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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN M. THAYER. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, GILBERT L. LAWS. FOR TREASURER, J. E. HILL.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, THOMAS H. BENTON. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS, JOHN STEEN.

WILLIAM LEESE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN-STRUCTION. GEORGE B. LANE.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, about the only democrats left who has the courage of his convictions, since Grover Cleveland swallowed that party, warned the democrats of the House that the boasted "surplus" would disappear ere the present session ended and it appears that Samuel was a democratic prophet wise in his day.

Mr. HARRISON has delivered some eighty extempo addresses since receiving the republican nomination. Every one of them, to some extent, discussing the political questions involved in the present versatile, fearless statesman. Eyen the democratic partisian press has been unable to pick a flaw in his many courageous utterances.

THE aqueduct scandal in New York shows the democracy in its true light, and if anyone believes Governor Hill can be re-elected in that state in the face of that investigation they are mistaken, Ex-mayor Grace unfolds a true democratic state of affairs, which equals the "Widdy McGinnis Pig." Mr. Grace testifies that Governor Hill discounted his own private notes for the amount of \$30,000 for campaign purposes, and that or 'edge,' he could tell the next card that was these notes were howled about among the politicians of the state, Mr. Grace him-self having been solicited to discount prided himself as beyond detection, was a \$5,000 or \$10,000 worth of them, and that finally he was pressed to favor of persons, who declared the marks to be be-O'Brien and Clark, aqueduct contractors, youd detection by any one not acquainted in the letting of bids, although not the lowest bidders, in order that the Governor's notes might be taken care of. The aqueduct investigation is rich with just such democratic jobbery, and if the united republicans of York state cannot redeem that state with the aid of such disclosures we shall miss our guess.

Last evning's Journal contains an anonymous attack upon Hon. Allen Beeson, whose character is worth more in this community than the entire Journal concern with its anonymous correspondence thrown in. The annonymous attack upon a man like Mr. Beeson made in a newspaper of the breed of the Journal needs no refutation. The so acrimonious appology for admitting such a communication is even more cowardly and disgusting than the attack itself. As a lawyer, a public servant or a gentlemen, Mr. Beeson needs no defense against the mud battery of the man who talks about the seriousness of the offense "Malfeasance in office. Opinions upon such a subject from such a source puts us in mind of the "Royce fund." This community may rest assured that the communication in question emanates fromfa source which will be exposed in due time, and the animus as well as the character of its author will be shown up in all its interesting features.

Important Business.

"Oh. papa," she said, with a blush, "young Mr. Chestnut, who owns so many coal mines in Pennsylvania, is coming again this evening, and he says he wants to see you on some

important business."

"All right, my dear," responded the old man, chucking her playfully under the chin.

"I guess I know what the young man wants."

That evening Mr. Chestnut came to the

point at once:
"Mr. Hendricks," he said boldly, "I want to ask you if you have laid in your winter's stock of coal."-New York Sun.

GAMBLERS TRICKS.

METHODS BY WHICH THE PRO-FESSIONAL REAPS A HARVEST.

Cards Marked So That the Backs Are as Significant as the Fronts-Double Fare Boxes, Reflectors and Hold Outs - A

"Fair gambling? There is no such thing," remarked a commercial traveler, whose territory lies in the west, but who makes frequent trips home to Philadelphia to see his wife and little ones. "I never touch the cards any more," continued he, "but I used to be an inveterate gambler, and have lost many dollars at keno, faro, poker and other games. I played every kind of 'system,' thinking I would strike one that would insure success. But I found that while I sometimes won, more often I lost, and I began an investigation that ended in a decision that I would never gamble again, and I have kept my resolution so far. But did I never find an honest gambler? I can't say that I ever did; that is, a professional. Some of them are good hearted fellows, and are always ready to extend a helping hand and purse to the needy. But they get into a game they would cheat their own relatives, it has become so much of a second nature to them. Many of them look upon their gambling as a trade, and consider the cheating a necessary part of it.

