

WEEKLY HERALD

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THE OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

WHERE is the Maximum rate law we heard so much talk about. Probably been preserved for future use.

THE twenty-third day of April is Arbor Day, and should be remembered and celebrated by all. Plant trees, both great and small, they'll shade your children one and all.

IT COST Russell Sage \$25,000 to jerk a man between him and the bomb-thrower. It would look like the man who stood between him and death, was in cahoots with the anarchists.

TARIFF reduction, means reduction of wages and extension of labor hours. High tariff, means higher wages and shortening of labor hours. Tariff and wages go hand in hand, figure it any way you will.

IF THE California division of Coxey's army get through to Washington alright by rail, and the railroads refuse to haul them back, how many years will it take the Wenry Wattles of his gang to get back on foot?

IN THE next issue we will start the story that was broken off by the fire. As only a small portion of it had been run, we will commence with the first chapter. It is a thrilling narration and should not be overlooked.

IT is about time for Grover to go fishing again. The tariff discussion will soon be on, and he might as well fish as anything else, while he is waiting for congress to get through with it. He is sure enough an F. F. V. man. Fish, frustrate and veto.

THE sugar planters of Louisiana by grace of the republican party, will receive in bounties for the past season of 1893-94 the royal sum of \$11,634,461. If the tariff meddlers, who are doing what they can to cut the throat of southern industries, can do any better for one state, let them try it.

THE Wilson bill is a great thing for hogs in this country, but a very poor thing for the people. Farmers have been feeding it to their hogs, and the consumption is so great, that it has been especially noticed by the statistician of the department of agriculture. "Verily I say unto you," a democratic vote is suicidal to finances.

IT is an open secret around Washington that Grover Cleveland is opposed to the income tax clause of the tariff bill. This is the first sensible thing we have heard from Grover since he has been president. He and Bryan will probably lock horns on this question, and Billy will get salivated as usual and sent out to clean up the back yard as a punishment for his audacity.

THERE is a movement on foot in Washington in the interest of Cremation. The burial rites declare that the body should be returned to mother earth, from whence it came, but the agitators of cremation claim that is in direct opposition to all sanitary rules. One thing is sure, if cremation was universal, one could rest assured that his dearly beloved had not been buried alive.

THE Iowa legislature took a sensible and practical view of the Russian thistle question. It made it the duty of every farmer to keep his own land free of the pest. If the law is obeyed Iowa will be free from thistles and Uncle Sam will not be out of a cent.—Bee. If they would do the same sensible thing with whisky, by making it the duty of every man to keep it out of his system, Iowa would prosper far better than it does at present.

WHAT is the matter with Henry D. Estabrook, of Omaha, for governor next fall? He is a young man of exemplary character, and his ability stands unquestionable before the people of Nebraska. He is not only a silver-tongued orator, but he stands out as a silhouette against the blue canopy of republicanism for honesty of purpose, strength of character, and a peer among lawyers and associates. Henry would fill the gubernatorial chair with credit to himself and followers.

THERE are very few newspapers in this country who dare say their soul is their own, or who have the moral courage to stand up and shout for the rights of the cause they have espoused. Especially is this true of so-called republican newspapers. Why is this so? Easy enough. In nine cases out of ten, you will find democratic friends holding four acres over them in the form of chattel mortgages. Brethren, beware of democratic mortgages. They are dangerous.

DR. ALLEN, secretary of the board of pharmacy should be encouraged to forge ahead and be given the assurance that the newspaper fraternity will stand to his back through thick and thin. The idea that it would be unprofessional for a doctor to pay the

printer any thing for the many little courtesies he receives, is mere bosh, and the sooner it is gotten out the better. It is our private opinion that they think that way because it is cheaper.

