

THE HERALD.

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O'BRYAN, O'KEIGHAN, Is not in it.
O'KEM.

PRINCE BISMARK is right for once he says that all nations of Europe should drop their differences and combine against the socialists and anarchists.

THE democratic hoodle office seekers are in a rage and are howling loud because three honest democrats voted with the republicans to organize the senate last Friday.

A BOSTON doctor estimates that there are "five million of insane people in the United States." This is the best explanation yet given of the recent democratic victory.

THE present administration of the government will go out on the fourth of March in a sound condition, with all bills paid, and no new bonds issued; and then it will remain to be seen if the democrats do as well.

GOVERNOR FLOWER says that the place to detain cholera is on the other side of the ocean. This doubtless means that the governor favors the suspension of immigration for a time, which should be done for it is the only safe way.

A BILL has been introduced into congress aimed at the pinkerton mercenaries. It makes unlawful, the bearing of arms by a body of ten or more men as a military force unless called forth by the properly authorized civil, or military officers.

THE dear people are beginning to see that there is a good deal of truth in the common statement that the populists movement is only a democratic side show. Everywhere the democrats and populists are fusing invariably in the interest of democracy.

HERE'S for "a pull altogether" to make Plattsmouth and Cass county all that a wise Providence and unequalled advantages indicate that they should be. THE HERALD will keep to the front and will support every good cause that is of interest to both the city and county.

THE Journal grows very red in the face and has a good deal to say because four democratic senators refused to listen to Billy Bryan and vote with the independents. Now if those democrats will only continue to vote with the republican the country will be saved after all.

THERE is a wide difference between the partisan rantings of the democratic party and historical facts. The national platform of the democratic party declared: "We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity since the tariff (of 1890) went into operation." Dun's Review of trade says: "The year 1892 has been the most prosperous ever known in business."

THIS is a funny old world. A Beatrice young man has employed an attorney and will invoke the powers of the court to get possession of a bride that arbitrary and unrelenting parents are withholding from him, while others are employing attorneys to procure decrees from the courts releasing them from the bonds of matrimony. In the language of the poet, "life is a tangled web."—Beatrice Times.

THE NEW YORK Commercial Bulletin says that during the month of December, "there has been a withdrawal of European capital employed in this country, to the amount of \$21,000,000. The European capitalist evidently anticipate an early return to free-trade. With free-trade it will be much more profitable for the European capitalists to employ their money in manufactures at home."

BEFORE election the ranting democratic statesman went about hollering that when they got into power, that they would legislate for the masses and not for classes. Their first drive in the direction of legislating for the masses is to introduce a bill to reinforce the duty on sugar. When the aforesaid masses go back to getting 12 pounds of sugar for a dollar instead of 20 pounds which they now get. The democrats will have their opinion about the friendship and love of that party for the poor.

TO SEARCH FOR A NEW WORLD.

About three weeks ago an advertisement appeared in a Cincinnati paper calling for volunteers to start next June for the arctic regions in search of John Veerhoff, the missing member of the Peary expedition. The expedition, it seems, is planned by A. Symmes, a relative of the celebrated Captain John Cleve Symmes of Symmes' Hole fame, the man who "exhausted worlds and then imagined new," in the center of the earth. In a letter to Lieutenant Bradbury, of Springfield, Ohio, Mr. A. Symmes thus discloses the plan of the proposed arctic expedition: "A vessel will take us to Greenland, and then we are to go in sleds with dogs as far as the snow lasts, and then on foot. We go with no other purpose than to follow the wild animals back to Symmesonia, whence they come every spring and return in the fall. No one has ever followed them to their home, but we will. Where they go we can follow, and a new world is to be found that will immortalize the finders."

