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GROVER CLEVELAND will deliver the opening address at the World's Fair.

CLEVELAND'S opposition to Murphy is a theory rather than a condition, so far as its probable effect upon the Hill legislature.

THE week of prayer will be observed by the Methodist and Presbyterian churches holding union services the coming week.

FRANCE is making love to the old spendthrift monarchy, and it looks as if she may have some lively times before the year is over.

IT is safe to say that the south will demand three places in Cleveland's cabinet, and it is equally safe to assume that she will get them, no matter how many northern hearts may be made to ache in consequence.

THE idea of putting Senator Gray into the cabinet for the purpose of getting Bayard into the senate implies, of course, that the latter held a place under the first Cleveland administration which he is not considered competent to hold now.

IF THE new gold diggings in Montana and Utah turn out to be one-tenth as productive as some people predict they will be, they will, by lowering the cost of gold, do something toward bridging over the chasm between that metal and silver.

IN so far as Cleveland, by his opposition to the election of Murphy as senator, is in favor of reform, we are with him in so far as, by his course in that matter, he is raising a fuss in the internals of the democratic party, we are with him still more.

THE people of California have declared in favor of the election of senators by a direct popular vote, but the senators will probably continue to be chosen there by the Southern Pacific railroad, which has a remorseless grip upon the politics of the state.

THE fact that the man at the head of the treasury, and who naturally ought to know something about the situation are convinced that there will be no deficit within the present fiscal year, should give encouragement to the people. The fiscal year will not end until the end of June.

THE railroad construction in the United States during 1892 does not reach high figures, being only about 4,000 miles, as compared with 4,500 in 1891, which was not a lively year either in this respect. This year's total has been the smallest since 1878, except those of 1884 and 1885. However, this country has now about 175,000 miles of main track, which is almost half of the mileage of the world.

WHEN the democrats were struggling to get into power they had a good deal to say about republican extravagance. But they have secured berths inside the public crib the question that seems to be troubling their economic souls most is how to increase the revenue. It would seem from this that there is to be no perceptible diminution of public expenditures under the democratic administration.—Bea-trice Times.

THE movement to repeal the silver law of 1890 will be weaker in the senate than in the house; but as both Sherman and McPherson are working actively in that body to haling about the repeal, the law seems to be doomed. Congressman Lodge says that almost every republican in the house is in favor of repeal, and at least half of the democrats are on the same side. President Harrison stands with Sherman and Lodge on this question.

UNCLE RUFUS HATCH wants all immigration stopped for next year, and he gives very good reasons for such a move. He shows from the consular reports that the greater number of immigrants who came from Europe last year had their passage repaid, and they had an average of \$1.25 in their possession when they landed on American soil. It is time the gates were closed to the nations who regard this as a dumping ground for criminals and paupers.

AN UNDIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy, is to succeed Frank Hiscock as senator from New York. Mr. Cleveland tried his best to prevent it, and his friends made overtures to the republicans. There are a few democrats in the legislature in that state who are Cleveland men and not Hillites, says the Inter-Ocean. Their number is small, but it is large enough to prevent Murphy's election provided the republicans would go with them. But the overture has been rejected. The position of the republicans of New York, so far as ascertained, is that the democrats are entitled to the fruits of victory and that majorities rule. If a majority of the democratic members of the legislature want Paddy Ryan's backer, "Ed" Murphy for United States senator, that settles it. The republican party is not to be used as a club in the hands of one faction of the democracy to knock down and out another faction.

The position taken in that case rests on a fundamental idea which should be dominant throughout the country—Washington, Chicago, Springfield and elsewhere. In a few days the legislators of Illinois will meet, and the first thing will be to elect a speaker of the house. The democratic majority is very small, but large enough for all practical purposes. The republicans cannot claim the right to choose between the rival aspirants, and ought not to entertain any such idea. Whether the caucus select Mr. Crafts or some one else, that choice should be rather; or, to be more exact, the responsibility of ratification or rejection should rest wholly upon the party which won at the polls last November. The people give their suffrages to the democracy, and the voice of the people is the voice of command.

