

The Evening Herald.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

A. Salisbury, Dentist, Rockwood Building, Telephone No. 55. Dr. Siglzins, Office in Sherman Block, Residence Cor. Sixth and Granite, Telephone No. 42. Drs. Cave & Smith, the Painless Dentists, Union Block, over Citizens' Bank, Plattsmouth.

Proposals for Post Office Premises. Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned at Omaha, Nebraska, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, June 2, 1888, for furnishing the Post Office Department with suitable premises to be occupied and used as a postoffice in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska. Blank proposals and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Postmaster at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. C. J. EDWARDS, Post Office Inspector.

CITY CORDIALS.

The Y's will give a social at the home of Mrs. Lovrin, corner of 10th and Marble, next Tuesday evening. All are cordially invited to be present.

Fort Omaha and the Plattsmouth base ball clubs are playing the national game at the old fair grounds this afternoon, full particulars will be given tomorrow.

A case was brought up before Judge Pottenger the other day against Fred Nelson, for assault and battery by Asel Erickson. The assault was committed on the 4th of July at a Swede wedding. Nelson was fined \$1, and costs amounting to \$10 in all.

All owners of cows running at large are requested to keep them off the streets as the city marshal will in the future enforce the law, and if such parties wish to save expenses, they will pasture their cows and not allow them to take full possession of the city property.

A case was brought up before Judge Pottenger a couple of days ago in which John Shannon was plaintiff and Dr. Hall defendant. Shannon sued him for the use of his buggy which he had used for sixty days, amounting to \$60. The case settled by Dr. Hall making a partial payment and both parties paying costs.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Rockwood left for Lincoln this morning.

Mr. J. C. Fisher returned to Omaha this morning.

Joseph Cline, of Greenwood, was in the city last night.

Mr. Will Hyers, of Lincoln, is in the city visiting friends.

Mrs. Rockwood was a passenger to Lincoln this morning.

Mr. R. Geinger left this morning for a short visit to Kansas City.

Mr. Geo. Spurlock left for Lincoln this morning where he will visit for a few days.

Misses Ollie and Luella Mathews left this morning for Nelson, Nebraska, on a short visit.

Rev. W. B. Alexander and daughter returned from their trip to Milford and Crete last night.

Miss Lillie Peck, of California, formerly of this place, was in the city this morning, and left for Lincoln at 9:30.

Mr. Cadet Taylor, of the Omaha Republican, attended the banquet last evening and made us a pleasant call this morning.

A WARNING TO LAW-BREAKERS.

"An Act to Punish the Giving Provocation for Assault."

By request of many respectful, quiet, peaceable, and law-abiding citizens we publish an act from the statute of Nebraska, presuming that there are many, and perhaps most of the people who are unfamiliar with the law in this particular. We quote from chapter IV, section 17, of the criminal code, which reads as follows: "Provoking Assault.—That any person who shall intentionally provoke, or attempt to provoke an assault upon himself or another, by the uttering of grossly vile and insulting epithets applied to the assaulting party, or one so tempted to commit an assault, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding ten (\$10) dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ten days."

The same law or a similar one also applies to profanity, loud and boisterous vulgarity, cursing and swearing upon the streets or in public is a statutory crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. THE HERALD is informed that if there is not a change for the better in regard to profanity and rowdiness upon our streets there will be speedy action taken and telling examples made to the shame and disgrace of disrespectful law-breakers.

A Warning.

I wish to warn all parties who have been in the habit of going in swimming within the city limits, as I will, from this date, arrest any I find.

W. H. MALICK, City Marshal.

WANTED.—The address of boat caulkers wanted. S. N. STEWART, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

I sell shoes cheaper than anybody. Call and be convinced, no trouble to show goods. PETER MERGES.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

A Large Crowd of Republicans met Last Night and all Participated in a Grand Jubilee.

EVERYBODY HAD A GOOD TIME.

About 300 Were Accommodated at the Tables.

Good Speeches.