"But about my investigatious into the gambler's tricks. Yes, I was coming to that; only give me time. I concluded that the only way was to get on the 'inside,' as it were, and I began to cultivate the acquaint-ance of a man who had run a game at one time, but was then taking a rest. He knew that I had gambled considerably, for I had lost many dollars at his place, and when I intimated to him that I wanted to purchase an outfit and start a house on my own account, he said he was just the man to put me through in good shape. He said he was interested in a place where all kinds of gambling para-phernalia, and especially those for 'sure things,' or trick games, were manufactured. I made an engagement with him and met him a week later. After cautioning me to be very careful, he took me to the top floor of a large building, where we found an extensive manufacturing establishment, and introduced me to the man in charge. In this room were countless numbers of chips, cards, deal boxes, faro and roulette layouts, red and black, hazard, sweat, keno and all conceivable kinds of gambling devices. The room was large, and everywhere the eye wandered it rested upon gambling imple-

ments of some kind. THE DOUBLE DEAL BOX. "The man handed me a price list of ar-ticles and then showed me his trick fare deal boxes, made of German silver. He also showed me an article by which the cards were cut for the box, and then putting the cards in the box, showed me how, as the cards were cut in a certain way, the dealer could always tell the next card to the one on top. He then showed me what they call the double deal box-that is, a box out of which two cards instead of one can be taken at once, and the players cannot discover the trick. These are what are called sanded cards, and stick together, requiring a certain amount of pressure to force them apart. He paign and has proved himself an able, signs. These were about No. 70 on the list, showing that they manufactured that number of differently marked packs of cards. For these new designs he asked \$1.50 a pack. He then gave me an estimate of what a faro lay out would cost, and figured it up to about

ninety-one dollars. "Talking in a general way, he said the business was worth \$25,000 a year, as they dealt with parties all over the country and in Europe, but they did not want it known that they manufactured implements for cheating or trick games. They did their business entirely through the mail, and no one, as a rule, was permitted in the room. My friend, the ex-dealer, said that the proprietor traveled, selling the gambling devices in the west and

southwest, and disposed of a great many. "He then explained the trick cards to me and showed how a man could always win with them. In a game, when it was his 'deal' going to be dealt, and could have thus virtually six cards to the other player's five. One card marked with a very fine brush. I bought this pack and showed the cards to a number with them. The ink used for marking was such that it could not spoil the glaze on the cards, and the marks consisted of a few more veins in one leaf than in another, and in the bunch of leaves was a combination. The initiated gambler could read this combination across a wide table and tell the cards his adversary held in his hand.

THE "COAT HOLD OUT."

"The device which was next shown me was declared to be the perfection and acme of all devices. He called it a 'coat hold out.' It is a contrivance by which, in a game of poker, from one to three cards can be held up the sleeve until they can be used to advantage. This clamp or spring in the sleeve is worked from the knees. While the knees are kept pressed together the cards are held, and when the knees are separated the cards drop down in the hand for use. To accomplish this trick without the possibility of detection it is well to wear large cuffs, that can be slid down partially over the hand to cover the cards falling down from the sleeve. For this contrivance he wanted \$150. He also informed me that he had a ring 'hold out' and a vest 'hold out,' but these I did not see. Then he showed me what he called reflectors, which consisted of mirrors set in silver dollars and fifty-cent pieces, and by a dexterous and proper use of them the skin gambler can tell the cards held by the other players. For these he wanted \$10 apiece. Many other devices for the use of the skin gambler in swindling his victims were shown me, and I thought that it was little wonder that I had lost so much when I was one of these victims.

"I promised to decide in a few days upon the artic'es I would purchase and left the place. It is unnecessary to state that I did not go back again. With the pointers I had gained it was comparatively easy for me to detect the use of the swindling devices in the many games I visited for some time after that. I found some of the tricks at every place, and was not long in coming to the con-clusion that all gambling was more or less crooked and much of it more. I did not give up gambling for some time, however, for I wanted to be sure of it, and I associated with many professional card sharps when out on trips to observe their tricks. All appeared gentlemanly and obliging—that is, those I went with, but it seemed impossible for them to help cheating when they had the cards in their hands.