SINCE Gov. Crounce has declined to be a candidate for Governor next fall there is a good deal of talk by those who pretend to know, that Jack McCall of Lexington, will be called upon to act in that capacity. In a conversation with Church Howe, he expressed his opinion freely that "if Jack McCall is nominated, which I think he will be, his election will be certain. The republican party could not put up a better man and coming from the west end, as he does, I think the party would make no mistake in nominating him." Mr. Howe has some good ideas.

ACCORDING to Phil Thompson, attorney for Breckenridge, Madeline Pollard, as a school girl, was a shameless hussie and a deep dyed villainous wretch, while the Colonel was a gentleman and a church member. According to Jerry Wilson she was a saint and only devoid of wings on the account of being too young, and Breckenridge was a scandalous white haired old skinflint without enough feeling for virtuous humanity to load a musket. Which is right. We will wage a four dollar bill that we could pick out a dozen juries in this city who will decide for plaintiff.

IT WAS our intention to have THE HERALD an eight page paper this week, but owing to about 101 little difficulties that abound in a print shop, we will be compelled to wait another week. As you will notice, our advertising columns are very well filled and we had to crowd out a great many reading articles to make room for "more interesting matter." The next issue of THE HERALD will be an eight page sheet and will contain not only all the news of the city; but the county as well. If our many readers will bear with us a short time longer we will endeavor to more than repay them for their patience.

RIPE OLD AGE.

A Nebraska newspaper thirty-five years old may safely be counted a pioneer. There are not many of them, and the PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is one of them. During the thirty-five years of its existence THE HERALD has been manned by some good newspaper men and is still in good hands.

Hathaway of the State Journal got his start on THE HERALD so long ago that the story would read like ancient history.

There were none who extracted more real undying glory from it than John A. McMurphy, yet it seems so far back in the past that it all seems more like a shining figure in the mythology of the Missouri than aught else.

Thirty-five years, twenty-five years, twenty years, are but the briefest span as time flies, but in Nebraska this period covers the development of a glorious commonwealth and marks the miraculous achievement of a generation of the Golden Age that will shine resplendent on the Scroll of Time.

To have lived thirty-five years in Nebraska, a newspaper has borne considerable of what it called no heat and no den of the day, and the fact that it has lived is sufficient evidence that it has done well its part and earned an honorable place among the immortal who shine as the survivors of the fittest. —Kearney Daily Hub.

GOOD MOVE FOR BRYAN.

Representative Bryan argued before the committee having his joint resolution in charge, upon an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by the vote of the people. Mr. Bryan favored leaving it optional with each state to accept or reject popular elections of senators. He did not believe a compulsory plan could be carried, as the senate would not agree to it unless there was some provision preventing federal influence in the election. "I believe that there is a great public demand for this thing," said Mr. Bryan; "yet I know that it will be combatted. Therefore, I am anxious to adopt the proposition most likely to be acceptable to both sides of the house. If you once give the people the right to elect their senators, I do not believe that right can ever be taken from them. The amendment which we propose gives to both sides a fair chance. It does not take from the south and from those those who fear a force bill any safeguard which they have now. If a force bill should come and an attempt be made to apply it to the election of United States senators, they are free under this amendment to go back to the election of senators by their state legislatures and have every security they have today. And if, on the other hand, there are those who are in favor of the government controlling elections in the states, I say to them that in this measure they are not yielding up a single right that they have today. If you adopt this measure, it gives each state the right to determine for itself how it will elect.—National Tribune.

WHY WOOL DROPPED.

"WHEN I was in Australia and Thibet a year ago," said Eli Perkins. "I found why the price of wool fell in

the United States in spite of the McKinley tariff of 19 cents a pound.

"What caused this?" was asked.

"It was the wonderful increase of sheep in Australia."

"What caused this increase?" "A mania struck England to raise sheep in Australia. Thousands of young Englishmen went there and established sheep ranches. It was the mad Englishmen were crazy to put their money into sheep ranches in Australia. Shepherds could be had for \$5 a week and rations. What was there Australia already had 70,000,000 sheep, and a population of only 4,000,000 people."

