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THURSDAY, SEPT. 10 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, Arthur, Antelope, Banner, Boyd, Blaine, Boone, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Butler, Burt, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cheyenne, Cherry, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Davenport, Dawson, Deuel, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundas, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Garfield, Gosper, Grant, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Holt, Howard, Hooker, Jefferson

*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. WALTER M. SEELY, Secretary.

LET all sections of the county be represented to-day, and the republicans will take care of the result in November.

THE New York democracy, too, feels that it is treading upon shaky ground. It extends a cordial invitation to their "colored fellow citizens" to join the procession.

It is noticeable that Boies, of Iowa, is compelled to conduct a campaign of apology. It is a fact, also, that a campaign of this nature nearly always winds up with defeat.

THE New York democrats do not say one word about Grover Cleveland. Is it possible that they wish to relegate this modern Messiah (?) to the rear? If so, he will drop quite a distance and great will be the fall thereof.

GOVERNOR BOIES cannot see why the republicans wish to talk tariff and silver coinage in a state campaign. Just let him buy a round-trip ticket to Ottumwa Sept. 23 and Major McKinley will tell him why.—Inter Ocean.

THE fact that 350,000 pensions have been granted Union soldiers during the current fiscal year, demonstrates fully that the republican party is still loyal to the veterans. Will the soldiers properly appreciate this service and stand by their friends?

It cannot yet be announced with any remarkable degree of certainty, as to when the democrats will be ginning their big guns in Ohio. It appears that they began to take the sensible view of the matter, and regard a vigorous campaign in Ohio a waste of ammunition.

FROM present indications throughout the country, the democrats will be forced to find consolation in the regular old democratic way.—Glad it 'wants no wuss."

THE position that the democratic party will take upon the silver coinage question in 1892 is yet in doubt. The silver plank of the New York democratic platform is altogether different from the declarations of the Iowa and Ohio democrats regarding this question inasmuch as it declares against "free and unlimited coinage" and demands a gold standard of value. It seems for once that a portion of the party will not acquiesce in the usual "opposition" policy.

No administration has succeeded so well in opening up foreign markets for the American farmer's products and providing for the reception of foreign goods, which we cannot profitably produce, as the Harrison administration has. And at the same time the president has put forth every reasonable effort to promote American industry in every section of the country. What honest man laying aside party prejudice can deny that the administration has been one worthy the pride of any man?

NEWBERRY BILL is having a halcyon and vociferous time these days in getting Nebraska democrats by the ears. Newberry Bill is a great statesman, but a mighty poor politician. Whether Bill or Boyd gets on top at Grand Island matters little, for the thunder of their conflict will continue to reverberate from bluff to sand-hill until the idea of November, whatever happen at the convention. Some of the rock ribbed who prefer peace at any price are proposing to fire both of 'em out the party and may be it would be the best thing to do.—State Journal.

THE Alliance folks who talk a great deal about starting co-operative stores all over Nebraska and Kansas may be interested in knowing that seventeen of such establishments were founded in Michigan during the granger excitement. Of these, only one is now in existence, and it survived the general wreck, only because it gave up, to a certain extent, the co-operative principle. The manager has been interviewed by a representative of a Chicago newspaper, and gives it as his opinion that none of the proposed alliance business houses will prove successful.—Weeping Water Republican.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND declares that he does not wish to take a hand in the Ohio campaign, but it appears that he has become a potent factor notwithstanding the announcement. Major McKinley has provided himself with letters pertaining to the silver question written by the distinguished citizen and they are proving of invaluable service to the republican party. Mr. Cleveland to-day entertains views on this question that are thoroughly republican. His party should keep him in within the traces better, as this is not the first time he has put a club into the hands of the republicans to be used in beating his party.

