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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENT'N.

Call for the Meeting at Lincoln in October.

The Rebublican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention at the opera house, in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, October 5, 1887, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for one associate justice of the supreme court, and for two members of the board of regents of the state university, and to transact such other business as may be presented to the convention.

THE APPORTIOMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. John M. Thayer, governer, in 1886, giving one delegate to each new county, one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES	VOTES
Adams	13	Jefferson	9
Antelope	8	Johnson	9
Arthur	1	Kearney	9
Blaine	2	Keya Paha	4
Boone	7	Keith	5
Brown	9	Knox	7
Buffalo	11	Lancaster	28
Butler	8	Lincoln	6
Burt	8	Logan	2
Chase	3	Loup	2
Cass	15	Madison	8
Cedar	3	McPherson	1
Cheyenne	5	Merrick	6
Cherry	8	Nance	4
Clay	11	Nemaha	10
Colfax	6	Nuckolls	7
Cuming	7	Otoe	13
Custer	16	Pawnee	8
Dakota	4	Phelps	7
Dawes	6	Pierce	3
Dixon	6	Platte	6
Dodge	10	Polk	6
Douglas	32	Richardson	12
Dawson	5	Red Willow	7
Dundy	3	Sioux	1
Filmore	10	Saline	13
Furnas	7	Sarpy	5
Franklin	6	Saunders	11
Frontier	5	Seward	12
Gage	20	Sheridan	5
Gosper	3	Sherman	4
Grant	1	Stanton	3
Gresley	3	Thayer	9
Garfield	2	Thomas	1
Hall	11	Valley	5
Hamilton	9	Washington	7
Harlan	7	Wayne	5
Hayes	3	Webster	9
Hitchcock	6	Wheeler	2
Holt	11	York	11
Howard	6	Unorganized Ter'y	1
Total			592

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which proxies are given.

WALTER M. SEELY, Secretary,
GEORGE W. BURTON, Chairman.

The Weekly HERALD *till Jan.* 1, *for* 50 *cents.*

AMPLE accommodations at our coming fair will be provided for stock, farm products and exhibits in fine art, and every department will be in charge of competent and inteligent superintendents.

THE county central committee met at Weeping Water, Saturday, Aug. 27, and from the indications manifested by the interest taken in the proceeding, the republicans of old Cass are fully alive to the importance of the situation; and will this fall, place a ticket in the field that every republican in the county will most heartily support. The proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column.

THE premium list of the Cass county fair to be held in Plattsmouth Sept. 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd is well worthy of perusal and nearly every citizen of Cass county can do much towards helping to make the fair a success by bringing something for exhibition nh matter how small—take hold and all pull together. If you want any information write or call upon the Sec'y H. C. Ritchie, Plattsmouth, Neb.

THE republican central committee at its meeting Aug. 27, decided to hold its county convention at Plattsmouth, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1887, to place a county ticket in the field, and also to elect fifteen delegates to the republican state convention to be held in Lincoln Oct. 5, 1887. We are glad that the republicans of Cass have made this selection and consider it an honor to our city; and trust that our republican friends will see to it that the visiting delegates are all treated in the most courteous manner.

ON the 20th of September our county fair opens—Every establishmeht doing business in the city that has not already made arrangements for a display should attend to the matter and can secure available space upon application to the Sec'y. Every business man in Plattsmouth should take an active interest in the fair, especially so coming as it does in the midst of our boom and do every thing in their power to make it a grand success

PREMIER MACDONALD denies that he declared he would use the British regulars to prevent Manitoba from building their railroad. This is undoubtedly good news for Canada for in a contest like the one threatened the Dominion would probably be the loosing party. Manitoba for a good many years past has been decidedly restive under its connection with the Confederation, its interests are with the United States more than the other portions of Canada. If it should do as Texas did it wouldbe very disagreeable for the Canadan government just at present.

Send us in your subsriptions for the Weekly HERALD. *Till Jan.* 1. '89 *for* $1.75 *if paid in advance. We want three times the number of subscribers of any other paper in Cass County.*

THE officers and board of directors of the Cass County Agricultural society will be unsparing in their efforts to make the coming fair a true exposition of the fertility of the soil, and the industrial product of one of the most prosperous counties of Nebraska. The premium list is the most comprehensive ever prepared, and by an economical administration of the finances it is certain that every premium awarded will be paid in full.

Political Outlook.

The field of politics is large and ample this fall and the candidates, if we can depend on hearsay, are numerous.

The outlook is certainly good for the party this fall, and from the indications, the republican party will sweep the entire county. There are no factional fights and the party is, and will be united this fall as never before. There is certainly no reason why the republicans of Cass county, cannot in the coming primaries, and convention, place a ticket before the people of the county that every republican can take off his coat and work most heartily for. The field of candidates is large to select from and we adjure the party to put none but the best men to the front,—put none but strong honest republicans on our ticket, and men who have always done their duty by the party, and our cause is won.

