

PLATTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PLATTSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 1892.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

SEE J. I. UNRUH FOR

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

HE HANDLES THE

WHITNEY - BABY - CARRIAGES,
AND CAN GIVE GOOD BARGAINS.

PARLOR SETS, DINING ROOM SETS,

BED ROOM SETS, AND EVERYTHING KEPT IN
A METROPOLITAN ESTABLISHMENT.

J. I. UNRUH,

MAIN STREET, PLATTSMOUTH.

THE : GREAT : GOOD : LUCK
OF HENDEE
THE HARDWARE MAN OF PLATTSMOUTH.

HARDWARE

AT LESS THAN

25 Cents on the Dollar.

J. W. HENDEE, the Plattsmouth Hardware man has purchased the entire stock of the Omaha Hardware Co., of Omaha, and at such prices that it can and will be re-sold in Plattsmouth at retail—direct to the consumer at from

TEN TO 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

All the common and unsaleable stock was sold as scrap iron and Hendee bought all good stock.

It Will be Shipped to Plattsmouth at Once.

COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE

WEEKLY HERALD

MUST BE IN BY TUESDAY EVENING.

MILLINERY AT

Tucker Sisters

In all the Latest Styles and Shapes--
From a Hat Frame to a Silk Beaver Hat.

We also have a FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER who is posted on all of the LATEST STYLES and will do you GOOD TRIMMING.

TUCKER SISTERS, : Sherwood Blk., Plattsmouth.

F. G. FRICKE & CO.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

Drugs, : Medicines, : Paints,

AND OILS. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND PURE LIQUORS.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED AT ALL HOURS.

GO TO ISAAC PEARLMAN'S

GREAT MODERN

HOUSE-FURNISHING : EMPORIUM,

Where you can get your house furnished from kitchen to parlor and at easy terms. I handle the world renowned Haywood Baby Carriages, also the latest

Improved "Reliable Process" Gasoline Stoves.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

I. PEARLMAN,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE } PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

AID FOR THE STRIKERS.

The Finishers Will Withdraw From the Association.

BLAINE'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Seven Men In the Ruins—Strike Situation Unchanged—Minister Lincoln Detained at Quarantine—Other News.

HELP FOR HOMESTEAD STRIKERS. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—A Youngstown, O., special says: Delegates from Pittsburg, Sharon, Newcastle, and LeGonny, Warren, Miles, Girard and Hubbard, representing the rollers and finishers in iron mills in the towns named, held a meeting here last night. It was decided to organize a finishers union and a committee was appointed on permanent organization, to report at the next meeting. This is regarded as splitting off from the Amalgamated association.

Upon the completion of the new organization those now members of the Amalgamated association who are eligible to membership in the new union will withdraw from the association. The question of extending substantial aid to the locked-out men at Homestead was warmly debated at last night's meeting, and it was decided to give one day's wages every two weeks to help the men and their families. At the next meeting the new finishers' union will be completely organized and ready for business.

NO CHANGE IN THE STRIKE.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 16.—The situation in the Rio Grande strike is unchanged, the second and third divisions, reaching from Salida to Grand Junction, being still tied up with a prospect of the first division, from Salida to Denver, soon suffering the same fate. President Jeffreys of the Rio Grande, says that the company will not reinstate Engineer Gordon, who was suspended for a breach of the rules of the company, and because of whose suspension the strike was declared.

A committee of strikers is conferring with General Superintendent Samuels and President Jeffreys tonight and the session promises to be a long one. Governor Markham and his staff, of California, who were stopped at Grand Junction by the strike, were brought in over the Midland road, arriving in Denver at noon today.

They were given a short carriage ride about the city and left at 8:30 tonight for Chicago where they will witness the dedication ceremonies of the exposition. Governor Rountt and party of this state are aboard the same train with the same purpose in view.

SEVEN MEN IN THE RUINS.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—While a gang of workmen were engaged repainting a wall in the sluiceway of Gleason & Miller's mill last evening, a wall toppled over and buried seven men in the ruins. Contractor George Zeigfeld, Michael Mansel and Michael Conroy were instantly killed, their bodies being crushed out of all semblance. Patrick Martin and Patrick Conroy were so fearfully injured that they died while being taken to the hospital. John Burns and Owen Crannie were injured slightly. All five of those who were killed leave large families. The accident was caused by the undermining of the wall by the water in the raceway.

BLAINE'S QUIET SUNDAY.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Mr. Blaine had a quiet Sunday at Ophir farm. None the prominent republican leaders called to see him and he spent a quiet Sunday with Whitelaw Reid and family. The ex-secretary did not go to church this morning as he intended on account of it being stormy. It cleared off at noon and Mr. Reid and family came out on the veranda, where they remained until luncheon time. Mr. Blaine went out riding in the afternoon with D. O. Mills, Mr. Reid's father-in-law. They rode through Silver Lake, returning at 5 p. m. After that, however, Mr. Blaine kept to his room.

