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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties, to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Thursday, September 24, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE APPOINTMENT

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon Geo. H. Hastings, for attorney-general in 1890, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Table with 3 columns: COUNTY, DEL. COUNTIES, DEL. Adams, 11 Johnson, 7; Arthur, 21 Sweeney, 13; Antelope, 10 Keya Paha, 3; Banner, 3 Keith, 2; Boyd, 1 Kimball, 2; Blaine, 2 Knox, 3; Boone, 2 Lancaster, 3; Box Butte, 4 Lincoln, 6; Brown, 4 Logan, 2; Buffalo, 19 Loup, 5; Butler, 8 Madison, 3; Burt, 2 McPherson, 2; Cass, 11 Merrick, 5; Cedar, 4 Nance, 4; Chase, 5 Nemaha, 3; Cheyenne, 5 Nuckolls, 6; Cherry, 3 Otoe, 9; Clay, 10 Pawnee, 3; Colfax, 11 Saline, 3; Columbus, 11 Sheridan, 6; Custer, 12 Phelps, 4; Dakota, 4 Platte, 4; Dawes, 11 Polk, 6; Dawson, 3 Red Willow, 6; Deuel, 3 Richardson, 11; Dixon, 6 Rock, 3; Dodge, 11 Saline, 3; Douglas, 6 Sarpy, 4; Dundy, 3 Saunders, 8; Fillmore, 9 Goos, 1; Franklin, 11 Grant, 3; Frontier, 5 Harrison, 6; Furnas, 5 Sherman, 3; Gage, 19 Sioux, 2; Garfield, 2 Stanton, 3; Gosper, 2 Thayer, 3; Grant, 2 Thomas, 2; Greeley, 2 Thurston, 4; Hall, 8 Valley, 4; Hamilton, 8 Washington, 4; Harlan, 4 Wayne, 4; Hayes, 3 Webster, 7; Hitchcock, 4 Wheeler, 12; Holt, 4 York, 12; Howard, 2 Total, 645; Hooker, 2; Jefferson, 9.

*No vote returned.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

It is further recommended that the state central committee select the temporary organization of the convention.

JOHN C. WATSON, Chairman. WALT M. SEELY, Secretary.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The county convention is called for September 19th, 1891 at Louisville.

The primaries are to be held on the 12th day of September.

The basis of representation is based on the vote cast for attorney general at the last state election, one delegate for every fifteen votes and major fraction thereof, and one at large from each ward and precinct.

Liberty and Rock Bluffs precinct was given their usual vote as no fair basis of appointment could be had on the division.

Below will be found the place and time of holding the primaries and number of delegates entitled to representation.

Table with 2 columns: PRECINCT, TIME AND PLACE. Salt Creek pre. at 7 1/2 m Greenwood, Del. 7; South Bend at 1 1/2 m South Bend, Del. 4; Louisville, at 7 1/2 m Bassett office hall, Del. 4; Right Mile Grove 3 to 4 p m Hill school house, Del. 2; Plattsmouth pre 3 p m Taylor school house, Del. 7; Greenwood 7 p m town hall, Del. 3; Elmwood 7 1/2 m Centre school house, Del. 3; Center, 3 p m Miley school house, Del. 6; Mt Pleasant, 8 p m Gilmore school house, Del. 5; Rock Bluffs, 4 p m Murray school house, Del. 8; Tipton, 3 p m Tabla 1 & 2 Fullers office Engle, Del. 6; Stone Creek, 7 p m G. A. K. Hill Elmwood, Del. 9; W W pre, 1 to 3 p m Casca's school house, Del. 5; Avoca, 3 p m Centre school house, Del. 5; Liberty, 3 p m Union school house, Del. 11.

Plattsmouth City primaries ordered to be open at 12 o'clock m and continue open until 7 p. m.

Quilting and piecing, comforting and crazy patch work and carpet rag sewing satisfactorily done by Mrs. Vroman, 513 North Sixth street, Plattsmouth, Neb.

New Goods arriving every day at JOE'S the one price clothier.

WE'VE got 'em on the run.

KEARNEY is talking of a cotton palace for next year.

REPUBLICAN primaries next Saturday. Remember the date.

EVERY republican should attend the primary at his ward Saturday.

EX-PRESIDENT BALMaceda, of Chile is still in his hiding place, his whereabouts being unknown.

"KEEP in the middle of the track." Better make a sneak for the woods—Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

EACH day without frost is benefiting the Kansas farmers to as great an extent as Peffer's talking is harming them.