WHEN the baby cries every one wants to know what's the matter; and if the outcry is frequent, the chances are that there is something wrong about the food. It requires unusual facilities to be able to keep posted on all the latest ideas about feeding young children, therefore the article "How and What to Feed the Baby," published in the October number of that progressive monthly, Demorest's Family Magazine, is especially valuable to all who have anything to do with babies. It will tell you everything you need to know about baby's food from the time it is born till it can eat the regular meals of the family,—what food to give, how to prepare each kind, how much and how often the child should be fed, when and how often the diet should be changed, with bills of fare for different ages, etc.,—and all so clearly that one cannot misunderstand the directions. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's story, "Was It Suicide?" should be read by every woman, and all will enjoy the "Confession of a Materializing Medium," "In the Woman's Ward of an Insane Asylum" tells a pathetic story of its own; "Fireside Nooks and Corners" give valuable suggestions about the inexpensive but artistic house decoration; all the numerous departments are replete with valuable matter; there are nearly 200 fine illustrations; and all together it is a remarkably fine number of this comprehensive magazine, which is published for \$2 a year by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York City.

OUR democratic contemporary howls about protection being robbery, but this cry is nothing new

It was this same cry that caused the overthrow of the tariff system inaugurated by the fathers of our country, and the substitution of the free trade tariff of 1846 just such an act as our friends desire congress to pass at this stage. Our readers are too well informed as to the disastrous effects of this act upon the industrial interests of our country. No sooner were pauper made goods admitted without duty, and our laborers placed upon a level with those of foreign countries than they at once, in many cases, left the shop and began farming. Why? Simply because they could fare better upon an American farm than working under a free trade policy. The effect was that we were rendered dependent upon the English monopolist, and exorbitant prices were charged the American consumer; yes, a deliberate steal was made, without regard to reason or decency. The people, however, called the republican party into power again and then, and not until then, were industries on this side of the ocean started, our laboring men provided with work at remunerative wages, our farmers provided with a home market for a great many products, and goods made cheaper because of the competition between the manufacturers of our own country. This howl about protection being robbery in the face of facts in the matter is purely a cry of the vanquished when nothing else can be resorted to. But usually these declarations only serve to disgust the people unless accompanied by argument. We can pick up any democratic sheet and read that the republican party is composed of robbers thieves and scoundrels, but the fact remains that it has done more for this country than has been promised by any other organization and that it embraces within its arms the best element of American citizenship.

THE democratic convention at Grand Island yesterday nominated Judge J. H. Broady for supreme judge, and F. A. Brogan and S. E. Henniger for regents of the state university, each of whom was nominated by acclamation.

It appears that the aspirants for office were less numerous than usual upon such occasions, as Judge Broady was the only nominee for the judgeship, and his friends thought it extremely doubtful as to the acceptance of the honor. It is evident that the judge is governed by the signs of the times, and prefers to defer his trip up the briny creek.

Boyd's friends had charge of affairs and as if by a pre-arranged plan the party bosses carried the chief triumphantly through. It is safe to conclude that the alliance will receive no favors from the democratic party of Nebraska.

The convention was harmonious throughout, there being apparently but little concern as to who were the nominees.

IF ONLY CLEVELAND WERE PRESIDENT.

Editor American Economist: The anecdote given in your issue of August 21, as taken from the Oskaloosa Herald, may be supplemented by the experience of a democratic farmer of this place. This man, usually forehanded with his business, not given to reading the papers, whose political doctrine is to believe all the democratic teachers say, and to plump it straight for the democratic nominee every election day, had last fall been stuffed full of high McKinley prices. Thinking he would be ahead in one thing, at least, he laid in a supply of binding twine, for which he paid fourteen cents per pound, wholesale, for medium grade article. The harvest of this year being about over, he brought his wife to town to get supplies for threshing. At the same time he brought a load of corn which he sold for sixty cents per bushel. He sold his wheat for one dollar per bushel, and a bunch of hogs for five dollars and sixty-five cents per hundred pounds live weight. He then hunted his wife up and paid her bills. She had bought three tin cups for a dime; good calico for four cents per yard, and the best granulated sugar for five cents per pound. He then stepped into a hardware store and bought a keg of nails for one dollar and eighty cents, and needing a few pounds of binding twine for late harvest he was given the best manilla twine for ten cents per pound. This knocked the old fellow clean out. He contemplated the ceiling a few moments and then commenced with himself thus: "The best manilla binding twine for ten cents per pound, three tin cups for a dime, good calico for four cents a yard, twenty pounds best white sugar for one dollar, a whole keg of nails for one dollar and eighty cents; corn sixty cents per bushel and I sold 300 bushels at that price and got

the cash; hogs, five dollars and sixty-five cents per hundred pounds on foot; wheat, one dollar per bushel, and thirty bushels to the acre; if only Cleveland would be president this would be a—ll of a fine time!" WM. COMMINS, Union City, Ind., Aug. 25, 1891.