Political Parties.

Apparently there will be no lack of political parties in the next general electoral campaign. Besides the old parties there will be the prohibitionists who appear to be more full of zeal than ever, and the labor party is acting as if it intended to maintain its organization by running a ticket of its own. The socialists are liable to run a ticket just for the purpose of weakening Henry George who has recently broke with them. There is also a project on foot to revive the doctrines of the old American party for which a call has issued for a convention to meet in Philadelphia this month. Prominent among the objects which the new party seeks to attain are the restriction of immigration, the enactment of temperance laws, the extension of the free school system, and the reservation of the land for Americans alone. If all of these parties are in the field next fall the presidential election will be somewhat uncertain, with chances in favor of the republicans.

Firemans Tournament.

Upon Friday, Sept, 23rd the last day of our county fair there will be a fireman's contest conducted upon the fair grounds which will consist of hose racing and hose coupling. This will be a feature of the fair which will be entirely new and novel and should be seen by all who appreciate good active sport and wish to encourage the fire laddies in keeping themselves ever in readiness to respond to the call to save property and life.

The hose race will have four teams in the race, the same being the No 1 F. E. White, No 2 F. M. Richey, No 3 Rescues and No 4 the Wide Awake which constitutes the hose teams at present engaged in active work in Plattsmouth.

The race will be conducted under the rules and regulations laid down by the State Fireman's Association with one exception, that being that the teams shall run two hundred yards instead of three hundred, The teams will use the Fitzgerald hose cart which won the world's championship at New Orleans in 1885 and which the Nevill team used with such good effect at the tournament in Kearney in 1887. The prizes will be one hundred dollars divided into three purses as follows; fifty dollars, thirty dollars and twenty dollars.

The hose coupling contest will have several entries the prizes being two very handsome badges valued at twenty five dollars and will be under the following rules Hose to be coupled three full threads couplers, to run fifty feet, break coupling and put on pipe the same to show three full threads.

THERE has been a good deal of figuring going on in circles of democratic management regarding a candidate for vice-president. Commissioner Black, of the pension bureau, Postmaster-General Vilas and a good many others have been discussed in connection with the place, but all such discussion has come to nothing, so far. A United States senator, who is prominent in democratic management, is quoted as giving a plausible explanation of the peculiarities of the vice-presidential contest. He says that President Cleveland will himself determine who shall be asssociated with him on the ticket, and it has lately been found that the president desires to hold his decision back until the situation is more fully developed. By making a choice now as to vice-president he would foreclose himself from the advantage of being free later on to throw his influence wherever it might then appear to do the most good. In this condition of uncertainty it is impossible for any of the candidates for the nomination to make much progress.—*Sioux City Journal.*

INDIANA is still carrying on her war with the telephone companies. The companies have been refusing in many of the towns to carry on the business at the rates allowed by law, which must not exceed $3 per month for each instrument, and some of the municipalities have ordered them to remove their poles and wires from the streets. At South Bend the other day the marshal had taken in a few poles, in accordance with such an order, the company having refused to obey it, when he was stopped by an injunction from the district court. So unpopular was the telephone in that town that the company had difficulty in securing the signature of a resident property holder of $300 bond, needed to get the injunction.—*Lincoln Jouanal.*

IT IS a wise sovereign that knows her own subjects. The queen regent of Spain is staying at San Sebastian, and by an unlucky chance the other day it was arranged to have a te deum sung in honor of her arrival and that of her infant son during the same hour that a splendid bull fight was to take place. The people were greatly disgusted, as they wished to show all proper respect to their souvereign, but they could not think of giving up the bull fight. The queen for funately heard of their dilemma, postponed the te deum and went to the bull fight herself. On the following day we are told, the people sang the te deum with the greatest possible enthusiasm. Now the only question is whether the lady preferred the bull fight to the te deum or simpley went to the bull fight tn please her people,—*Ex.*

Henry George is a free trader of the most radical type, but having moved among laboring men a good deal he is careful to exclude all mention of free trade from the new platform on which he is running for secretary of state in New York. Mr. George is learning the tricks of politics. However, it makes little difference about the silence of his platform on free trade. What he proposes is to levy all taxes on land. If that could be accomplished there would, of course, be free trade internationally. Mr. George is a consistent free trader. The only difference between him and the free trade faction of the democratic party is in the starting point. He begins with the proposition that all taxes should be assessed on land, and concludes, therefore, that no taxes shoulb be levied on imports. They begin with the proposition that no taxes should be levied on imports and conclude therefore that all taxes should be assessed against land. That is, they so conclude if they are logical. Indeed, it has only been a short time since the democratic party of Iowa brought to Iowa Thomas G. Sherman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the noted free trader. and he proclaimed openly in his speeches that it would be better for Iowa if all taxes were assessed against land and none whatever against personal property or imports, either for protection or for revenue only.