THE farmers are too busy gathering their crops over in Kansas to heed or believe the calamity shriekers this year.

THE shortage of the grain crop in Europe will very likely do more to avert war in that section than any force likely to be exerted.

STRONG hopes are entertained that Chile may be induced to enter into reciprocal trade relations with this country, ere long, thus benefiting herself and at the same time, help create a demand for Uncle Sam's products.

SENATOR PEPPER, the noted calamity howler from Kansas, is quoted as indicating that a membership in the alliance is of more value than a membership in the church. Doubtless we shall soon hear that Peffer has superceded Jesus Christ.

UNDER the operation of the McKinley bill the revenue duties have decreased nearly \$70,000,000. It will doubtless be remembered that the reformers (?) scattered broadcast the claim that the effect of the bill would be for money to accumulate in the treasury. Thus the bill is gradually vindicating the claims of its author and obtaining favor with the people.

GOVERNOR BOIES is a genial fellow. In his New York speech he was a calamity howler and slandered the Iowa farmers to a wonderful extent, simply because it pleased the New Yorkers; but now the scene is changed, as it is the Iowa farmer whom he must please. Unfortunately for the governor, the farmers read the papers, and his political tactics will fail this inning.

THE Cleveland Plain Dealer asks: "Major McKinley, why are you trying to dodge a discussion of the McKinley tariff?"

Now isn't that nerve! Dodge! With Campbell too sick to come to time, and not a foeman worthy the steel of protection's gallant champion within shouting distance! Dodge! Discuss! Where in thunder are your discussers?—Inter-Ocean.

THE HERALD should like to know what act was done or proposed by President Cleveland, during his four years of office, that conferred one-half the benefit upon the American people as the reciprocity treaty which the present administration has formed with Spain has bestowed. Let us fall in line with that party which has a record worthy the admiration of any people and yet one that takes aggressive steps toward improving the condition of the people.

If we pass the proposed free-coinage law, granting to the silver bugs 100 cents for 80 cents worth of silver why not bestow upon the copper men the same favor. As the law now stands our government buys all the silver produced in the United States at the market price, but it retains this bonus for seigniorage. Rather than buy all foreign product at 20 cents above the market price better purchase from our own people every possible substance that can well be converted into money, thus favoring our own people, if any class of legislation at all is granted.

READERS of the Blade will remember how vigorously this paper disputed the assertions of the free traders that the new tariff law would restrict our foreign trade. Some of the free trade organs took occasion to abuse us for this, and to declare that our position was incorrect when we said that the foreign buyer bought where he could buy cheapest of the goods he desired, and that our exports would sell, irrespective of what duties might be levied on imports. The proof of the soundness of our position is shown by the official report of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury department. During the seven months ending August 1, the

exports of the United States gained \$36,000,000 over those of the corresponding seven months of the year 1890, while our imports gained \$10,000,000 over our imports for the same period. We refer to the fact not in a spirit of vain glorious boasting, but merely to show that the Blade's position is sound on the tariff question.—Toledo Blade.

THE Journal grows frantic and strikes viciously at THE HERALD, for giving credence to the statement as circulated in the great eastern dailies in regard to the probable contribution the Cobden club would make toward the defeat of McKinley. Evidently the shoe pinches the toe of our brother, but we wish to remind him that there will be others fully as hard to "fit" before the close of the campaign of '92. Yes, it is reasonable that the great English monopolists were interested in the downfall of the great apostle of Protection and consequently we may safely reason that they would contribute liberally to that end. Yes, we are "dampfool" enough as is the "Inter Ocean" and Globe Democrat to give credence to a letter published by Mr Dudley to the effect that he attended the meeting and was eye-witness to the proceedings.

THAT SPEAKERSHIP

The fight for the speakership between the Northern and Southern factions of the Democratic party may hardly be declared on, yet the sparring has commenced quite earnestly. The south presents two candidates—Messrs Crisp of Georgia and Mills of Texas. Naturally enough the northern Democracy are opposing the election of either of these two gentlemen, claiming that the office should go to a northern man. It is not for the republicans to decide, neither should they urge the combatants to action, but remain, as they doubtless will, quiet, innocent spectators.

But while the wrangle is proceeding the northern faction should not forget the former slave holding states always have had and today furnish, largely, the vitality and voting power of the organization.