"And how many sheep were there in the United States?"

"We had only 45,000,000 sheep and 65,000,000 people. This made too many sheep and too much wool for the world's market. The result was wool went down in Thibet, India, Circassia, Australia, and finally all over the world."

"What was wool worth then?"

"Why, cargoes were shipped from Australia and Thibet from 7 to 13 cents a pound. Soon as they paid the 10 cent duty to get it into the United States these foreign wools were worth from 17 to 23 cents—the price of our wool."

"Then our wool was 10 cents a pound higher than Thibet wool?"

"Certainly. The wool fell in value in the United States on accounts of the immense crop of wool made on cheap public lands in Australia, but our wool has always been 19 cents a pound higher than foreign wool. The McKinley bill has benefited our farmers. When the Wilson bill takes off this duty you will see our wool will only be worth as much as cheap Australian wool, with the freight added. When Mr. Wilson talks about free wool increasing the price of wool in America, he is talking foolishness. Wilson says 'free wool will enable our manufacturers to send cloth to Europe.'"

"Will it do this?"

"No; we will never ship one yard of cloth or one knit shirt, or one yard of carpet to Europe till we have their low wages—yes, less than their low wages—because we will have to pay the freight. A child can see that. The American farmer sees the awful drop of wool since the Wilson bill came out, and he will soon have an object lesson by seeing his wool competing with wool worth just 10 cents a pound less than his has been.—American Economist.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Senator Hill is the bull in the democratic china shop just now, and as a smasher of political crockery he is a success. The first week of the tariff debate brought the free trade democratic Senators three separate defeats; small in themselves, but still defeats. The free traders are bewildered. They are asking each other "where are we at?" in piteous tones, and no one can give them a definite answer. The second week opened even more inauspiciously for them with Senator Hill's bold declaration of war against the tariff bill as it now stands. While Senator Hill's heaviest artillery is trained upon the income tax clause of the bill he intimates very strongly that the bill will not be satisfactory to him even with the income tax struck out.

It is an open secret in Washington that Mr. Cleveland is in sympathy with Senator Hill's attack on the income tax, indeed, Senator Brice is authority for the positive statement that Mr. Cleveland is strongly opposed to the income tax. M. Brice does not hesitate to say that he is also opposed to the income tax, but he says he has not yet decided how he will vote. If he fails to get it struck out and also to get some other amendments he wishes adopted. Hill, Brice, and the other dissatisfied democrats would gladly make a combination with Republican Senators to strike out the income tax and to amend the bill in a number of schedules, making the duties between those named in the bill and those in the McKinley law, but the republicans are not in a combining mood. They consider that the chances for defeating the bill have increased for some time past and are not disposed to accept anything less than its defeat, at least not at this stage of the proceedings. It will be time enough to talk about compromises three or four months from now, if in the meantime the bill has not been absolutely beaten or sidetracked.

Ex-Speaker Reed has had lots of things in which he could take satisfaction brought out on the floor of the house lately, but the acknowledgment he forced from Mr. Sayers, chairman of the house appropriation committee, that the total deficiency caused by insufficient appropriations by the 52nd congress will reach the enormous amount of about \$14,000,000, notwithstanding the "saving" made by "hanging up" old soldiers' applications for pensions, leaving them to starve while the administration keeps the money appropriated for them by congress to use for other purposes at the end of the fiscal year when it can be covered back into the treasury and be made available to pay any existing claims against the government, was probably the greatest satisfaction he has had.

It proved the appropriations made by the 52 congress, controlled by democrats, to have been many millions greater than those made by the much abused "million dollar" or Reed congress. Democratic economy is a thing that plays a big part in elections, but somehow it has never yet been put into practical operation.

The local protestations against Mr. Cleveland's nomination of the colored man—C. H. J. Taylor—whom the senate refused to confirm as minister to Bolivia to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, had been so general and so strong that it is now almost certain that the senate will reject the nomination. Home rule has always been strong in the senate.