About midway the legislative session the city of Chicago will hold its municipal election. At the present time there are two democrats in the field for mayor and no republican. Already there are maneuverings on the field of democracy for republican alliance, as if the party which elected John A. Roche and Hampstead Washburne, with only one term between them, could be used as a whip in the hands of one democratic party to lash the rival faction, the difference between a mere matter of personal preferences. Why should the party which has given the city of Chicago so many honorable republicans stoop so low? It is all very well to promote discord in the other party, provided it can be in a purely incidental way, but to make that the central idea of the party would be a stupendous blunder, if not a great crime.

The mugwumps who helped to turn out Harrison and put Cleveland at the head of the government appear to think that political reform means the thwarting of the people, but that is not genuine republicanism, either with a small or large R. What the people decree at the polls should be carried out in legislation and administration.

General Grant said many things which were peculiarly felicitous, but nothing more thoroughly true and wise than that the best way to secure the repeal of a bad law was to enforce it. So long as it is a dead letter nobody cares whether it stands or falls. Let it have vitality and the people will promptly and vigorously demands its repeal. If it be really a good law, its virtues will be brought out by enforcement. The same principle obtains in general politics. The way to overthrow a bad party is to let it have scope to assert itself. If the democracy deserved to win it can afford to put its platform into effect, and in due course of time it should be compelled to stand face to face before its own principles and either carry them out or make public confession that it has not the courage of its profession, that it won the recent election under false pretensions.

When it comes to municipal affairs there may be a citizens' movement which will desire support that will not depend upon whether the head of such a ticket happened to be a democrat or republican, but upon the nature of the movement itself. The Inter Ocean has no hesitation in saying that if the municipal interest should demand an abandonment of party lines no partisan consideration should be allowed to prevent it, but no deviation from the pathway of party politics should be countenanced for the sake of fomenting democratic discord and arousing party prejudice. That kind of politics is too paltry and unworthy to receive the republican sanction.

TO JUMP ON THE TARIFF.

Democracy has come into power upon a plain and most aggressive platform. The platform declares that the protective tariff of the republican party is a fraud and a robbery.

Upon that platform Mr. Cleveland planted himself and was elected, and every provision therein will be carried out. The democratic party proposes to jump on the present tariff. It proposes to deface the old thing so that its own father, the present minority governor of Ohio, will not know it. Democracy will shiver it from top to bottom till its rotten and bloated old carcass will sift water like a sieve. It will shake it till plutocracy takes on the pallor of the grave and monopoly's death rattle will be heard around the world.—Nashville (Tenn.) American.

EXTRACTS from a report by the British minister at Guatemala to his government upon the subject of coffee cultivation in that republic have been received by the bureau of the American republics. The minister says that the extraordinary growth of the coffee industry in Central America, and especially in the Republic of Guatemala, would seem worthy of special notice, and inasmuch as there are still thousands of acres of land suitable to the cultivation of the plant to be purchased on fairly reasonable terms, it opens up an extensive field for foreign enterprise. The large fortunes made in a very few years by planters should attract the attention of young men possessing small capital. With from \$15,000 to \$35,000 to start with a small fortune might under ordinary favorable circumstances be looked for within a period of ten years. The export of coffee from Guatemala in 1891 amounted to 32,197,854 pounds, valued roughly at about \$12,000,000, and this year's crop will, it is confidently believed, be considerably in excess of that of 1891. Speaking generally, the climate Guatemala is singularly healthy.

THE Atlanta Journal, one of Georgia's leading newspapers, has recently grown into more marked prominence. It advocated Mr. Cleveland's nomination against other strong party papers in the state, and comes forward now an ardent advocate of the Chicago platform, giving particularly zealous and blind support to the free-trade plank in that vicious instrument.