IN addition to cheapening the article to the consumer, the advocates of protection assert that it will furnish additional incentive to discovery, thus paving the way for more effective work with the expenditure of less energy. Each of these claims has been verified time and again. In regard to the latter claim the following clipping from the Toledo Blade is the latest:

"Yankee ingenuity is proverbial. Already we are beginning to improve on English methods in the manufacture of tin plate. For centuries the English tin makers have used tallow largely at one step of the progress. An American manufacturer has found that cottonseed oil is preferable in many respects to tallow. Cottonseed oil is cheaper, and its use in the tin industry now growing up in this country will make an additional market for this important southern product."

MEXICO'S NEW TARIFF

Mexico has just adopted a new tariff law. It is more protective than her previous tariffs, in that it imposes a higher duty upon all competing products—that is, those foreign ones which come into competition with Mexican products. This new tariff has been levied as a preliminary to the adoption of reciprocity with the United States. The Boston Transcript, which is decidedly free trade, finds difficulty in comprehending this idea. It says:

It is a novel way to go at it: you want to exchange products, and as a preliminary step pass a rigid law excluding them.

Perhaps a very homely illustration which the editor of the Transcript may be able to understand, is the following: Farmer A has a tract of land which he proposes to rent as pasture to certain prospective customers. Consequently he encloses it with a good high, strong fence to keep other cattle out. The Transcript seems to think that as a preliminary to leasing pasturage he should tear down his fence and turn his pasture land into commons. That would be the free trade way, but it would display a sad lack of all good sense.—Toledo Blade.

WORKS BETTER THAN PROMISES

It is amusing to notice the trend of some of our democratic newspapers concerning the attitude of the party in the approaching state campaign. The wheel-horses are content to come before the people upon the record made by the party during its lease of power in this state, but as usual, they advocate the drafting of a platform, regardless of the past record, that will catch the vote of the independents as nearly as possible. They realize that were they to come before the people upon their record, they would go down in humiliating defeat at the polls in November. The legislature last winter passed

the Newberry freight bill and Governor Boyd, true to democracy, working in the interests of the corporations, vetoed the bill and placed thereon the stamp and seal of his party. Now the wheel-horses see that that course is not popular and they advise that "the party" assemble in convention and "whereas" and "resolve" in order to obtain favor with the people. But the people are alive as to the stability of democratic promises. They are very reasonable during the campaign, but no sooner does the smoke of battle clear away and they are given the reins than the promises are forgotten and ignored.

Gov. Boyd vetoed the bill and the democracy upheld his action; when his eligibility to the seat as governor was questioned the democracy was loud in lauding the man and never dreamed of assailing his record. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

THAT RECORD

The Journal of yesterday says: "The records show that America has 31,000 millionaires. Prior to 1860 one could count them on his fingers. Republican legislation has given us 1,000,000 tramps and rendered 3,000,000 of men out of employment."

We shall presume that the Journal is not speaking at random this time, but is quoting from authentic sources, even though the editor does not designate his authority.

THE HERALD infers from the first statement that the Journal would charge the republican party with creating millionaires, but he does not proceed to show wherein the mistakes have been made. We are aware that since the republican party has practically had control of the government since 1860 that those opposed to its policy will charge them as directly favoring or causing ever existing evil. But how unreasonable it is to make this charge! Any reasonable man knows that there is not a shadow of truth or reason in the statement. If the charge is true why is it that the millionaires of our country do not, as a rule, affiliate with the republican party? The Vanderbilts, the Jay Goulds, Calvin S. Brice, and the Wall street magnates—the wealthiest and most conspicuous of our millionaires—always have been earnest supporters of the democratic party. Why, Brother Sherman, have these men antagonized the republican party if it was favorable to their interests? Why did they contribute so freely toward the nomination of Grover Cleveland in '84—a man hardly known outside of Wall street? These millionaires whom we have mentioned secured their wealth, not from the democratic party, but through speculation. It is no uncommon thing for investors in real estate to become enormously wealthy in a few days.

But we are informed that prior to 1860 there were no millionaires. Supposing that there was not a single one. We wish to remind our friend that the resources of this country has practically been developed since then, hence men had not then had the opportunity of becoming wealthy as they have since. The record—not assertions—prove conclusively, that the party actions prior to that time may be referred to with anything but credit to the organization.

First, we refer, briefly, to the wide spread financial panic caused by the democratic opposition to the U. S. bank. During Van Buren's administration, as recorded, by all historians, money matters were never in a more unstable condition, nor business failures more frequent.

