

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTT'S BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

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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 LIETENANT 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, WILLIAM LEESF. FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS, JOHN STEEN. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, GEORGE B. LANE.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, (First Congressional District.) W. J. CONNELL.

HARRISON AND THE IRISH.

The Condon Roorback.

The Plattsmouth Journal, in last night's issue publishes two columns of trash in regard to the statement made by some man named "Condon," that he heard General Harrison abuse the Irish people in a speech made at Bloomington, Ill., in 1876. This man Condon no one knows, and it is probably another attempt of the democratic party to add another Morey letter to the long list of crimes chargeable to their doors. We publish below a number of affidavits of reputable citizens of Illinois, who heard the speech and conclude that it is a complete refutation of the base slander. There are thirty-four of these affidavits but we have only room for the few we publish:

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 31.—Special Telegram.—William Condon, an Irish resident of Bloomington, Ill., recently made the statement that General Harrison, in a speech delivered in Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 2, 1876, made certain remarks derogatory to the Irish people as citizens of the United States. He declares that Harrison had said on that occasion that the Irish "were only good to shovel dirt, grade railroads, and fill the penitentiaries." This statement has since been reiterated by Condon in the form of an affidavit printed on Sunday, Sept. 23, by the Bloomington Bulletin. In this he swears that the language used, "It is not for them (the Irish), we would not need half our penitentiaries, which are almost full of them; they are only good to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for which they receive more than they are worth, as they are no acquisition to the American people." Four others confirmed by their affidavits Condon's sworn statement.

In contradiction of the charge made by Condon the Pentagraph tomorrow morning will publish the affidavits of thirty-four well known and reputable citizens contradicting Condon in every detail and particular. Among the affidavits are the following:

THE HON. JOHN M. HAMILTON. Statement of the Hon. John M. Hamilton, ex-Governor of the state of Illinois: State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. John M. Hamilton, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is now a resident of Cook County, Illinois, and was until February, 1885, for many years a resident of Bloomington, Ill.; that in the year of 1876 he was a practicing lawyer in Bloomington, Ill., and was a candidate on the republican ticket for state senator from that district. Affiant further says that he has read the published affidavits of one William Condon and others, of Bloomington, in which it is charged that a few days before the November election, in the year 1876 at a republican meeting in Durley hall, in said city of Bloomington, in a speech then and there delivered by the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, now republican candidate for president of the United States, he (Harrison) being interrupted by a question from "an old gentleman with an Irish accent," replied, "It is easy to know that man's race; you all know what they are, and if it were not for them we would not need half our penitentiaries, which are almost full of them; they are only fit to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for which they receive more

than they are worth, as they are no acquisition to the American people."

Affiant further says that he was present at the said republican mass-meeting, and heard the speech of the Hon. Benjamin Harrison all through. That, being a candidate for senator, he was especially interested in the meeting and the speech, and occupied such a seat and position in the hall during the entire meeting and speech of said Harrison, that he could see and hear everything that was done or said during the meeting and the speech of Mr. Harrison, and now has a clear recollection of Harrison's speech, and of what occurred at said meeting. And affiant says that no such language, words or sentiments of that character, nature, or import, or meaning were uttered at any time during the meeting, nor in his speech, by the Hon. Benjamin Harrison. Affiant further says that no such scene of colloquy as that described by said William Condon, took place at said meeting between the Hon. Benjamin Harrison and "an old gentleman with an Irish accent," nor any other person.

Affiant does well remember that it was a rainy, stormy day, and that on that account the meeting was held in the afternoon at Durley hall. That the hall was quite crowded and that during Mr. Harrison's speech a drunken man, maudlin drunk, repeatedly interrupted his meeting with his incoherent, drunken, loud talk in the body of the hall. He was finally put out of the hall by the people sitting nearest him. As this was done some one shouted that it was evident he was a democrat from his drunken condition. Then order was restored and the meeting was not again interrupted. Affiant further says of his own personal knowledge and recollection that at said meeting in his speech, said Benjamin Harrison did not utter any words what ever, abusive of the Irish people, and that no such words could have been uttered by him in his speech without affiant hearing them, and that if any such words, or sentiments had been uttered at that time and place they would have attracted the attention of affiant, who was then and there personally engaged in the campaign as a candidate for office, and was on good terms with the Irish people of Bloomington and McLean county, and soliciting their votes, and would not have been in sympathy with any such sentiment. JOHN HAMILTON, Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1888. G. C. GILBERT, Notary Public.

EDMUND O'CONNELL.