Symmesonia, we add in explanation of the above to readers not familiar with the literature, says the Inter Ocean, relating to the new worlds in the interior of the earth, the name given to the interior or under side of our globe. Captain Symmes' theory, which is the early part of the century awakened an almost universal guffaw in the scientific world, in brief is that the planetary bodies, including our earth, are composed of hollow concentric spheres, one within another and open at the poles. Without entering into the details of his theory, it is sufficient to say that Captain Symmes based his theory of an open cavity at the north pole of our earth chiefly upon the migrations of arctic animals, atmospheric refraction and the variation of the compass in high latitudes. The "mid-plane spaces" of the interior he believed to be lighted by direct and refracted rays of the sun through the cavity mentioned. What Symmes expected to find in the interior is perhaps best explained by Jules Verne's imaginary voyage to the inner world, and the same work gathers together pretty nearly all the smatterings of science that can be made to favor such a theory.

The old theory of a warm open polar sea has not received much support in late arctic expeditions, but the mystery that surrounds the poles is still unsolved and, of course the Symmes expedition, if it should secure volunteers enough for such a quixotic enterprise, can point to the mystery and challenge their opponents to the proof. The proposed plan differs somewhat from that proposed by Mr. Howgate some years ago, which was to colonize a given number of men, well equipped and provided for, in the highest attainable latitude, say 81 degrees or 82 degrees, and the next winter to go up another degree or so, and thus acclaiming themselves gradually approach the pole in three or four or five years. Lieut. Peary's success seems to show that this plan is feasible and, feasible or not, there is no doubt that other attempts on this or other lines will continue to be made to reach the north pole. Mr. A. Symmes' plan is the same as that proposed by Captain Symmes, his argument being that where animals go man can follow the polar animals to the north in the fall and return with them in the spring the new world to which he supposed these animals go would be discovered. Jules Verne's captain the decent through an extinct volcano in Iceland, thus saving himself and companions the trouble of acclimating themselves to arctic cold, and classic students will remember the still easier admission obtained by means by virtue of the golden bough. The equally as practicable as the Symmes' plan, and certainly more comfortable.

And yet it is not at all unlikely that men will be found to attempt the Symmes theory. Men have allowed themselves to be burned for a belief, and others may be found who will at least be willing to run the risk of being mummified in the shape of a polar icicle to test the soundness of their theory. And so long will men be found who will attempt to solve it whether they dream of becoming the Columbus of the interior or simply offer up their lives in behalf of science. These men may not pierce "the icy circle" and bring back Columbus-like, strange tidings of a new world but they at least demonstrate the capacity of human nature for heroic enthusiasm, however foolish in the estimation of their fellows that enthusiasm may be.

THE way our present legislature is doing it would suit the people better if U. S. senators were elected by a direct vote of the people, there would not be so much unseemly partisan strife in the general assembly.

SHOULD the present legislature

be enlightened enough to pass a law abolishing all laws for the collection of debts, they would, in after years be referred to as the first civilized legislative body of the world. The present law for the collection of debts in constructed wholly in the interest of the thief, or dead beat, which mean the same. There is today no law in the land to compel that class to pay their debts no matter how much of this world's goods they may possess. Therefore a law abolishing all legal steps for the collection of debts would be a big stride toward civilization with such a law in force, business would thrive, because it would be done on the cash basis, and only men could secure credit, credit would not be given, as now because a man had property, and after securing credit could transfer the property in order to defraud.—South Omaha Tribune.

THE Dallas Texas News announces that "startling information has leaked out here that the organization known as the Industrial Legion is being organized throughout the South and West for the purpose of resisting unfair elections," and that the order will stand "for a fair ballot or a revolution." There should be nothing "startling" about the announcement if it is true. Every honest American knows that a free government must have an honest ballot, and a fair count for every voter or a "revolution" is certain. All true Americans are greatly cheered over the prospect that the battle will be fought out in the solid south, where the crimes against an honest ballot and free government have been more hideous than in any other portion of the world.