The republican banquet which was given at the Waterman opera house last night, fully reached and surpassed the anticipations of many as an enthusiastic and social event. Many of the prominent speakers whose names were on the programme forwarded their regrets yesterday, stating their inability to be present. Letters of regret from Gen. Ben Harrison and other leaders of the republican party were read by Hon. R. B. Windham, and each, though their writers were hundreds of miles distant, lent enthusiasm to the assemblage and brought forth applause when strong phrases of encouragement were heard, each bearing a word exhibiting the assurance that the republican party would be successful in the coming campaign, and each giving a word of encouragement to the Young Men's Republican club of Plattsmouth.

Several enthusiastic republicans from a distance put in an appearance and made their presence known in rendering valuable assistance in various ways. Although several of the speakers who had been counted on most were absent, yet the others who were present did justice to their subjects.

As the space of the paper would not allow the publication of each speech, and as only a couple of them had been converted into manuscript, we regret very much our inability to publish them.

The club of Nebraska City composed of about thirty members, accompanied by a band from that city arrived in time to fall in line with the procession which was then forming in front of the opera house.

About one hundred and fifty lights were carried in the procession, which presented, as their bearers marched along and turned, a very fine scene.

The B. & M. band rendered a number of pieces on the street in their usual, well-cultured style, after which they located themselves on the stage and during the time the audience was satisfying by the beautiful repast, entertained them admirably.

The decorations as arranged reflect credit on the following gentlemen on decorations: Messrs. Sig. Green, L. E. Skinner, M. D. Polk, D. B. Smith, Dr. E. W. Cook, J. A. Davies and R. L. Keister. The arrangement and display of good taste in blending the streamers which reached across the auditory of the opera house, could not be surpassed. A large flag, the nation's emblem, reached across the stage bearing a placard "Our Bandanas." The portraits of several of the prominent presidents adorned the walls.

The Plattsmouth Glee Club was called upon and responded by singing "The Horse-shoe" which brought forth good applause, after which Mr. John A. Davies, president of the Young Men's Republican club, delivered an eloquent and suitable address of welcome, which appears in another column.

Hon. R. B. Windham then read the letters of regret; only a few of which we have space to publish.

The next toast being "The Republican Leaders, Past and Present," was responded to by Judge S. B. Pound, of Lincoln, in an able speech.

The Glee Club was then called upon for the "Irish Emigrant," which they rendered in a praiseworthy style, being encored, singing for an encore "The Buccaneer's Bride."

The next toast on the programme was "Nebraska to the Front," and was responded to by Mayor W. J. Broatch, of Omaha.

Hon. J. B. Strode, of Lincoln answered to the next toast, "A Free Ballot, Honest Count and Equal Representation," in an able speech.

"Republican Principles" next appeared on the programme, but as Hon. O. Tefft, of Avoca, could not be present, it was omitted.

Hon. J. C. Watson, of Nebraska City, was loudly applauded during his speech on the "Presidential Nominees of 1888."

The next toast was "Protection to Home Industries."

For American Homes and American Trade. We'll Draw Our Sharpest Political Blade.

This toast was responded to by Rev. J. G. Taite, of Shelton. His speech was filled with sparkling points and considerable enthusiasm. The subject which handled seemed very familiar to him, and the manner in which he executed it, showed that he was a man of experience and understood his subject thoroughly. He gave good illustrations why the advocates of free trade should not have possession of the country. He remembered the time when free trade ruled, stating that at that time iron rails were imported from \$100 to \$120 per ton and now the price seldom ever exceeds \$40. At that time the foreign industries would ship the rails in at a high price and the market. As the foreign compa-

nies were wealthy monopolies, home industries could not possibly work their way to success. He said that the republicans had chosen Harrison, Morton, and the Stars and Stripes for their leaders and banner and that the democrats had taken Cleveland, Thurman and the bandana, "which is English you know," the covering which the colored woman of the south use in preference to a hat. The democrats now want to take the protection off wool.

After Mr. Taite had completed his speech, Mr. W. A. Derriek was then called on for a solo, and responded by singing, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." "Peculiarities of Grover Cleveland, His Men and His Administration" was the subject selected for Hon. John Y. Stone, of Council Bluffs. The subject was well handled by that gentleman who was loudly applauded all through his excellent speech.