Mr. Reid said that Mr. Blaine intended to go to New York tomorrow morning to meet Mrs. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where they had engaged rooms for their stay in the city. He will probably go to his winter home in Washington. Mr.

Blaine, he further said, had somewhat improved in health since his arrival at Ophir farm.

Mr. Reid is announced to address a republican mass meeting in White Plains Tuesday night. He explained that owing to another engagement he would be unable to attend this meeting.

DETAINED AT QUARANTINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Cunard steamship Etruria from Liverpool, October 8, arrived at quarantine at 4:15 p. m. yesterday, and did not reach her dock till this morning. Her detention over night at the quarantine station was due to the refusal of a number of her saloon passengers to submit promptly to inspection by the health officer.

On board were Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, United States minister to England, and Miss Victoria Woodhull-Martin, the candidate for president on the woman suffrage ticket. She is accompanied by her husband and her sister Tennie, who is now Lady Cook.

SENATOR PADDOCK AT ALMA.

ALMA, Neb., Oct. 17.—Senator Paddock addressed the people of Harlan county at the opera house here this afternoon. He was introduced by Chairman J. S. Griffin amid the prolonged applause of his audience, which had assembled to greet one that has been serving the people of his state for more than a quarter of a century. He reviewed the history of the state of Nebraska, told of the wonderful development and resources, of how this country, which a few years ago had been wild and unimproved, had been transformed into thousands of happy homes; reviewed the wonderful achievements of the republican party and showed how under its financial policy it had successfully carried on the war, starting with an empty treasury.

The senator spoke of the numerous benefits of the McKinley tariff law, of how under reciprocity the exports of farm products had increased, thereby benefiting the farmers and 65 how American pork is admitted into European countries by reason of recent inspection laws passed under a republican administration. He spoke enthusiastically of President Harrison, Judge Crouse, Hon. Thomas Majors and the republican ticket. The reference to the candidates elicited much applause. His speech was well received throughout and he undoubtedly made votes for the party. He went to Benkelman tonight where he will speak tomorrow.

WAS A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

WILBUR, Neb., Oct. 15.—The joint discussion between Hainer and Dech came off this afternoon as announced. On his arrival Hainer was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the republican club and the Wilbur cornet band. He was escorted to the hotel. Dech was met by a few of his friends and taken to his headquarters. There was a good crowd in attendance from all parts of the country.

The opening speech of Mr. Hainer was a dignified recital of republican principles. Mr. Dech followed with a characteristic address. Hainer asked him if he had not at a political meeting made the statement that there were 15,000,000 of people in the United States living on charity, and he replied that he had. Hainer in his closing remarks won the most enthusiastic applause. By the time he had finished there was hardly an independent to be seen and the republicans were the most jubilant people on earth. It is generally regarded as a grand republican victory. In this locality logic and facts beat noise every day in the week.

BURNED THE BRITISH FLAG.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—All Batavia threw out flags in honor of Columbus day. An Englishman named Williams, who has lived here fifteen years, but has never been naturalized, ran up the British flag. His neighbor objected to his displaying the union jack alone, and asked him to put up an American flag with it. Williams said the British flag was going to stay right where it was and alone; he would not put out the flag of any country whose people were in the habit of making fun of England. English institutions and Queen Victoria, as Americans were. The neighbors then got a lot of Roman candles and began to bombard the Englishman. He escaped into his house and they turned the candles on the flag, burning and tearing it into shreds. Then Williams ran out the stars and stripes.

AN ABLE DOCUMENT.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid Accepts the Nomination.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED

He Stands Firmly Upon the Platform of His Party—A Document that Will Be Read With Interest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Following is the letter of acceptance of Whitelaw Reid, republican candidate for vice president:

Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind., Dear Sir—When the nomination with which the national convention had honored me was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once. In doing so, I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as to basis of the appeal to the popular suffrage.

"To do other or less than this is, to any honorable man, an impossibility. A political party is an association of citizens, seeking to have the government conduct all in accordance with its views and presenting candidates whom it strives to elect for that purpose. To accept its nomination without intending to carry out its principles, would be as dishonorable and as criminal as to procure goods under false pretense.

"There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the republican party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What it intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken, and they will strive by all the lawful means in their power to enforce its plainly expressed will. Since my interview with your committee further reflects and careful attention to the arguments on both sides in the current public discussion have confirmed my belief in the wisdom of the republican declarations, as well as in the lucid candor with which they have been presented.