OFFICE is what the democrats are after, especially if it is anything bigger than they now have. Here are O'Bryan, O'Keighan and O'Kem all leaving Nebraska without a representative in the house at Washington while they are endeavoring to scoop each other for a chance at Paddock's shoes in the senate. But they are all to be disappointed and Billy Bryan realized it last Friday when the democrats in the state senate chamber refused to obey his instructions for his countenance was noticed to fall and his face lengthened out to an unusual degree. It was a bitter disappointment to the dictation of the Nebraska democracy.

FROM the time Harrison was elected president until his inauguration, there was scarcely a day found that a delegation of people did not wait upon him, shake hands and counsel with him. But Cleveland was no sooner elected than he withdrew himself to seclusion, and gave the people to understand that he was not to be approached by them. Democrats talk about President Harrison's coldness, but if there is anything chillier than Cleveland's reception to the common people, who made him, it has not been noted since the last expedition to the north pole.

COL. ADA BITTENBENDER sends notice from Lincoln that after nearly four years' absence from her office endeavoring to put down the rum traffic in Nebraska, she has concluded that the traffic in question possesses some attributes of Banquo's ghost, and positively refuses her practice of law. It is to be hoped that her clients will not be as fleeting and elusive as prohibition or she will have to live on soap bones and she deserves a better fate than that.—Fremont Tribune.

"WHEN thieves fall out, honest men get their dues" will apply very well to the democrats of today. So Mattes, North and Babcock stood up for Nebraska and voted with the republicans.

A CANADIAN KITCHEN. The kitchen of a Canadian peasant's house contains many interesting objects. First of all is the great brick oven with the fire inside, and often when the furnace door stands open the red glare of the fire gleams picturesquely across the sanded floor. Then there is the kneading trough where every once or twice a week the house-wife molds her bread. When not in use this trough is made into a table by covering the top with a large smooth board. Close by the outside door stands a piece of furniture very much like book shelves, upon which are arranged the various pails and measures employed about milking, and the generous-sized dipper which does service at the neighboring well. The walls and ceiling of the kitchen are of boards, stained and blackened by long exposure to the smoke of cooking, and from the huge, solid beams which run across the ceiling, suspended from huge hooks, hang dried herbs and fishes, and the guns belonging to the men of the family.

TIN PLATE CONTRACT.

The National Labor Tribune says "we are inclined very much to agree with the Association of Iron and Steel Sheet manufacturers that there is no imminent danger of the next congress doing aught that will injure the new American tin-plate industry. There was a heap of pre-election blather got off about free-trade in tin plate that it would be as well to let sink into the oblivion of campaign exaggeration. The tariff act of 1890, known as the McKinley bill, is peculiar as regards its reference to tin plate. The paragraph treating of this manufacture differs materially from any other paragraph in the act in that it may fairly be taken as a contract which congress made with the enterprise of the country, providing that if the latter would engage in the manufacture of this article the government would guarantee an even condition of tariff relating to it for a specified term of years, namely, from July, 1891, to October, 1897. We should say that congress is bound by all that is honorable and responsible to carry out its side of the contract. Though the Fifty-third congress is not bound by what a previous one has done, yet it is the custom of congress in the matter of appropriations to continue work, begun by a previous congress though that of the present may have strong doubt as to the wisdom of such work and probably would not have inaugurated the same. This is notable in appropriations for public buildings, war-ship contracts, and river and harbor improvements. The tin-plate paragraph of the act of 1890 is in terms that imply a contract, and the fact that it is not technically, a contract should not be used as an evasion, for such would result in very material financial loss to many who, having faith in congress, have invested largely of time, money, energy and skill in the new industry. We do not permit ourselves to believe for a moment that the Fifty-third congress will be so unjust as to inflict such injury as would be material interference with the terms of the tin-plate contract.

IS IT DISHONEST OR COWARDICE?