In a late editorial this free-trade paper in the largest manufacturing state in the South says: "Whatever tariff bill the democratic congress may pass, it is certain that it will abolish the tariff on wool." It goes on to argue that the tariff on wool benefits no American industry, utterly regardless of the fact that our thousands of wool cards and looms are turning out now more than two-thirds of all the wollen goods we use; and afford employment to hundreds of thousands of operatives and workmen in the various pursuits incident of this industry.

It holds that the price of American wool would be higher if the tariff on foreign wools were removed.

HON. P. C. CHENEY, ex-governor of New Hampshire, and one of the defenders of The American Protective League, has been appointed minister to Switzerland, and soon leaves for the European republic. The Manchester, N. H. Union well says:

Ex-Governor Cheney is well fitted to discharge the duties of the position. The appointment is a recognition of the Granite state in which all the citizens can share an honest pride, and a worthy son of New Hampshire goes very appropriately to extend the courtesy of this government to a rugged republic which has always been friendly to the United States. The compliments of the Switzerland of America will be extended to the Switzerland of the Old World through a highly creditable representative.

THE health authorities of Barlie have awakened to the danger of disease-breeding ice. The microscope has revealed micro-organisms alive in the ice and ready to do their deadly work when used in the pitcher. It is well for all who use ice to know the locality where it is cut, and whether it is pure or contains the germs of disease. The health authorities of every city should condemn every ice-house where ice is gathered from stagnant ponds of impure water. They are diseased and death-breeding agents.

A NATIONAL quarantine is demanded by the country, and when this is adopted and immigration is ordered to be suspended for a year, there is a reasonable assurance that for twelve months at least the people will be adequately defended against the cholera.

THE bronze statue of ex-President Arthur for New York has been completed and is ready to be placed upon its pedestal.

ATTACKING THE SHERMAN BILL.

The proposition to repeal the Sherman bill requiring the government to purchase silver bullion with treasury notes redeemable in gold or silver is again at the front, or, rather, it is getting there. Two causes are contributing to the success of this attack, which, upon their face at least, are hostile to each other. This probable alliance between policies otherwise unfriendly is the especial danger of the situation.

The repeal movement is to be pushed in the senate under the lead of Senator McPherson, of New York, says the Inter Ocean a capitalist whose sympathies are on the side of gold as a single standard. He expects the support of that seaboard class of both parties. Some of those who voted for the Sherman bill originally would like to see it repealed. They only support it then as a breakwater against the high tide of free silver. They were afraid that unless something of that kind were done a still more radical measure would be passed. This argument no longer holds. The election is over, and the presidential chair is to be filled for another four years by a pronounced and extreme opponent of silver. The monometallists may be expected to present a solid front in support of any measure discriminating against the silver dollar as a monetary unit.

The other class referred to are the supporters of the state bank system. To repeal the Sherman act would be to stop the present expansion of our currency. It is being increased under this silver purchase bill at a rate fairly even with the growth of the country in population and business. Repeal that law and the result would probably be contraction, or at least very nearly that. The new national banks are not, as a rule, taking out any more circulation than they are obliged to, and the old banks are reducing rather than increasing their notes. Something must be done to expand the volume of currency. The wild-catters see in the Sherman bill a barrier in their way. So long as expansion comes through its operation the public will not cry out very loudly for the repeal of the 10 per cent prohibitory law on state bank money. But let the Sherman bill will be repealed without the restoration of the Bland bill and there will be a vociferous demand for the money.

Such is the reasoning of the champions of wild-cat money, and therein lies the especial danger of the situation. The republican senate should not allow itself to be used for any such purpose. The monetary condition of the country should undergo no legal change during the next few remaining months of this administration. The democratic party will soon be in position to repeal or enact whatever national legislation it may see fit to, and there should be no divided responsibility in the matter. If the democrats want to stop the purchase of silver let them do it. The republican party accepted the responsibility for the legislation of the congress elected in 1888, and now let the democrats take their turn at doing something besides finding fault.