Affidavit of Edmund O'Connell, a prominent Irish-American, Assistant State's Attorney for McLean county: Edmund O'Connell, after first being sworn according to law on his oath, says that he is a resident of the city of Bloomington, McLean county, Ill., and has lived in said city for nearly thirty years; that he was a resident of said city in 1876, and heard the speech delivered in that year in said city by General Benjamin Harrison. Affiant further says that he has read the affidavit of William Condon, sr., in the Bloomington Bulletin of September 23, 1888, and that he attended the meeting and heard the speech referred to in said affidavit and by General Harrison. Affiant further says that General Harrison did not in that speech use the language charged against him by Condon in his said affidavit, nor did General Harrison make use of any language in said speech that was at all abusive or calculated to give offense to any Irishman. Affiant further says that he is an Irish-American, and has taken an active part and a lively interest in the Irish movements that have engaged the attention of the Irish people for the last twelve years, and that he would be quick to see and ready to resent any insult to the Irish people, but no insulting or abusive language was used by General Harrison on that occasion.

EDMUND O'CONNELL. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1888. E. H. MINER, Notary Public.

THE HON. J. H. ROWELL. Statement of the Hon. J. H. Rowell, present member of congress from the nineteenth district of the state of Illinois.

"I was present at the Harrison meeting in Bloomington, Ill., in 1876 and saw upon the stage during the delivery of the address. I heard no reference to the Irish race reflecting upon them. I remember that a disturbance occurred during the meeting by some intoxicated person, and my recollection is that General Harrison delayed a few moments and then proceeded without any reference to it. J. H. ROWELL."

E. F. FUNK. Statement of the Hon. Benjamin F. Funk, mayor of the city of Bloomington, Ill., for seven terms, president of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan university, and one of the trustees of Illinois asylum for the blind: STATE OF ILLINOIS, McLean County, ss.

I sat on the platform in Durley hall and heard the entire speech of General Harrison, to which reference has been made in a certain affidavit of William Condon, sr. General Harrison did not in that speech use any language insulting or disrespectful to the Irish people. I was very near General Harrison, and heard all he said. Had he used the language attributed to him I surely would have heard it and remembered it. Gen. Harrison's language was throughout dignified and respectful, and contained no insults to or slurs upon any race of people. B. F. FUNK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, A. D. 1888. ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, Notary Public. It is reported that Eugene Higgins has again taken in charge the work of colonizing southern Indiana with large numbers of Kentucky voters, for the purpose of carrying Indiana for the democrats. The democrats will fail this year as a similar scheme failed in 1880.

Send your job work to the HERALD office.

RURAL INDUSTRIES.

"GATH'S" CHAT ABOUT SOME OF OUR SMALL MANUFACTURERS.

The Wagonmaker of an Obscure Village. American Mechanics in Country Towns. The Peddler, Chicken Merchant, Etc. Why People Went West.

I was about to say that I take an interest in the small manufacturers of the land, and I ran upon one of these only yesterday at an obscure village which is about fourteen miles from any railroad, and at that distance has three different railroads tantalizingly describing a kind of diamond around it, but not one drawing any nearer. The consequence has been that the artisans of that little village have adhered to the crafts of their forefathers. My wife wanted a wagon and had been to this village to see the wagonmaker's assortment, and I drove eleven miles to look into her selection. There was a plain man who had lived through all the civil war a firm Unionist, had manufactured from his youth up the different kinds of riding wagons, and was still making them between the intervals of his job work. Living remote from a railroad, in a country of abundant food and wood and leather, he could afford to make a wagon for 20 per cent less than city work. His little warehouse contained ten or twelve new wagons, and one of these which had been transformed had been driven nineteen years by its purchaser, who then sold it back again and got a new one. Here, for \$80, you could get a hand-made wagon quite as cheap as the cheapest pattern made wagons in the western states. For \$80 you could buy what is called a Dayton wagon with two seats; for \$100 you could buy a tongue made to order, and according to the dimensions you might have, the tongue being set with all its paraphernalia, with front and rear. For \$4 you could have a brake put on any wagon. Of course the springs of these wagons are made at different places, such as Wilmington, Del.; the wheels are generally made in the adjacent country, and sometimes come from the west. All the rest of the machinery, except the iron fixtures, like the steps, is made on the spot.

We are constantly saying that there are no American mechanics, but we are only talking about the towns. In the country towns of the United States there are just as many blacksmiths, wheelwrights, etc., as there ever were. These men, working alone and making all parts of a finished product, not dividing their labor into a series of single specialties, become intelligent and independent and keep their eyes upon the manufacturing centers of the country and know whenever a new spring has come out or if a new patent is better adapted to their purpose than an old one. In this way the old German regions of the United States through eastern Pennsylvania, middle Maryland and central Virginia keep up their little shops of all descriptions, and on emergency you could collect a small army of country mechanics, every one of them old in this soil and stock.

Again you will see, about twice a week, through the district I have described, the chicken merchant come past with his wagon constructed to put chickens in the body, turkeys towards the front and other sorts of fowl in about the rear. He goes surrounded with cackling and crowing, and his little game is to forward the said chickens to the city market in coops and crates made for that end.