"The party platforms—so called—are more important this year than usual. Both the leading candidates have once commanded the approval of the American people in its highest form of expression. Attention therefore is concentrated less on the men themselves and more on the principles each is put forward to represent and which, in case of election they will be required to carry out.

"The declarations of our opponents demand a still closer scrutiny, since their victory now would give them the first opportunity they have had since 1859 to put in practice their policy. Never since that date have they had control at once both in legislative and executive departments of the government. This year the election of a president clearly carries with it a majority in both houses of congress.

"It is obvious that in the coming judgment of the people in all parts of the country, the really vital issues which will this year divide parties and demand popular decision, are those relating to the tariff and the currency. Fortunately both sides have stated their positions on these subjects with directness, simplicity and frankness.

"The issues thus made between the rival candidates for the people's suffrage are specially sharp this election.

"We favor a protective tariff and when in full power made the present one. Our opponents favor a tariff for revenue only, and promise the repeal of the present one.

"We maintain that tariff should cover the differences in the cost of home and foreign product caused by the difference in the home and foreign wages for the labor employed upon it. Our opponent distinctly repudiated the proposition that American wages should be considered in the matter and declared instead that a tariff levied for anything but revenue only was unconstitutional. So the London Times, on September 28, very naturally remarked: "This policy if fairly and logically carried out, is not to be distinguished from free trade in the political form in which we are familiar with it."

"If protective duties are unconstitutional, as was asserted at Chicago, no financial legerdemain can produce any other 'readjustment' than that which would naturally follow the remedial of all imports

tending to bolster up particular branches of industry and commerce.

"Should the American people now choose the republican candidates the present tariff would stand, or when amended would be so arranged as to insure a closer conformity in practice to the principles on which it was made. If our opponents should be chosen, their congress is pledged to the repeal of the present tariff, and to the adoption of one arranged for revenue only, and their executive is pledged to the doctrine that a tariff having regard also for American wages is unconstitutional, so that the only one that could escape the presidential veto must be of the kind which the London Times considers equivalent to free trade.

"We maintain that the present tariff has worked well; that it has developed American manufacturers, and promoted the general prosperity. Our opponents deny that there has been any increase of prosperity under the present tariff, declare that wages have been reduced and denounce the republican policy, which, as they say, fosters no other industry so much as that of the sheriff.

"The sharp issues thus presented for the decision of the American people cover more comprehensively and more specifically than ever before the whole range of considerations relating to the prospective tariff, its constitutionality, its expediency, its relation to wages, its practical workings and the question whether, as it is from time to time reduced, we should throw all advantages thus extended to foreign nations, or get something in return for them.

"The constitutionality of a protective tariff has heretofore been thoroughly established. A tariff bill, avowedly for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, was carried through the First congress by James Madison and was signed by George Washington. A third of a century later Andrew Jackson in a message to congress (December 7, 1830) maintaining the constitutionality of the prospective system said: "In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right, under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of congress, the continued acquiescence of the states and the great understanding of the people."

"To this testimony from the men who made the constitution, and from the father of the modern democratic party, may be added that of the latest high authority of that party on constitutional law, Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, who has recently said: "In common with many other democrats I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. In drafting and voting for this resolution the members showed either dense ignorance of American political economy or manifested a purpose to win votes by deceiving the voters. I cannot, at the bidding of these gentlemen, unlearn the lessons of my whole life. If I cannot claim to be an authority on such subjects, I can point out to others the true sources from which to derive interpretations of the constitution. They are to be found in the interpretations given by the first congress, by Washington's administration, and by the succeeding administrations of Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams and Jackson."

Odd Fellows at Omaha

The grand encampment of Patriots Militant of the I. O. O. F. of Nebraska convened in the I. O. O. F. hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There were nearly 200 delegates present and the morning was spent with routine business.

The afternoon session began at 2 o'clock and at 5 a considerable amount of business remained to be disposed of. The most important feature was the election of grand officers, which was finally accomplished as follows: Grand Patriarch, J. F. Heiler, of Hastings; high priest, W. V. Bain of Omaha; senior warden, H. M. Utley of O'Neil; junior warden, D. M. Morris of Hanson; grand scribe, J. P. Gage of Fremont; treasurer, Samuel McClay of Lincoln; grand representative, F. B. Brandt of Omaha.

The Daughters of Rebekah had possession of the hall last evening and held their annual encampment. There was a fair attendance and the matters pertaining to this feminine branch of the order were adjudicated for the coming year.

Beginning at 11 a. m. today the grand lodge, which is composed of representatives from the subordinate lodges of the state and post grounds, will meet in its annual session, which will continue three days. It is expected that fully 400 delegates will attend the grand lodge.

Hard coal \$10.50 and Mendota coal \$4.50 at H. A. Waterman & Son's.