A committee of the American Bar Association has prepared a draft of a bill to reguiate the relations of creditor and debtor, and the collection of debts in so far as the same are concerned in interstate commerce. This bill contains one very important provision striking at an abuse which the diversity of legislation in the states has fostered. It provides that in case of the bankruptcy, insolventcy, failure or suspension of payment of any debtor creditors holding any claim or demand against such debtor, which has arisen in the course of transactions pertaining to commerce among the states, shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of the estate and to receive payment to the same extent in all respects as the most favored creditor who resides in the same state as that of which the debtor is an inhabitant, any mortgage, pledge, judgment, or other security or proceeding to the contrary notwithstanding, except securities and transactions for actual money or its equivalent advanced by third persons in good faith upon property set apart and pledged for its repayment. This provision as will be seen, would put all creditors on the same level and would do away with the undue advantage which, under the present diversity of legislation, the local creditors have over others: It would also do away with a great mass of vexatious and difficult litigation such as usually follows where creditots from other states have claims upon the debtor's assets.—*Bradstreet.*

Nebraska's Oportunity.

The present and next years ouhgt to constitute a period of exceptional prosperity for Nebraska. This state has been peculiarly favored, in comparison with its neighbors and in fact the entire west, in the escape of its important crops from the worst effects of the long continued drought. As was stated a few days ago, npon the most trustworthy authority, the corn crops in particularly promises a yield many hundred thousand bushels in excess of that last year, and of a generally satisfactory quality. Besides this there is a large supply on hand, so that as far as this grain is concerned Nebraska will have a large amount beyond its own wants to sell. The deficiency in other localities, as well as the inferior quality of the product elseswhere, make certain a demand for the corn of this state, at a price likely to be materially higher than at present. This of course means an increase of prosperity for our farmers, which manifesting itself in an augmented enterprise on the part of the agricultural class will be felt through all the channels and arteries of trade. When the farmer is prosperous the merchant and manufacturer are made sharers in his prosperity, so that the favorable outlook for the agricultural class in Nebraska holds also a promise of advantage to every business man and every wage worker in the state.

These gratifying conditions will not escape the attention of people who are looking westerward for new homes. Wide and numerous as the opportunities still are in the great west for the selection of favorable settlements, the shrewd and careful man who has determined to leave his eastern home, will make a thorough comparison of localities and be attracted by that one in which the conditions that are favorable to comfortable and thrifty living, are most numerous. In such a comparison Nebraska must take a foremost place. In climate and fertility of soil no state has a better claim to the regard of the settler seeking a home, and the evidence is at hand that in one of the severest drought years in nearly a generation her farmers are among the most fortunate in the land. There are accessible and growing markets for everything produced from the soil, and the time is at least very remote when the products of her farms cannot be turned into money at the will of the producers. Almost as well supplied as any of the older states with the facilities of education and all the requirements of intellectual and moral development, the citizen of Nebraska misses none of the essential advantages to proper and progressive living possessed by the older states. In a word, Nebraska offers to the people of energy, industry and thrift opportunities unsurpassed by those of any state in the west, and none such need here have a doubt of success. Nebraska is yet in the first stage of its development, but the universal comfort and prosperity of its people strikingly suggests what may reasonably be expected a generation hence.

With respect to immediate results, one suggestion seems pertinent. In order that the farmers of Nebraska shall have the largest possible benefit from their present fortunate situation it is neccessary that railroad discrimination shall not be permitted to go beyond its present limits. It has been hoped that these would be reduced, as in justice they should be, but if this is not at once attainable they at least must not be allowed to be extended. The obligation that rests upon the rail road commission to protect the people from corporation extortion has never been more urgent than now, and it is demanded of the commission that it shall if necessary exercise all the authority it possesses in order to carry out this obligation. The temptation will be strong upon the corporations to increase their already unjust exactions, and any step they may make in that direction must be met with a firm and uncompromising opposition.—*Omaha Bee.*

The Marking System in Schools.

The marking system in onr colleges and high schools should be abolished. It is a puerline, incompetent and unjust devise. The fact is, our institutions for imparting knowledge employ more absurd methods than we are aware of because they are of ancient origin and we have always been accustomed to see them. It is but recently that we have begun to have a correct idea of the object of instruction of the young.

The marking system in colleges is especially absurd. It is treating young men or women on the kindergarten plan. There is no justice in it. An idler may be hurried "cramming" or by dishonest expedients gain as good a standing as the industrious student, and may even surpass him in gaining college honors, if his status is determined by the number of marks that may stand opposite his name. It is notorious that men that have distinguished themselves in latter life had no conspicuous rank in school or college. Marks may be obtained by a species of mental jugglery or by actual sleight of hand, and the superficially "smart" student is usually more adept in obtaining them than the real student.