About twice a week, also, you will see the egg and butter man come along in a wagon manufactured for his service. It contains a refrigerator part for the butter and a sawdust body for the eggs. He buys chiefly from the poor, and those who want ready money, who would otherwise put in their butter and eggs at the country store in the way of bartering, and thus suffer two shaves; first the shave off their product, and, secondly, the shave upon the product they exchange for. The egg and butter man pays religiously but 8 cents a pound for butter to the country people who keep a cow or two. He pays 6 cents a dozen for eggs at nearly all times of the year. He saves the wayside walk of two or three miles to the next village store. At the present time eggs are 18 cents a dozen at the stores, and therefore every time the egg man surrounds a dozen eggs he has made 10 cents.

You might not suppose that there were country potters any more in this region, but you would be mistaken there. They have an old pottery at Hagerstown, which is more than 100 years old, and I know of one in another part of the country, which has supported two or three generations of the same family in respectable independence. That is to say, they may make \$500 a year in cash upon their pots, jars, etc. The man gets his clay from some distance, and has a little kiln which you would hardly think to be more than a Dutch oven, and he has a small shop where he sits at his wheel and makes his pots and jars. Sometimes he delivers them at the railroad station, and at other times the farmers come with their own teams and place the pots in the straw and take them home to their wives, who fill the said pots with pickles, preserves, catsup, apple butter, etc. Really our largest manufacturers have come from these little beginnings. The majestic works of this country, which employ 1,000 hands, frequently began with a rural blacksmith.

Not long ago I drove to the only county seat or court house town in Pennsylvania where it is said the whole county is destitute of railroad facilities. I had to cross a mountain to get into this county, and there lay the court house clustered in a beautiful but narrow valley, with abundant streams. The whole county was walled in by nature, like some parts of the Alps. For fifty years the people had conceived that railroads would have to come to them some day, because they were on one of the great lines of communication between the east and west. At last some of the Pittsburgh people united with the Vanderbilt family to run a railroad through that region, and spent a great deal of money in beginning the tunnels and building the steel towers to cross the chasms. But the exigencies of many railroads united to withhold any enterprise just as the consummation seemed within reach. The people there have settled down to the conviction that now they will never have any railroad whatever.

The result is seen in the moving of every young man to Kansas, Dakota and the far west. The young men stayed around as long as there was a chance to work on the railroad and enjoy the fruits of its construction. When they found the matter was knocked in the head, so to speak, they packed their bundles and set off for the excursion train which, once a week or twice a month the year through, runs from this old settled point to Kansas and Nebraska. You would see in those trains the Dunkers, the United Brethren, the Lutherans and the Reformed Brethren taking their lunches frequently with them, going to Kansas under the charge of a guide which the railroad company employs, and they perhaps go out and return for \$50 or even less. They look at the new land, stare up on their old farms, and then decide to come to them some day, and make a patch in his crop upon those plains and prairie, where no trees are to be cut down nor any stones are to be gathered from the surface.—George Alfred Townsend in Boston Herald.

What Am I To Do? The symptoms of biliousness are unappetite but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids after a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order and diarrhea or constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

\$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 vegetable, 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. We & Co., 862 W. Madison St. Chicago, and Sold by W. J. Warwick.

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RELIEF FOR ALL EYES

Plattsmouth! Prof. Strassman, RIDDLER HOUSE



Prof. Strassman, THE WORLD FAMOUS OPTICIAN FROM Berlin, Germany



Your Eyes, and how to take care of them. More light for the unfortunate spectacles wearers, and the doom of blindness prevented by the use of his Alaska Brilliants and Australian Crystals. A new chemical combination of SPECTACLES

And patent self-adjusting Spring Eyeglasses

The first time introduced into this country; manufactured to order after careful examination by modern instruments.

PROF. STRASSMAN

has arrived in Plattsmouth, and has an office at the Riddle House. He is doing an immense business throughout the United States, giving the best of satisfaction and delight to hundreds with defective sight. His knowledge of the human eye and his skill in adjusting the glasses is marvelous beyond imagination. Endorsed by all the great men of this country and Europe.

In an instant, as if by magic he is enabled to tell you any ailment of your failing vision, point out the cause and danger, and adapt brilliant glasses, peculiarly ground to suit every defect of the eye, which will aid in strengthening the eyesight of the old and young. Scientists invited to examine the new system for the preservation of the human eye.

Teachers should watch the early manifestations of their scholars' eyesight and report in time to their respective parents to have their eyesight examined by Prof. Strassman, the expert optician of national fame.

Artificial Eyes Replaced. Persons deprived of an eye can have this deformity removed by the insertion of an artificial one, which moves and looks like a natural organ.

OFFICE HOURS. 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p., and 7 to 8 in the evening.