Hon. E. Rosewater, of the Bee, Omaha—"The Republican Press;" Hon. G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln—"The Fallacies of the Administration"; Col. W. P. Hepburn, Clarinda, Ia.—"The Solid South." The above gentlemen treated their subjects well, although they were obliged to cut their speeches short, owing to the lateness of the hour preventing them from giving themselves the satisfaction they deserved.

As Gov. Thayer, of Lincoln could not be present, Judge S. Chapman made a short speech taking as his subject, "The G. A. R.," but as his speech came in on the programme before Col. Hepburn's, he cut it short in order that that gentleman might have more time.

On a whole, the event reflects great credit to the city of Plattsmouth and the republican club.

The young ladies of the Young Ladies' Reading Room, who had charge of the tables and provided the supper, deserve great praise for their good management and the manner in which they waited on the tables. All present expressed themselves as having thoroughly enjoyed the event, and many of the visitors say that the whole was managed as efficiently as any they ever attended. The tables were nicely decorated and were laden with all the luxuries of the season. Nearly three hundred people were provided for.

THE OPENING ADDRESS,

Delivered by John A. Davies, President of Club.

Hidden among the pines and hammocks of a southern land is a spring of water around which lingers a beautiful legend. This spring is still pointed out to the way-faring pilgrim as the identical fountain in search of which Ponce de Leon came from the old world to the new, believing it would impart immortal youth to all who should drink of its waters.

Many years afterwards a small body of God-fearing men went in search of another spring whose waters would impart immortal love of country to all who might drink thereof. Tonight we invite our fair and honored guests to meet



JOHN A. DAVIES, PRESIDENT OF CLUB.

with us about this fountain of loyal principles and progressive ideas, the well-spring of Republicanism. Lincoln, and I never mention the name of Abraham Lincoln but what I feel proud of a party which recognizes in the martyred president one of the great moral heroes of the nineteenth century, I say, Lincoln and Grant and Sherman and Little Phil Sheridan drank of the principles of this fountain then showered its blessings upon a bonded race that they too might drink of the waters of freedom. But the chief occupation of democrats, now that the "war is actually over," is to indulge in pledges for their future good conduct and apologies for the past. They are particularly sensitive upon their past history; some men have occasion to be. They invoke the powers of the immortal gods to ring down the curtain of history; they write upon their banners "Let us Forget the Past."

Republicans are no apologists. They ask for no curtains shutting out the light of history. Between the republican party and its record illuminated with a loyalty which led our country through the valley and shadow of death, between that party and its legislation which has encouraged the inventive genius of man, uniting mind, muscle, and matter in the elevation of American labor, between that party and its laws which together

with honest toil and God's sunshine have made this Great American Desert bloom and blossom like the rose, between that party and its statutes which recognize no aristocracy but the aristocracy of genuine merit and manhood, I repeat it, that democrats may talk about curtains dividing the past from the present but between the republican party and its past, there is no curtain. And I would that no curtain may ever fall between the American people and the history of a party which is the history of the nations preservation in war and the preservation of the nations industries in peace. I would that the light of the lamp of experience might mingle with the light of present knowledge insuring to the people "Peace within their walls, Prosperity within their Palaces."

What is the value of history if we are to forget the past. We do not recall to mind the crimes and horrors of a French Revolution because we desire to keep alive the unpleasant memories of that hour, but because we would not forget the historical lessons taught by a nation which once sought to absolve itself from those precedents and traditions which are inseparably associated with a patriotic love of country, we recall the history of a nation which once wrote upon its escutcheon "Let us forget the past." The Christian mother teaches her children the story of Christ's betrayal by Judas and His denial by Peter, not that she wishes to arouse sectional feeling among the political descendants of Judas and Peter but that she would have her children grow up to manhood and womanhood with the knowledge and belief that loyalty is right and that treason is wrong.

What is the value of history? It is that the present may profit by the past, discarding that which is harmful and retaining that which is good, this is the value of history.