We find in perusing the pages of history that revenue tariff enacted in 1846—such as the reformers (S) now propose to establish—closed our industries, threw thousands of our laborers out of employment, and created monopolists in Great Britain. In proof of the first clause of our assertion we quote from President Buchanan's message communicated to congress: "With unsurpassed plenty in all the elements of national wealth, our manufacturers are suspended, our public works are retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want." This comes from democratic source, simon pure.

The result of this democratic legislation was that England forced our manufacturers to shut down, our laborers began farming because they could fare better than when laboring on a par with European workmen, and our consumers were rendered dependent upon Great Britain. She forced the prices of her commodities as high as possible, and not until the country called the republican party to its rescue did the people prosper.

We submit this portion of the record of that organization prior to 1860 to our readers and for our brother's consideration, begging leave to refrain from discussing that

portion which should bring a blush of shame to every patriotic member of the party.

Concerning the charge as to the tramps and the 3,000,000 men without employment, we cannot conceive as to how the conscience of the author will allow such a statement, as there is not one iota of foundation for the assertion. The republican party points with pride to the fact that its great aim and its great work has been to provide employment for our laborers at remunerative wages. The Journal is aware of this and it knows also that the tramps we have to-day could find employment if they so desired, and we venture the opinion that they, in a majority of cases, were rendered so by their own dissipated habits.

ELMWOOD ITEMS

FROM THE ECHO. The Echo still lives, and will be on earth when some of the chronic kickers are planted under the sod.

Miss Sadie Bird commenced the fall term of school eight miles north of Elmwood Monday morning. Miss Bird is right at home in the school room and will give good satisfaction.

J. G. Tate, grand master workman of the A. O. U. W. will be here Friday Set. 18, to deliver a speech upon the benefit and working of the order. He is an orator of wide reputation and draws large crowds wherever he goes. It will be a public affair and everybody invited.

But few, if any towns in Nebraska the size of Elmwood can boast of as much good substantial sidewalk as this town can. By actual measurement there is to-day in the village of Elmwood 19,175 feet of walk. This is equal to two miles in length, or an aggregate of 50,875 square feet. Until we hear from some other part we shall claim to have the most sidewalk of any village in Nebraska.

A Newspaper that takes any interest in politics is expected to do all the dirty work for the party it advocates, and receive all the abuse and loss of patronage on account of its manifestation. When the battle is over and the victory won the newspaper man is lost sight of and is not remembered until another campaign begins to boil. This thing of being yanked around by political bosses is too odd a song for this advanced season.

New English Inventions.

Judging from the gradual and steady increase in the number of applications for patents each year, the inventive genius of England is being maintained. According to the report of the London patent office the total number of applicants for patents made during the year 1890 amounted to 21,307, being an increase of 300 as compared with the applications of the preceding year. Of these 14,000 emanated from persons residing in England and Wales. The applications for designs and trade marks, amounting to 22,235 and 14,258, were respectively less by 135 and 18 than the similar applications in 1889.—New York Telegram.

A Remarkable Canadian Family.

The Rev. Abbe Plingnet, cure of Isle au Pads, who died a few days ago, was the son of a French Canadian farmer, who had thirty-five children by two wives, the first of whom gave birth to twenty-seven children and the other to eight. Abbe Plingnet, was the eldest child by the second wife, and was eighty-one years old when he died. One of the daughters by the first marriage reached the age of ninety-four years. Of this large family there is now but one survivor, Mr. J. A. Plingnet, of the stamp office in the magistrates' court, who is seventy-two years old.—Montreal Witness.

Bacillus of Leprosy.

It is announced that the members of the leprosy commission, who are now pursuing their researches in Simla, have made the important discovery that the leprosy bacillus can be isolated and cultivated artificially. A rabbit was inoculated and killed after some days, and distinct leprosy nodules were found in the body. It is stated that the bacillus has never before grown outside the human body.—New York Telegram.

A Belfast (Me.) young man met an acquaintance on the street one day last week, and assuming a savage look, said: "Ten years ago you kicked me. I have always remembered it, and now I am going to return the compliment." He had hardly got the words out of his mouth before he landed in a heap in the gutter, while the other fellow walked off muttering something about waiting twenty years for the next round.

Alligators have made their appearance in the Missouri river. One of considerable size was seen the other day following the steamer Benton while passing Rocheport, Boone county. They have been seen as high up as Miami.

HYDROPHOBIA A FAKE.

SO SAYS SUPERINTENDENT HANKINSON, OF THE A. S. P. C. T. A.