CLEVELAND'S PLURALITY.

According to the latest estimate Mr. Cleveland's plurality in the popular vote over Gen. Harrison is about 286,000. This is a broad margin, it is true, but the men who are proclaiming that it is the broadest ever known are seriously in error. It has been exceeded in dimensions several times in the past third of a century. Lincoln led Douglas, his nearest competitor in the popular vote, about 500,000 in 1860, says the Globe Democrat, and led Breckinridge over 1,000,000. It is true that the democratic party was split at that time, but it is equally true that the republicans lost many votes by the presence of the Constitutional Union ticket in the field. Lincoln beat McClellan 400,000 votes in 1864, but those were war days, when eleven states were in insurrection, and those states, too, in the democratic section of the country. In 1868, in reconstruction days, Grant beat Seymour 300,000, and four years later he beat Greeley 700,000. Greeley, of course was not really a democrat, but the democrats in dorsed him, and they showed more enthusiasm for him at least in the beginning of the canvass, than they did for Cleveland this year. As the whole vote was much smaller in those days than it is in these, those big pluralities represent a far larger proportion of the aggregate than Cleveland's does.

In truth, though, this lead of Cleveland in the popular vote affords no measure of the relative strength of Cleveland and Harrison with the people. It has been gained in the south, where both parties do not stand on the same plane with regard to the privilege

of voting. Every state in the south is democratic at all times and under all circumstances. Some of them are fairly and honestly democratic, and doubtless will remain democratic for many years to come. But several of the southern states are democratic simply because that party has the control of all the local offices and the voting machinery, and being reckless and unscrupulous in its methods and practices, it is enabled to stamp out all opposition and securely trench itself in power. In those states the constitution and the laws in every state are flagrantly and systematically disregarded. Republicans are either kept away from the polls or their votes are not counted. Elections there are mere farces. Nobody familiar with the conditions and practices in these states imagines that the result in elections furnishes a true reflection of the sentiment of the community. If the conditions were as fair all over the south to the republicans as they are all over the country to the democrats, Mr. Cleveland's plurality either in the popular vote or in the electoral college in this year peculiarly favorable to the democracy, if, indeed, there were any plurality at all, would have been extremely small.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

The Mexican government has secured evidence against 200 leading Mexicans of the state of Tamouila and the Texas frontier in the revolutionary movement. This evidence is in the nature of a secret revolutionary pronouncement distributed only among those believed to be in sympathy with the cause. This document outlines the policy of the proposed new government and the plan of revolution. The pronouncement pronounces Diaz to be a tyrant and a traitor who has robbed the people of their rights and who could be overthrown only by force. Mexico is declared to be in a state of seige and the Mexican people are called to arms. Catarino Garza is named as supreme chief of the revolutionists and he will, the pronouncement says, call a general election for a constitutional convention as soon as the revolutionists take possession of the capital. Free suffrage and no re-elections the motto of the revolutionists. The document is signed by Prudencio Gongales, Sevriano Saues, Julian Flores, Eustorgio, Ramon, Josephena, and 195 others.

A REPUBLICAN contemporary in the east has been looking through the records and finds a statement in President Fillmore's message of 1851 which is worthy of the careful perusal of the western farmers who have been told for years that their prosperity depends almost wholly upon larger exports of breadstuffs, which would only be secured through a low tariff. The same argument was used nearly half a century ago, and the low tariff was the result. Its effect upon the agricultural interests of the country is thus described by the president.

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which, it was supposed, the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,000,000 in 1847 to \$21,000,000 in 1851, with almost of certainty of a still further reduction in 1852. The policy which dictated a low rate of dues on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of our agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts however seem to show incontestably that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy.