The war of the rebellion is over, but the contest of ideas is about us. And tonight while we meet round this well-spring of republicanism, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones, let us turn our faces to the future, let us welcome the problems of peace, the right solution of which, will drive before us the fallacies of mere theorists as the morning sun dispels the shades of night.

In the coming contest we ask your aid as we thank you for your assistance in the past and the encouragement of your presence tonight. To the young ladies who have favored us with this bounteous spread, to the ladies especially whose influence in moulding the nation's character is reflected in just and upright laws, to all our guests from abroad or at home the Young Men's Republican club of Plattsmouth comes greeting.

Speech of W. J. Broach, of Omaha.

"NEBRASKA TO THE FRONT."

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen.—It is with mixed emotion that I rise to respond to this toast. When I see before me so many shining lights of oratory, assembled from all parts of so great a state, and gathered together under the auspices of so celebrated an association, I may well despair of answering the toast of your honorable president in language worthy of the distinguished company, and the splendid subject, "Nebraska to the front" and how grand a state is Nebraska. Twenty-eight years ago her population embraced but thirty thousand souls, her vast domain was but a pasture land for the buffalo; a hunting ground for the Indian. Now, within the short space of a quarter century the red man has been beaten, and subdued. A great city has arisen from the banks of the swift Missouri, where once the wigwam of the savage was the sole emblem of man's authority and over the fertile plains of Nebraska are scattered the homes of a million intelligent and patriotic Americans. In the present congress it has been proposed to distribute among the several states in proportion to their illiteracy large sums of money to assist them in the noble work of education. And it is our proud boast that should that bill become a law, not even Massachusetts with all her culture, or New York with all her wealth would receive so small a share of the national bounty as Nebraska—, and herein rests our surest guarantee that she will continue firm in her republican faith. The party of slavery, of free trade and hypocrisy finds uncongenial the climate of intelligence. Let it turn to the slums of New York for its support; it will find no nourishment here. Here education, patriotism, and political intelligence go hand in hand with commercial and agricultural prosperity. Our state has within its borders beef and pork packing establishments inferior to few; smelting and refining works inferior to none. When the next wave of war sweeps over Europe, Nebraska's fields can furnish corn for all the cavalry of Russia, Germany, Turkey, Italy and France. In business, and in politics, in peace and in war Nebraska is always at the front. She was at the front at Fort Donnellson when her present governor at the head of his gallant brigade, met and broke the shock of the confederate assault. Her sons shrunk not from their duty on that bloody day, nor have they ever since. She has been at the front fighting the battle for the elevation of mankind. The nation has long and unsuccessfully sought to restrain the traffic in liquor. It remained for Nebraska to solve the problem by passing her satisfactory and much copied high license laws. By her legislation she has sought to more fully, realize the dream of municipal reform, and to protect the people from the parasites, who seek personal gain by corrupt means. Short as is her history, it is bright with the names of distinguished men, and the records of her effort in behalf of progress and civ-

ilization. For energy in business for courage in battle, and for wisdom in politics, her sons are unsurpassed. Now once more has the nation need of energy, courage, and lofty political wisdom. The party whose triumphs have always proved triumphs over all that is best and noblest in Americanism once more confronts us at the polls. It seeks in its blind folly to tear down those barriers which fully to the wise leaders of republicanism guard our growing industries against the labor of Europe. Enriched with the spoils of office it is marshalled forth once more under the leadership of men who in 1861 to '65 were found at the head of armies endeavoring to establish an Oligarchy with human slavery for its main prop. It was under the leadership of these men that the rights of our fishermen to fair treatment in Canadian waters was surrendered to Great Britain. The emergency requires energy and determination. Where are these qualities better developed than here in the free and boundless west! To me gentlemen it seems impossible that republicanism should fail in this decisive struggle for the nation's good. We must succeed—we shall succeed. The skirmishing has already begun—the battle which is to follow means, if won, enticement to our manufacturers; protection to our laboring and industrial classes; happy homes and bread for all; the picture is reversed; and with the surplus products of Europe flooding our markets the existing conditions of the laboring classes in the old world must inevitably follow here. I predict success to our efforts, and when the line of twenty-two states is formed Nebraska will be at the front.

