bottom of the grade without other damage than the shaking of the locomotives so badly as to unfit them for further use until repaired. We remained at the bottom of the grade all the next day, until two other locomotives arrived with which to continue our journey.—Cape Colony Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

In Hard Luck. "What's the matter, Dumley! You look dis

ontented and unhappy P
"I am; I just found a three cent piece and when I saw it on the sidewalk Pm blamed if I didn't think it was a dime."-The Epoch.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their deligates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and immortal champlon of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratifude the heroic names of our later leaders wno have been more recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throubout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of states to the autoonmy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to east one free ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a free and honest popular ballot and just and equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation and the democratic majority in congress owe the

of Europe
WE WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA.
We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to
the people for their judgment. The protective
system must be maintained. Its abandonment
has always been followed by general dis-ster
to all interests except those of the unsurer
and chariff.

to all interests except those of the unsurer and sheriff.

We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartly endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opnosing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

nish full and adequate protection to that inoustry.

The republican party would effect all needed
reduction of the national revenue by repealing
the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogacce
and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon
spirits used in the arts and for mecharical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as
will tend to check imports of such articles as
a e produced by our people, the production of
which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties these articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of
which cannot be produced at home, there hall
still remain a larger revenue than is requisite
for the wants of government, of internal taxes for the wants of government, of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our rrotective system at the joint beh-st of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR TRUSTS. We declare hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforce-

constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approved legislation by congress to pre-vent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrim-ination between states.

DUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the Uhited States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 1802 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent developement. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicals and democrats about fifty million acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restered to the public domain in pursuance of conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with influer to execute laws securing to settlers title to their nomest, add and with using appropriations made for that purpose is harrass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

Admission of territories. DUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

The government by gongress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union: therefore, whenever the conditions of pepulation, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government therein the people of such territories should be permitted, a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right he immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The parting bills in the senate for acts to enable the beopple of Wishington, North Dakota and Montanna territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unneces-ary delay. The republican party pledges inself to do all in its payer to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Maxico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enloyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and others as soon as finey may become so. ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the part is a menance to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pedge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute book legislation stringent enough to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 c at per cance.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign people should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to precerve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free lastitutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good commonschool education.

Gue Meechant Marine. THE MORMON QUESTION.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rebabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bility as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our many, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordinance and other appropriations and modern ordinance and other suppropriations for the payment of just persions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, [coastwiser and tore gn commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf

Resolved, That the state cer mittee be instructed to embrace for the next state convention the sion of the prohibition question of the prohibition question of tral committees are hereby instincted to embrace for the next state convention the sion of the next state convention the sion of the prohibition question of tral committees are hereby instincted to embrace for the next state convention the sion of the prohibition question of the next state convention the sion of the next state convention the sion of the prohibition question of the next state convention the sion of the

and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries increased security to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheap n the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

THE DATE THE ALD: PLANE TOTAL MERKASKA, VHURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither affected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organizytion for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vtal importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Facific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific Ocean. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

FISHERIES QUESTION.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrander of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocate marintine legislation of 1830 and comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspiciously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource of defense against foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all cilizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, should shield and protect him whether high or low, rich or peor, in all his civil rights. It should and mustafford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand. FISHERIES QUESTION

CIVIL SERVICE RFFORM.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repea' our declaration of 1884, towit: The reform of civil service ampiciously begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at varience with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, and that the dangers to free institutions which lark in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The legislation of congress should conform to the piedges made by a loyal people, and he so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal eniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent on virtuate charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of general pension legislation. pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, especially of all working men whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln Thursday, August 23, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in pomination candidates for the following state offices.

Governor. Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State. State Treasurer. Auditor of Public Accounts. Attorney General.

Commissioner of Public Lands and And the transaction of such other busi-

ness as may come before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, judge, in 1887, giving one delegate at large to each county, and for each 150

votes, and major fraction thereof:

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adnitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given. To Chairmen County Central Commit-

WHEREAS, At the republican state convention held at Lincoln October 5, 1887, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the state central committee be instructed to embrace in its call for the next state convention the submission of the prohibition question to the republican voters at the republican pri-

Therefore, in accordance with the above resolution, the several county central committees are hereby instructed to include in their call for their next county convention the submission of the prohihition question to the REPUBLICAN voters

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN. Chairman.

Meat Market.

T. J. THOMAS,

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Vcal and Toultry. I invite all to give me a trial.

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T. J. THOMAS.

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PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

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BENNETT & TUTT.

JONATHAN HATT.

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JONATHAN HATT & CO .. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Will J. Warrick sole agent, Plattsmouth, Neb.

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-We will give a silver watch, that is warranted by the jewelry men of this city, to any one who brings us 15 yearly cash subscribers to the DAILY HERALD.

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including our Flor de Pepperbergo' and 'Euds PULL LIKE OF

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