Representative Caldwell, of Ohio, who was elected mayor of Cincinnati, the other day, received an ovation when he returned to Washington Saturday. He will retain his seat in the house until May 1, but will probably resign the chairmanship of the republican congressional campaign committee this week. His colleagues will be sorry to have him leave Washington, but they are confident that he will return some day.

The republicans of the house are making it plain to the democrats in that body, that it needless for them to attempt to do any political business without a quorum of their own. The republicans are not disposed to make the point of "no quorum" against the regular appropriation bills or other necessary business, but inasmuch as there are 218 democrats in the house, they will insist that 179 of them shall vote when partisan legislation is to be taken up or passed.

The democrats in the house have been quarrelling among themselves ever since the beginning of the extra about the repeal of the tax on state bank currency. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the committee of banking and currency, is opposed to repeal, and he succeeded some weeks ago in killing it so far as that committee is concerned. Swanson, of Virginia, polled the democrats, and claims that 129 of them favor unconditional repeal. The matter is to be submitted to a democratic caucus tomorrow night, but there is no more likelihood of its being definitely settled than that a democrat caucus could agree on a silver bill.

EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTARIES.

The old PLATTSMOUTH HERALD has been revived and comes out looking very neat in a brand new dress suit, frock and all.—Elmwood Echo.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD, has again made its appearance after its recent disastrous fire, which reminds us again that it is hard to keep a good man down.—Cretz Vidette.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD, has again resumed publication. The publishers show a great deal of enterprise in starting so soon after their fire. Success to you.—Elmwood Leader.

Phoenix like, the PLATTSMOUTH HERALD has risen out of its ashes, by which it became "incorrigible" some weeks ago. We wish the HERALD a long life and many years respite from the fiery demon.—Red Cloud Chief.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD phoenix like, has risen from its ashes, brighter and neater than ever. We congratulate Messrs. Blanchard & Potter on their enterprise in getting to the front in spite of adverse circumstances.—Madison Chronicle.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD came to hand last week, being the first issue since its fiery ordeal. The paper is some what ensmallled but it is as bright and new as ever, and we sincerely hope it may have a long career of usefulness before it.—Ashland Gazette.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD, after passing through its fiery ordeal, comes to us again as clean and bright as ever. We hope Messrs. Blanchard & Potter have met with their last misfortune and that henceforth they may prosper beyond their most sanguine expectations.—Blue Hill Leader.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is again circulating among its many readers, the first issue since the fire being printed last Friday. It makes a new start with its columns well filled with news, and the Ledger trusts it may regain the prestige it had before the plant was destroyed by fire. It has the support of many new friends in this part of the county.—Union Ledger.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD is again on its feet after a few weeks only of silence since the plant was destroyed by fire. F. N. Potter, junior member of Blanchard & Potter, has many friends here and over Webster county generally, who are pleased to know that the enemies of the HERALD have not triumphed, but that the HERALD, brighter and more vigorous than ever, clothed in a nice new dress, will continue its visits to its waiting subscribers. To the Belt in particular, the visit of the HERALD is the visit of an old friend. We congratulate the HERALD for its courage and prophesy that the people of Plattsmouth and Cass county will find the paper better than it has ever been.—Red Cloud Golden Belt.

ELSON The Cash Clothier, PLATTSMOUTH. Fine Spring Clothing.

Table listing clothing items and prices: Men's Nobby Cutaway Suits, Men's Black Corsicrew Suits, Men's nine business suits, Children's Nobby Suits, Custom made worsted pants, Men's solid business pants, Men's Joans pants, Children's pants, Men's Nobby Fur stiff hats, Men's Nobby Fur hats, Balbrigan Underwear, Silk Suspenders, Working Shirts, Celluloid Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, Men's driving and working gloves.

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