Response of Hon. C. M. Lambertson, of Lincoln.

FALLACIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

When Mr. Gould testified before the legislative committee at Albany that the Erie road had expended great sums of money to influence legislation in various districts in the state of New York, he had asked the name of the persons who were the recipients of his bounty. He replied, you might as well ask me to give the name and number of the cars that pass over the Erie road in a week. I am asked to point out the fallacies of the administration and am impressed with the impossibility of cataloguing and labelling all of them in the brief time allowed, and hence I will confine my attention to the rare species, the new breeds, speaking in general terms, reserving the right to furnish a bill of particulars later in the campaign. The history of the administration will be written in six words. Magnificent in promise, pitiful in performance. The democracy stole into power, though willful mendacity on the one hand and the most sacred vows on the other. For twenty-five years they persistently sowed the seeds of calumny, and watered them with the dew of promised reform, until some of them took root in the shallow and rocky soil of the sore head mugwump, and the fate of the nation was surrendered to that party that has always been "long" on promise, and "short" in performance. The democratic party made loud protestations, swore ponderous oaths, dressed their countenances in such solemnity and grief about the direful state of the republic, saying, as I heard Mr. Hendricks say, "it cannot be worse and it may be better," and pictured in such radiant color the Utopian paradise of civil service reform to be ushered in under democratic auspices, that finally enough electors were either beguiled, bought or bulldozed into surrendering the government to that party who but twenty years before had declared the war of the union a failure, and who craved the privilege of then burying it beneath its own vast achievements. They talked about the whisky ring, the Star route conspirators and other defalcations, forgetting that the republican party always prosecuted its thieves, or drove them forth as wanderers and vagabonds upon the face of the earth. The republican refugees went to Canada because of compulsion, the democratic patriots crossed the St. Lawrence of their own volition for a very different reason. We purified our administration until it could be said with truth that the administration of the late Mr. Arthur was the purest in the annals of the republic. Notwithstanding that predecessor the democracy continued to lie about us with continued ardor and fervor. It said you are doctering the books, let us get possession of them; and we will nose out or smoke out the frauds concealed. After having had the books for four years in their custody they confess their campaign statement to be truthful and admit that no rank fraud, no, not even petty fraud has been uncovered, no thief convicted and, so far as I recall, no republican official prosecuted. They said you are hoarding the peoples' money, you have in the treasury \$400,000,000 the product of burdensome and unjust taxation; in 1869 we left a deficit of \$12,000,000, give us four years and we will produce a deficit even if we have to strangle the industries to do it. Statesmanship is never so alluring and attractive to democracy as when a deficit is to be produced, especially when the relation of cause and effect can be traced between the replete pockets of democracy on the one hand, and the empty treasury on the other.

As we approach the summit of the last democratic administration this country will ever see, with six hundred millions in the treasury, the result of democratic inaction or stupidity, the administration asks a continuance of power on the very same ground that they turned us out four years ago. And in order to give the national banks the benefit of \$60,000,000, and pile the surplus higher they for a time deliberately ignored, and nullified an act of congress authorizing the application of the surplus to the retirement of the bonded debt.

Pretending to see great danger to the monetary interests of the country by an excessive coinage of silver, the administration has coined more silver than was minted under republican administration. But the greatest fallacy of the administration is the president himself. A fallacy imports the assumption of something it is not. The term includes in its meaning, pretension, deception and hypocrisy,

and yet I am not prepared to say that the president is a pretender, a deceiver or a hypocrite, but all these qualities are, in more or less degree, in his make up and crop out in his politics.