The fact is that selfishness, which dominates all business transactions dictates the purchase of the necessities of life wherever they may be had most conveniently. Europe must eat and never stops to ask where the different kinds of wheat on the market were produced. The purchase depends in every case upon the price and the quality of the goods offered.

IF THE democrats at any time before the election had proposed to revive the duty on sugar Harrison would have been re-elected, and a republican congress would have been chosen. However, their crusade now in this direction will defeat the democrats in the congressional elections in 1894 and in the presidential and congressional elections in 1896.

CONGRESSMAN HARTER, whose name is sometimes coupled with the post of secretary of the treasury in the Cleveland cabinet, is all right on the silver question, but he is in favor of wild-cat currency. This eccentricity would destroy his chances for the office if Cleveland ever really intended to appoint him

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The political campaign being over, the political campaign lies in process of decay—it is dead and already stinketh."

As to tin-plate prices, the fact is thus stated in the Chicago Morning News Record in its review of trade during the year 1892:

The foreign prices having been crowded down to the lowest possible point and kept there in consequence of the tariff agitation, the general state of trade has not been entirely satisfactory to the foreign makers, importers, or jobbers. All classes of buyers have acted conservatively, and aimed to keep stocks as light as possible. The volume of business, however, for the year shows an improvement over 1891.

The News Record has been a persistent enemy of the McKinley bill, and not infrequently has effected to deplore the increase of tin-plate prices, "on account of the tariff." But in dealing with the cold facts of trade history during the year it gives publication, on the authority of one of the largest Western dealers in tin-plate, to the statement that prices have "been crowded down to the lowest point" and that this is directly "in consequence of the tariff agitation."

Furthermore, no only have prices been kept down to the lowest possible point, but the continuation of low prices seems, in the eye of the largest dealers, to depend upon failure of free-trade democracy to accomplish its purposes. We quote the News Record report again:

The year closes with general trade quite and some improvement is looked for as soon the possibility of an extra session of congress will have been dismissed. The foreign prices remain low on all grades, being only a trifle above the lowest prices on record, and on some items very little above actual cost.

Improvement of trade, then, is dependent on the failure of "the possibilities of an extra session of congress," which would disturb tariff conditions. Meanwhile, under the operation of the "infamous bill," quoting the News Record again:

The foreign prices (of tin-plate) remain low on all grades, being only a trifle above the lowest prices on record. The truth is out at last.

ELMWOOD NOTES.

From the Echo.

Mr. and Mrs. Q. K. Parmele and children of Plattsmouth are spending the holidays with Mrs. Parmele's parents.

It would naturally seem that a man of Dr. Haughey's intellectual ability and actual experience would know more than to play with a pussy cat with an unwholesome flavor but he didn't and the consequence was the doctor had to bury a suit of clothes.

School district No. 101 is the youngest district in the county, yet it is among the foremost in enterprise, and under the supervision of Miss Rosa Harris, the efficient young teacher. She has secured a nice start for a good library of instructive books and placed them in the school house. She is simply laying the foundation for a great and good work, and the worthy board will no doubt bear her out in her undertaking. This we call genuine enterprise and teaches us that no dead people should be hired as school teachers.

One cedar tree in a mill at Gray's Harbor, Washington turned out 188,500 shingles. At that rate Washington could put Texas under roof and not miss the timber.



—woman's suffering and woman's weakness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription puts a stop to it. It's a remedy for all the delicate derangements and disorders that make her suffer, and a cure for all the diseases and disturbances that make her weak. It's a legitimate medicine, that corrects and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nerve that soothes and strengthens. For bearing-down pains, displacements, all the functional irregularities peculiar to the sex, it's a safe and certain remedy. Other medicines claim to cure? That's true. But they don't claim to do this: if the Favorite Prescription fails to give satisfaction, in any case for which it's recommended, the money paid for it is refunded.

Judge for yourself which is likely to be the better medicine.

And think whether something else offered by the dealer is likely to be "just as good."

You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the cheapest.