REFERENCES: NEBRASKA CITY. George Burgett, Rev. A. Clark, Mr. Duff, Mrs. Dr. Lash, D. P. Rolfe, Mrs. Streeter, Dr. Brinker, R. M. Rolfe, Roden Brock, C. Anderson, J. W. Waldsmith, W. A. Cotton, S. H. Calhoun, Judge Majors, David Brown, Dr. Hershey, Wm. Hyer, T. S. Jones, E. M. Taggart, E. Reiber, W. H. Murphy, Frank McCartney, James Fitchie, Rev. Emanuel Hartig, Mrs. A. E. Ruid, W. D. Merriam, Miss Van Meter, Dr. S. L. Gant, A. Horne, Paul Schminke, Nat. Adams, Geo. A. Wilcox, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Gunnell, Rev. R. Pearson, Shomerus, L. Levey, S. M. Kirkpatrick, Drysdale, Donald McCuaig, William Wilhelmly, Rev. Rivers, Logan Enyart, N. Redfield, J. F. Welch, Rev. J. B. Green, John Goodlett, C. B. Bickel, Dan Gregg, C. W. Scherff, E. S. Hawley, A. R. Newcomb, Wm. Nelson, Mrs. N. Davis, Wm. Fulton, Acam Kloos, Mrs. Ed. Platt, M. T. Johnson, Mrs. Carnout, Mrs. Sterling Morton, Mrs. Watson, Miss Morton, Mr. Geo. W. Hawke, Mrs. W. T. Sloan, Mrs. L. W. Lloyd, Mrs. J. Stephenson, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Mrs. Add.

Never before has an Optician received such testimonials from the people

Office of Iowa Soldier's Home, Marshalltown, Ia., Feb. 17, '88. PROF. STRASSMAN.—Dear Sir:—The glasses you furnished myself and wife when in Clinton, have proven in every way satisfactory, and we take pleasure in recommending your work and glasses to all who may be in need of safety and comfort for your eyesight. Very Respectfully, Col. MILLS SMITH, Commandant.

Mayor's Office, Marshalltown, Iowa, November 3rd, 1887. Prof. Strassman has been in our city some six weeks or more, and as an optician has given the best of satisfaction both as to price and quality of work, having treated some of the most difficult cases of the eyes with success and an satisfied you will find him a skillful optician and a gentleman.

Very Respectfully, NELSON AMER, Mayor.

DESERVE IT.—No transient oculist has ever visited this city before who has given to the public such excellent professional service, or has won such testimonials from the people, as Prof. Strassman, now in our city. We are not in the habit of voluntarily testifying in these matters, but in Prof. Strassman's case we do it cheerfully, and entirely in an uncoerced way—simply because he deserves it.—Osokloosa Herald.

Prof. Strassman, a distinguished optician, now stopping in our city, comes before us with the highest testimonials of skill and experience in his art, and I take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and the public who may be in need of his services, as one entitled to his confidence. J. WILLIAMS, M. D., Ottumwa, Iowa.

After a stay of several weeks, Prof. Strassman, the optician, is about to close his labors in our city. Persons who have not yet made use of his skill and science would do well to call at once and thereby do themselves a lasting benefit. He has shown himself to be a man skilled in his profession, fair and liberal in his dealings, and withal, a gentleman in every respect. The many complimentary notices given him by the press are well deserved and we shall part with him with regret.—Red Oak Express, March 23rd

REFERENCES. RED OAK. Dr. E. B. Young, C. F. Clark, G. K. Powers, D. B. Miller, J. B. Reevs, Mrs. J. Seank, Mrs. T. H. Dearborn, G. W. Holt, A. C. Bloss, W. A. Closs, Mrs. Appleber, Mr. Stockalger, J. S. Wroth, Rev. McClure, Mrs. Heister, Mrs. Farrier, Mankler, Rev. McCullery, Mrs. Stanley, R. Wadsworth, Mr. Carenholtz, Mr. Jeffries, Rev. Jagg, W. Stafford, C. W. Schneider, Harvey Spry, C. E. Richards, David Harris, Mr. Isold, C. H. Lane, C. M. Mills, T. H. Lee, Wm. Koehler, C. J. Lilliejeberk, T. M. Lee, Geo. L. Platt, Mrs. L. Holseyer, Wm. Dudley, O. Russell, Mrs. B. S. Porter, I. H. Hazareus, Mr. Broadway, F. A. Carter, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Stoddard, E. O. Shephard, A. McConnell, E. A. Brown, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Fikes, Rev. J. W. Hamilton, S. P. Miller, Mrs. F. C. Clark, B. E. A. Simons, J. W. Sautbin, Mr. Van Alstine, L. F. Ross, Mrs. Deemer, Mrs. Junkin, Thos. Griffith, I. Sanborn, Geo. Binus, Mr. Meyers, P. P. Johnson, and many others from the surrounding country.

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