It is noticeable that while the dry goods box politician, or disgruntled politician, is telling the down-trodden farmer how he is being imposed upon, that he goes right along selling his crop at a big price and is buying American made goods at much lower prices than when depending upon Great Britain monopolies during democratic rule.

McKINLEY'S CAMPAIGN

It is a high compliment to Major McKinley's force of attraction that the press of both parties compares his meeting to those which Blaine drew together in 1884. "The crowd was larger than," says the republican reporter, or, "not as large as," says the democratic writer, that which greeted Mr. Blaine in the memorable campaign of 1884. But both compare McKinley's meetings with those of Blaine.

Mr. Blaine was a Presidential candidate. He had been Senator and Secretary of State, he had been twenty years in Congress, and had written a book that is as famous as Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate." Moreover, he spoke at but few points in a few States, his advent was anticipated by State organizations all that the party machinery of a State could do was done to secure him an ovation at the one or two places selected for his meetings. Mr. McKinley is but a candidate for Governor his experience has been confined to the House of Representatives, his meetings are local affairs, he speaks night after night, at points not far distant; but the crowds that greet him are compared to those that welcomed Blaine. It is very long since the head of the state ticket made his campaign so much of a National event as that of Major McKinley in Ohio. The people of Ohio are all proud of McKinley as the men of Maine are of Blaine.—Inter Ocean.

France, Germany and Russia.

Till 1870 France held the supreme control of the peace of the world. No sword could be unsheathed in Europe without her consent. Napoleon III was the great arbiter. A frown from him darkened the horizon. The day after he expressed regret to Baron Hubner at not being in accord with Austria, the stock exchanges were in a panic, and Austria and Prussia concluded a hasty peace before the master had time to show dissatisfaction. Since the war of 1870 this role has ceased to belong to France. Germany has usurped it, and her claim to it is what has revolted the czar, who remains alone, striving by his deliberate isolation to neutralize the unwelcome supremacy of Germany, allowing France to render him apparent homage in order to emphasize his attitude, but really knowing himself to be doomed to immobility as long as he remains outside the allied empires.—De Blowitz in Harper's.

Those Beautiful Antlers.

Eastern Sportsman (with full assortment of dogs, guns, etc.)—I hear that over a thousand elk are killed in this region every year. What do you do with the antlers?

Western Hunter—Sell them to eastern hunters on their way home.—Good News.

A Big Yield.

C. H. Bullock, of Northfield, Minn., has obtained 1,120 bushels of potatoes from one acre of land. This is said to be by far the largest yield ever known, 300 bushels being usually considered a big crop. That the 1,120 bushels were all raised on one acre of ground is sworn to by a number of trustworthy people of the vicinity. Mr. Bullock will net \$335 for his product, nearly all clear gain. Last year he would have made \$900 off the same yield, as the price of potatoes was high then. The farmers in the vicinity are considering these figures and thinking of potatoes a good deal.—New York Sun.

Playing War.

It seems there was one incident of the recent attack on Fisher's Island not down on the bill. It had been arranged that the invading force should in due season capture the island, and directions had been given accordingly, but no one had thought to mention the fact to the great bull that lords it over the pasture where the struggle occurred. When he saw that there was danger of losing the island he lowered his horns and raised his tail and charged upon the combatants, routing the hospital corps and threatening to clean out the whole army.—Hartford Courant.

A cow near Thompson, Ga., that got her tail caught somehow in a tree, made trouble worse by going around the trunk until she wound up like a clock. She then became frightened, and giving a lunge pulled the tail out by the roots. Afterward the tail was found as described by the animal's owner.

Only to Be Seen in Paris.

A beggar rather respectably dressed solicits alms from the customers seated at each of the tables outside a cafe on the boulevards. On reaching the last table, which is unoccupied, he counts his receipts and, satisfied with the sum total, sits down and in a tone of importance calls out, "Waiter, a bock!"—Paris Letter.

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