"Did I ever see the marked cards used outside of regular gambling houses? I should say I have. Many times in private parties have I seen an otherwise reputable man swindling his friends with them."—Philadelphia Bulletin. REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

,我是一句话的是,不是一次的话,我们也没有一个人。 第一句话:"我们是我们的话,我们就是我们的话,我们就是我们的话,我们就是我们的话,我们就是我们的话,我们就是我们的话,我们就是我们的话,我们就是我们的话,我们就

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 champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our leave leaders who have been more recently

cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who 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 oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throuhout 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 pational constitution and to the indis-

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 cast 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 fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe

WE WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA.

dent and his party. They serve the interests 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 disaster to all interests except those of the unsurer and sheriff.

We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing 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.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are 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 shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protecrather than surrender any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR TRUSIS. We declare hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor allen to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforce-ment of existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such la-bor from our shores.

immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We deplate 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 per ple by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

We approve legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between states.

PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the Ubited States to be home-

we realism 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 1803 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in appgress, which has brought our great western domain into hisghingent developement. The restoration of uncarned 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 restored to the public domain in pursuance of conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute laws securing to tration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with us-ing appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settiers with spics and prose-cutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES,

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union: therefore, whenever the conditions of population, 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 be 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 sa red American principle of local self-government and work the constitution of the line. ies is based upon necessity only to the end that sider these bills is a willful violation of the sa red American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the neople of Wishington, North Dakota and Montanna territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delsy. The republican party pledges inself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible and others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a

menance to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we p edge 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 exclasingities. 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 ner owner.

We demand the reduction of to 1 c at per ounce.

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 recople should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therewhich is to preserve us a free nation. There-tore, the state or nation, or both conbined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-

OUR MEECHANT MARINE.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in corgress in the eractment 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 bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessering 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 navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwiser and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of

the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This polley will be employment to our labor, activity to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheapen 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."

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 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 Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

FISHERIES QUESTION.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatifolic treatment

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusilianimous surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian perts 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 folley 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 cirizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it should said at the state of the same the cirizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears We arraign the present democratic adminis-

be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, should shield and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

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 fall to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, towit: The reform of civil service auspleiously 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 lurk in the power of official paironage may be wisely and effectively avoided. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

gers to free institutions which tark 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 the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an alpshouse or dependent on private 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.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the 20-operation of patriotic men of an parties, especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

The first covern of all good government is

The first core ern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperatus.

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 vou vour life. As soon as vou feel that something is wrong with your throat, lungs or nostrile, obtain a bottle of Bosshee's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

-Send your job work to the HERALD

Look and Live. My lady reader, don't pass me by with the unkind remark, "Only an advertisement." I may do you good. I may unfold to your view the "pearl of great price." I may be the means of restoring to you health and bappiness. I surely will if you are suffering from any form of nervousness or female weakness, and will act upon my suggestion. I bring to your notice, with every confidence in its merits, a remedy especially compounded FURNISHING - GOODS. to meet just the requirements of your case-Dr. Pierce's Fayorite Prescription, bidding you look and live! Ladies everywhere, who have used it, speak volumes in its praise! roncemen, letter carriers and others whose

occupation keeps them on their feet a great deal, often are troubled with chafed, sore and blistered feet, especially in extremely not weather, no matter how comfortably their shoes may fit. A powder is used in the German army for sifting into the shoes and stockings of the foot soldiers, called "Fusstreupulver," and consists of three parts salicylic acid, ten parts starch and eighty-seven parts pulverized soapstone. It keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing and rapidly heals sore spots. Finely pulverized soapstone alone is very good.—Scientific American.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Symptoms of Catarrh.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, dimeculty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50c.

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OITOLS Purely Vegeta Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One Pellet a Bosc. Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Diminess, Constipation, Indigestion, Rilious Attacks, and all derangements of

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Main St., Over Merges' Shoe Store.

Has the best and most complete stock of samples, both foreign and domestic woolens that ever came west of Missouri river. Note these prices: Business suits from \$16 to \$35, dress suits, \$25 to \$45, pants \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.50 and upwards. Will guaranteed a fit.

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

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WE GUARANTLE 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, Keb.

The standard remedy for liver complaint is West's Liver Pills; they never disappoint you. 30 pills 25c. At Warrick's drug store.

WM. L. BROWNE,

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To be sold in ten days—Lots 5. 6 and 7, in block 4, and lot 8 in block 12 in South Park; also one square Grand piano. Enquire at B. & M. store department on premises. tf J. D Simpson