So the question of an extra session with Cleveland hinges on finances and not a tariff. Are we to have twelve months more of "robbery" under the expensive law, when that offensive law can be repealed in March and the "baron robbers" disposed of if Cleveland, as president of the United States, will only sign a harmless bit of paper calling congress to meet an extra session? The decision which Mr. Cleveland is said to have reached on this question shows that he is not as much alarmed about "robbery" of the McKinley law now as he was before the election. His reputation as an honest and sincere man will suffer in consequence, says the Iowa Register. If one-half of the things which he and his party said about the McKinley law and its robberies and oppressions of the people are true, how can he hesitate to call an extra session, how can he be refusing to call an extra session by a responsible party for the continuance of the McKinley law upon the statute books for another year? The people who think must conclude the robberies of the McKinley law be misrepresented or was mistaken, and has since the election, through more mature thinking, come to the conclusion that he was mistaken when he denounced McKinleyism as organized robbery of the people. If he still thought it is such robbery would he not, if he is an honest man, call an extra session of congress, a congress which is pledged to repeal that law?

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

The democrats are still talking about our depleted national treasury, as if Mr. Cleveland had left a large surplus and would come back and find it all gone and nothing but a deficit. At the close of 1892 the cash balance in the treasury was \$129,092,388.20. Does this look like bankruptcy? The gross amount in the treasury at that time was \$769,780,983.56, but out of it must be taken, to find the real balance on hand, the demand liabilities, gold certificates, silver certificates, currency certificates, treasury notes of 1890, amounting all four to \$598,567,018.60; also sundry other liabilities amounting to \$141,221,378.26. If we deduct also the \$100,000,000 gold reserve there would still be \$29,092,388.20 as a net cash balance. Now if the Cleveland administration in four years more is able to make as good a treasury showing it will have abundant reason to feel proud and happy over the exhibit; Notwithstanding all the talk about the expenditure of gold the treasury contains of this metal alone \$230,359,801.30.

THE people want more business and less politics in the legislature.

A SILVER COMPROMISE.

If there is any silver legislation by the present congress, which appears to be doubtful, it will probably be in the form of compromise measure, and nobody can foretell what this may be. Upon this, says the Omaha Bee, as upon every other great public question, the democrats are divided, whether hopelessly so or not only time can determine. Bills and resolutions have been presented in both branches of congress proposing the repeal or suspension of the silver-purchase act, and these measures in the conditions they provide for, serve to show the variety of views entertained. Mr. Cleveland's views on the subject have been sought for, and it is said that he is anxious to have something done at the present session of congress though just what he would like done is not definitely known, or at any rate has not been given to the public. Undoubtedly the president elect would like to escape official responsibility in connection with this subject, but it is by no means certain that he has any well-settled convictions regarding it further than that it presents a perplexing problem which he would like to have disposed of before he assumes the duties of the presidency.

The proposition which seems to meet with most favor from everybody but the advocates of free silver coinage is that of Representative Harter of Ohio. This provides that upon its passage the purchase of silver by the government shall cease and shall not be resumed until an international agreement shall be reached, which agreement must include Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. It is urged in behalf of action of this kind by congress that it would probably have the effect to induce the international conference upon re-assembling in May next to reach an agreement under which a fixed valuation would be declared at which silver would be received for coinage at the mints of the principle commercial nations. It is in the nature of a notice to the commercial nations that while the United States is willing to abide by any agreed ratio of valuation for purposes of coinage it is not disposed to longer attempt to maintain silver at a possible loss to itself and to the profit of other nations. The author of this proposition has submitted it to Mr. Cleveland, together with some figures intended to show the losses sustained by the government in the purchase of silver, and if approved by the president-elect it will doubtless be vigorously urged for adoption.

There is not much probability, however, of anything being done at the present session. The more radical silver men have declared their intention to resist the passage of any bill that has for its object any curtailment of the advantages given silver under existing law. They count upon sufficient strength to prevent any adverse legislation, but should a test show a majority favorable to suspension the silver men will resort to filibustering to prevent action. The indications are that the supporters of the proposal to stop the proposal to stay the purchase of silver by the government will make a determined fight for its success, but those who are best informed regarding the situation do not expect them to win. So far as the republicans are concerned they will very likely be generally disposed to leave the question settled by a democratic congress.

REDUCING WAGES.