He Knows a Good Deal About Dogs and Doesn't Believe That Many of Them Go Mad—Hydrophobia Is Imagination. Some of His Experiences With Cases.

"Can a man scare himself to death after having been bitten by a dog which isn't mad?" I asked Superintendent Hankinson, of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, one day, as he sat in his little office on Twenty-second street.

Mr. Hankinson is a good natured looking man with reddish hair, who is afraid of nothing and nobody; certainly not of hydrophobia quacks.

"Why, certainly," he said, with decision. "That man down in Asbury Park who was bitten by a cat was scared to death. He never had hydrophobia. He died of nervous prostration brought on by worry over an imaginary danger. His friends were all pitying him and hoping he wouldn't die, and prophesying that he would, and he was a man of nervous temperament, as educated people sometimes are, and it simply killed him. I suppose he read up in the books about hydrophobia and it turned his head. That's all there was about it. Do you remember what a great howl there was about those Newark boys who were bitten by a 'mad dog,' and who were sent over to Pasteur to be 'cured'?"

"Why, of course, who doesn't?" "Well, it's quite easy to cure a disease that never existed. Those boys never had hydrophobia and never would have had it. The dogs didn't have it. During that excitement we went to Newark and found a lot of dogs shut up. We asked to be allowed to take them away to our stables, but the people wouldn't have it. Do you know what was done with those dogs? After the excitement was all over they were given back to their owners, every one of them. Not one was killed. Not one of them had anything worse than a fit. Why, our men are constantly handling dogs, get bitten again and again, but they never dream of having hydrophobia. It's a myth. There isn't any such thing."

A CASE OF IMAGINATION.

"Then you don't believe in the existence of such a disease?" I asked, thinking that, as Mr. Hankinson probably knows more about animals than any other man in America, he must be good authority.

"No, I don't. There may be such a disease, but I don't believe it. I never saw a case or knew of one positively."

"How about these doctors who cure it?" I asked.

"They don't cure anything. I asked a man who makes a specialty of treating hydrophobia, as he calls it, if he ever saw one single case of hydrophobia to which he could swear. He refused to answer, but he told me this story: 'A man came to him one day in terrible distress. He had been bitten by a dog; he feared madness; he could not sleep at night and was afraid he was going to die. He begged the doctor to treat him. The doctor said it was too late; the period of incubation had passed, and it would be no good now. If he had hydrophobia there was no way to stop it.'

"The man went away, but came back the next day nearly frantic. He hadn't slept a wink and begged the doctor to do something for him. So the doctor took the man into his operating room and gave him a hypodermic injection of water—just pure Croton water. He went away, slept for the first time in two weeks and came back the next day for more water, and again the next, and was soon perfectly cured. The doctor told me that himself, and he professes to cure hydrophobia."

SHE WAS MAD.

"Why," continued Mr. Hankinson, "I've had a woman in hysterics right in that chair you're sitting in because a dog had bitten her. She wanted me to kill the dog. I wouldn't do it. Then she screamed in a terrible way. When she stopped I said to her: 'Madam, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. A woman of your intelligence! You've interrupted the business of the office and drawn a big crowd under the window to listen to your yelling, and all for a whim. Somebody told you you were going to go mad, and now you think you ought to go mad and you'll be mad if you don't go mad. You just go home and say nothing about it and you'll be all right.' And she did it."

"Another woman brought her boy in. He had been bitten by a mad dog, and she wanted it shot, she said. The boy looked perfectly well."

"Now, look here," said I, "you've been talking a good deal to the boy about this, haven't you? And the neighbors have too? And you've been telling him that he's likely to have hydrophobia, haven't you?"

"Yes, of course, we've talked about it," said she.

"Exactly," said I. "You've been taking the precise course likely to drive him mad or make him think himself so. You have been trying to scare him to death. If he were to go crazy it would be your fault. How is it, bub," said I, turning to the little fellow. "You don't expect to go mad, do you?"

"No, he didn't think he should, he said. He didn't feel any different. He was a brave little fellow. So I sent them home, too, and that was the last I heard of it. The dog had had a fit, that was all. It's a shame the way people will shoot valuable dogs just for a fit that might easily be cured or avoided."—New York World.

A surgeon reports that a young lady swallowed a hairpin while dressing. Three doctors said it was only imagination on her part. The hairpin was eventually found to have become lodged in the back part of her nose.

It is stated that the flesh of animals killed by electricity is much tenderer than if the animals are killed in the ordinary way. This is especially the case in regard to fowls.