The object of a school or college should be to train, guide and develope the mind of the young, not to cram as large a number of facts into it as possible, regardless of its power to assimilate them and then register the process by marks. But it is the latter instead of the former method which is practiced, and so this country is full of children and youth who are mental dyspeptics and physical weaklings. To plant an idea in the youthful mind: to help it grow in the same ratio that the body grows; to train the mind into correct habits of action; to check injurious tendencies; to help strengthen the mind in its weakest parts; those should be the teacher's task in schools or colleges.

Probably nine tenths of the younger pupils and a large proportion of the elder students study to pass the examinations, and have hardly any other object in view. The marking system is largely to blame for this. The pupils know they have to have so many marks to pass, to be able to advance with their comrades and to that end they work. So the parrot that can repeat without understanding, the memorizer who can recite thoughtlessly what stands in the books, proceed in triumph, while the actual student who has been trying to understand to make the subject under consideration a part of his mental equipment, falls behind his class. Every teacher of experience knows this to be a fact. Thus the marking system is an injustice as well as injurious to mental development. And it is quite needless. An instructor knows, if he understands his business at all, where each one of his pupils belong in the scale. He cannot help becoming familiar with the mental fiber of each one under his care, and unconsciously he will grade them according to his knowledge of them.

Teachers are always embarrassed by examination papers. Here is a notoriously negligent pupil with a paper in which all the questions are correctly answered. He is certain that unfair means have been resorted to to attain this result, but he cannot prove that such is the fact perhaps. What is to be done? If he marks him according to the paper an injustice is done the honest workers, if he marks him according to his real acquirements he discredits his own system, and the aggrieved pupils can come forward with a protest which he cannot very well ignore.

The marking system should be abolished in colleges and the higher schools, and students should be made to feel that they are working to equip themselves for the actual struggle of life, for rounding out and completing their own personalities, and not to pass the examinations merely.—*Omaha Bee.*

Rather Pointed.

The Grand army veterans, in inter-state reunion, at Wheeling, took rather a pointed way yesterday of expressing their disapproval of Cleveland's administration and his battle-flag order. Five thousand of them in line refused to pass under a porfrait of the president, suspended from a newspaper office, but made a detour, and drooped their flags as they passed. More suttlers and camp followers! What a number there must have been.—*Ex.*

Notice To Bee-keepers.

The Board of Agriculture of Neb. have set apart ample and suitable space for the display of bees and honey at the State Fair and now it is to the interest of Neb. bee-keepers to improve this opportunity and show the people that this is a honey country, and that we need not admit any shipping of honey into our state.

Shall we not now awake and meet with our products—the sweetest of the sweets—the pressure of commerce and thus prove ourselves up with the day?

The Supt., of the apiary department Mr. E. W. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebraska, would be glad to have you and also a sample of your products at the state fair.

A meeting of the State Bee Keepers Association will also be held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings during the fair, in the botanical lecture room of the State University.

This room is on the first floor of the chemical building, east of the main building, south entrance.

All are invited to attend these meetings, they will be free and interesting.

H. N. PATTERSON, Sect.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Cass County.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob F. Fox, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against Jacob F. Fox, deceased, late of said county and state, will be received, examined and adjusted by the county court, at the court house in Plattsmouth on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1888 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And that six months from and after the 26th day of August A. D. 1888 is the time limited for creditors of said deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of August A. D. 1887.

C. RUSSELL,
23—3t. County Judge.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by W. C. Showalter, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 24th day of September, A. D., 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day at the south door of the Court House in said county, sell at public auction the following real estate to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (n w ¼ of s w ¼) and the south half (s ½) of of the southwest quarter of Section number five (5) Township number ten (10) north of range No. fourteen (14) in Cass county, Nebraska, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of John C. Eakes, Defendant; to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by A. E. Alexander, Plaintiff, against said Defendant.

Plattsmouth, Neb., August 24th A. D., 1887.
J. C. Eikenbary,
23-3t Sheriff Cass County, Neb.

A Bargain.

The N. E. ¼ and W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 34 T. 11 R. 12. This beautiful farm if purchased soon, can be had for $30 per acre. Every convenience. Apply to

R. B. WINDHAM,
tf.-22 Plattsmouth, Neb.

For Sale.

A farm containing 640 acres of land, well improved, timber and water. Best stack farm in Cass county. For terms apply to 144f BERSON & SULLIVAN.

—Pick out the piece of Real Estate you want and then call for price and terms upon Windham & Davies. Over Bank of Cass Co. 18tf.