Let us go to the record. Mr. Cleveland came into his high office as the apostle of a reform and non-partisan administration. The spoils system was reprobated with ponderous sentences and sonorous epithets. Yet no sooner was he ensconced in the presidential chair than the heads of the cabinet officers, departments, bureaus, diplomats, consular officers, collectors of internal revenues and fourth class postmasters were decapitated at the rate of one every fifteen minutes, with a grace, celerity and facility that would have awakened the envy of Andrew Jackson the father of the spoils system. In the effort to reconcile profession with practice, various excuses were invented and expedients resorted to. The president must have about him he can trust, the department and bureaus must choose men upon whom they can rely, officers of no fixed tenure should be removed, offensive partisans must go, while inoffensive ones will be removed for incompetency, and the remainder on the score of economy. In this way the republicans were turned out to give place to a non-partisan administration. Non-partisan did I say? Ask the independent voter for the evidence of it and the wit point with a swelling pride to the appointment of one officer in all the United States, a postmaster in the city of New York whom we have reason to believe was so strongly non-partisan that he refused to let the letter carriers vote for Blaine. Verily this is a non-partisan administration with a vengeance.

The administration might be aptly termed the Sky Rocket civil service reform administration, that climbed the skies in a blaze of glory before election, but found the earth very soon thereafter. The super-sensitive, over intelligent, independent voter may now felicitate himself upon the fact that he sold his birthright not for a mess of pottage, but the promise of a mess of pottage, and has made a pretty mess of it all round. He should now be disillusioned when he observes that nearly every office in the gift of the government has been filled with hungry, spoils seeking, time serving democrats, of fire eating rebels. President Cleveland came into power to purify the so called carpet-bag government at the south only to deliver the official machinery of his command into the control of the rebels, whose fraud and violence, and nullification of federal law he has not only winked at and condoned, but tacitly encouraged and approved. For the purpose of perpetuating his power and receive the vote of the solid south, he has tolerated a system of intimidation and fraud that would disgrace the tyranny of any nation let alone the best government that ever devised by genius of man. As if he could never do enough for this section of the country, he has dismissed Union soldiers from office and appointed rebels in their place, so that it is doubtful whether a man of undoubted loyalty occupies a single conspicuous diplomatic post today.

The highest position in his gift, calling for wide experience, extensive special learning and love of country and its institutions was conferred upon one who was a traitor to his country, without the learning of a jurist, or practice at the bar. And in order to further placate the south and save their wounded honor, he tendered to them the battle flags of the confederacy, a touching evidence of the consideration and good will of the president and his party for the sensitive feelings of the solid south. The policy of the president in relation to the tariff, his advocacy of a bill to facilitate importations and increase the sale of foreign products, depress home industries, and cheapen labor has won the plaudits of the English press and excited the unstinted praise of foreign merchants. What greater fallacy could be palmed off on the people than the attempt to convince them that a home market for home products can be built up by increasing foreign importations. Napoleon said "beware of the general whom the enemy praises." It is a safe precedent for America to beware of any trade policy that commands the hearty ecumenisms of the English nation. For England is at heart entirely selfish upon this question. The foreign policy of President Cleveland upon the tariff is upon a par with his foreign policy in relation to our external affairs.

So complete was the surrender of the government on the fisheries that Mr. Chamberlain, the diplomatic agent of England, sent to negotiate a treaty of settlement has been loaded with honors since his return, for his diplomacy in overruling Layard and the American commissioners, and obtaining concessions that may prove destructive to one of our greatest industries. Mr. Cleveland is again before the country ignoring his argument made four years ago against his ineligibility. With sublime self-consciousness and increasing self-sufficiency this glorified egotist seeks a continuance of power for himself and party. Let it be said of him that he is a man of strong resolutions, better than his party, and as honest as his party, will let him be, but it is a great fallacy to think that the continuance of his administration is necessary to the prosperity of the nation, or that it is better than a republican government that went before. When I consider that if Grover Cleveland had died eight years ago, he would have gone to an obscure grave unwept, unhonored and unsung, that at the time of his election the revised statutes of the United States were to him a sealed book, that he was without knowledge of public men or experience of public affairs, I wonder, and still the wonder grows, how he happened to land on top the highest position within our gift. It was a dangerous experiment and we are lucky affairs are no worse. The result is a tribute to the stability of our institutions. If this government can stand the shock of having Grover Cleveland and double distilled democracy and double dyed traitors in power for four years, the republic is at least safe. There is no need, however, of repeating the experiment. With a gallant soldier of illus-