A reduction of wages in January from ten to fifteen per cent, among the iron workers at Wilmington, Del., is reported. The News says that, "John Bringhurst, of the Marshallton Iron Works, is firmly of the opinion that the reduction of wages is directly due to the unsettled condition of the iron trade brought about by the last election. *** If the iron manufacturers should get on hand a stock of iron at the present scale of wages and the democrats should change the tariff and admit foreign iron the manufacturers would lose money in the iron already manufactured. The manufacturers are left with the alternative of reducing wages or closing up their mills. They have chosen the plan of reducing wages."

THE SENATE has passed a quarantine bill which gives the President of the United States power to prohibit in whole or in part immigration from entering the United States and appropriating for the use of quarantine buildings, one million dollars.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the lawyer, statesman, politician and millionaire manufacturer, died at his residence in Washington at one o'clock, Tuesday morning, from failure of the heart.

LEGISLATIVE OATHS.

In view of the assembling of the Nebraska legislature and the current reports of influence being brought to bear on the members for one purpose or another, the oath of office presented to the members will be of interest. It is as follows:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Nebraska and will faithfully discharge the duties of a representative (or senator) according to the best of my ability, and at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office I have not improperly influenced in any way the vote of any elector, and have not accepted nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person, or any promise of office for any official act or influence (for any vote) I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation.

The reader must concede that the legislator who takes the iron-clad oath and lives up to it will conduct himself in a most honorable manner during his term of law-making service, at least. When the oath was administered there must have been a few twinges of conscience as the minds of the members reverted to thoughts of the campaign.

TOO GOOD A MAN TO LOSE.

It is rumored that Senator Allison of Iowa will tender his resignation as a member of the monetary commission upon the succession of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency. It is believed that his retirement would cause general regret, and it is by no means certain that it would be desired by the new administration. Mr. Allison is one of the most able men in his party and is a person of broad and enlightened views. The fact that he is a republican is no reason why he should not continue to serve on a commission which ought to be entirely nonpartisan in its character.

THE Journal says: "Congressman Bryan, McKeighan and Kem have all gone to Washington." The facts in the case is that Nebraska was not represented in the lower house at all and the people were raising such a howl that they had to go.

NOTES FROM EXCHANGES.

From the Ledger. Joseph Lynn and family arrived home Wednesday evening from Fillmore county, where they spent two weeks visiting with relatives.

Mrs. T. M. Warne arrived home on Tuesday morning from Butler county Kan., where she had been visiting with her mother about two weeks.

Mrs. A. R. Eikenbary resigned her position as teacher in our school last week, and the board secured the services of Miss Mattie Crandall, of Auburn, who took charge of that department this week.

A most complete surprise party was given at the Barnum residence on Friday evening of last week in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. T. G. Barnum, and so quietly was the affair managed that she did not know what was on hand until eight loads of her friends accompanied by the band drove to the residence and took possession. A most enjoyable time was had by all, and an excellent supper added to the success of the affair, 83 persons partaking of the repast. A fine rocking chair was presented to Mrs. Barnum, which will often remind her of the pleasant event.

From the Register. Mrs. George Young returned Tuesday from a visit with friends in Exeter Nebraska.

W. D. Marshal of Weeping Water, a former hardware merchant here, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. John Sharp and Mrs. Henry Hendrick have been visiting for a few days with parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gruber.

From the Echo. Wash Davis started to town Monday morning at 10 o'clock with a load of hay on a bob sled and upset twelve times before he got here. He was six hours coming seven miles and then only arrived with half of his load.

Birdie Hastie and Louise Lackey were enjoying a sleigh ride Tuesday afternoon when one of the runners dropped into a ditch and over went the cutter and out went the girls. The horse jerked the fills loose and flew for home. The girls were unhurt, but the cutter box was smashed up considerably.

Leave orders for hair chains at E. G. Dovey & Son or Frank Carruth's jewelry store.

Mrs. Boos of Louisville is visiting the family of Clous Breckenfeld.