

**The Plattsouth Weekly Herald.**

**KNOTTS BROS,**  
Publishers & Proprietors.

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**REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.****Call for the Meeting at Lincoln in October.**

The Republican 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 APPOINTMENT.**

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. John M. Thayer, governor, 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
Burt	1	Laramie	1
Blaine	2	Keota	4
Boone	7	Keith	5
Brown	1	Knox	6
Burt	11	Lincoln	28
Butler	8	Loup	2
Cass	3	Morrill	1
Cedar	15	Platte	8
Cheyenne	5	Merick	4
Cherry	8	Nance	4
Clay	11	Nemaha	10
Cuming	16	Pawnee	8
Dakota	4	Phelps	7
Dawes	16	Pierce	6
Dodge	10	Pottawattamie	6
Douglas	32	Polk	6
Douglas	5	Richardson	12
Douglas	5	Red Willow	1
Douglas	5	Ryan	1
Fillmore	10	Saline	16
Furnas	7	Sarpy	5
Franklin	6	Saunders	11
Gardiner	5	Shelby	12
Gage	29	Sheridan	4
Gosper	3	Shuman	1
Grant	1	Stanton	3
Greely	3	Thayer	9
Hall	1	Trotwood	1
Harrison	11	Valley	5
Hastings	9	Washington	7
Harrison	9	Wayne	6
Harrison	9	Webb	1
Harrison	6	Wheeler	6
Holt	11	York	11
Howard	6	Unorganized territory	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 result of the election of delegates to the county convention last Saturday is very satisfactory to the republicans of this city and county. The fact that they are not just the delegates that our democratic friends, and their sympathizers desired, is nothing against them. They will nominate the winning ticket next Saturday.

The railroads have had a squabble over the G. A. R.'s. The C. B. & Q. thought they had a sure thing in transporting the department commander and his staff from Des Moines to St. Louis, but the Wabash "scooped" them and carried off the honors and the profits. Mr. Cleveland also had a little brush with them, and now it is said, that since so many thousands of them have joined in the gathering the democrats are getting alarmed as they feel in the depths of their hearts that the masses of these brave and loyal men are ready to vote and work for the republican ticket.

ACCIDENTS on the C. B. & Q. system of railroads, are becoming so frequent as to be a cause for alarm to the traveling public; and especially to the engineers and firemen, who are the most exposed. The trouble with that system, seems to be that they are trying to do too much business for the amount of their track. They should be compelled by law to put down a double track on all their lines in Iowa and Nebraska; this would not only save many valuable lives, but give a sense of security to all who travel, and would distribute some of their enormous profits among the laboring classes; and in the end, would benefit the road. For every accident injures them, both in the loss of money and in their reputation.

THAT which troubles the democratic mind just now as they try to look into the future is the labor party. They know that that portion of the laboring classes that belong to the democratic party will naturally leave them and join the labor party. For whosoever takes the pains to watch the tide of public sentiment cannot but see that it is the laboring people in the democratic party that are dissatisfied and are looking for new quarters almost any place to get away from the party they have helped so long but which has so badly deceived them. But the republicans have nothing to fear from the new party for the reason that while there are many more laboring men in the republican than there are in the democratic party, yet almost every republican laboring man is well pleased with the company he is in and with the principals of his party, hence, he is contented and happy where he is. Of course it would be better if the dissatisfied

democrats would come over at once to their real friends, the republicans, rather than to come only half way, but then considering the training they have had they do well to come half way and then the result will be the same, the triumphant success of the republican party.

The financial condition of the country has greatly changed in the last few days. September is generally a hard month on those who deal extensively on the credit system and the millionaires, bankers and great money sharks of the east are always ready to take advantage of every circumstance to make money dear and labor produce low. Somehow they thought they had Secretary Fairchild with them and by taking advantage of the common clamor for the reduction of the large surplus in the treasury thought they could make money very dear and perhaps bring on a panic, but President Cleveland knowing that the democrats had had plenty of time to regulate the tariff and to reduce the surplus in the treasury and had not moved a step or lifted a finger in a practical way to do it saw that the people knew that if money was allowed to continue to increase in the treasury and a panic happen he and the democratic congress would have all the blame to bear. Hence he wisely took advantage of Mr. Fairchild's absence and ordered the purchase of enough bonds to avert the crisis. Some now laud him for having done this. We are glad he did it but cannot see why special credit should be given him for doing what he was compelled to do to save his party from ruin, that is if they could be saved. Of course it will go to ruin any way, but the business of the country is now safe. The people will generally prosper. The republican party will soon come into power and will regulate the tariff so as to help the masses but will not give the democrats free whiskey and tobacco which is what most of them mean when they claim against the present tariff.

**O'Brien.**

The conviction and sentence to imprisonment of William O'Brien under the law called the coercion act has made a hero of him. He was charged with having used seditions language in a public address, but he claimed that he only advised the poor people of Mitchellstown to manage to postpone settlement with their landlord until such time as the law would protect them.

It seems that there's not in existence any correct report of his speech, and that he was convicted on the testimony of witnesses hardly competent to judge of the real character of his speech. It is certain that from an Irish standpoint he is a true patriot, a friend to the people, a bold and able editor, as well as eloquent talker, and not an enemy to law. He is in no sense an anarchist or disorderly person, and yet there is but little doubt that he overstepped the bounds of propriety and in some sense violated the law, in his appeal to the people to do that which he no doubt thought was to their best interest.

Yet the court that found him guilty is not to be condemned as it no doubt decided according to the law and testimony. But his conviction and imprisonment will no doubt result in the opposite of what his prosecutors intended. Instead of disgracing and humiliating him, it will make him a hero among the Irish patriots, create a sympathy for him in all countries where free speech is considered a boon, and will result in giving increased force to the popular movement that demands relief for poor suffering Ireland.

THE hanging of the seven anarchists on the 11th of November next will mark an important era in the history of crime in our country. It cannot be expected that the immediate friends and associates of the condemned men will denounce the law and the state that makes it as well as the court that judges it and the officers who execute it. But that there will be any great upsurge of public sentiment in their favor we are not prepared to believe. Of course they will have the sympathy of all those who think with them. Of that large class of atheists and infidels who wish to do away with the divine order "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and who, to accomplish that impossible thing, stand ready to transgress the command "Thou shalt not kill," provided that the killing shall all be on the side of those they would destroy. But they show their inconsistency and their cowardice, when after having taught rebellion against law and after having appealed to the worst passions of their ignorant followers and caused them to aid in the destruction of human life they are against the state that retaliates and punishes by taking "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and life for life," but the stern enforcement of the law will no doubt teach them the foolishness of their attempts to overturn it and the wholesome fear of it will keep them quiet, and the condemned culprits will be executed the same as other criminals. Nothing less than their execution will satisfy the great masses of the law abiding people of our country, and

of foreign countries. Not that the blood of these men is wanted, nor any resentment or a feeling of a desire for revenge exists in their hearts or minds, but because in their execution they feel a security in their right to life and property which would surely be jeopardized if these criminals were allowed to go unpunished.

ONE of the most pleasant candidates for nomination for a county office at the hands of the coming republican convention is that of J. C. Eikenberry for sheriff. Mr. Eikenberry has held this office for two terms and having been thoroughly tried, has been proven a most satisfactory official. The precedent of a third term for sheriff having already been established in this county, the HERALD thinks no reasonable unprejudiced man could urge any valid objection to Mr. Eikenberry becoming his own successor. Living at the county seat and being familiar with every department of his work, which in instances is difficult to perform properly, and a failure to perform properly entails a great deal of delay and expense to anxious litigants, makes it more essential that the sheriff's office should be filled by parties qualified for the position.

**They Must be Exterminated.**

There is no more occasion for public sensation over the hanging of the seven murderers. The American people should not allow the little gang of anarchists to create any excitement over the hanging of the seven Chicago murderers.

They are murderers: they have been tried for their crime; they have been tried fairly and convicted, and it is only right that they should be executed. They demand justice and spurn mercy, they cry for blood.

Way, then, should they object to furnish some of them themselves?

That is justice to them. To's justice, too, is forced upon them by the obstreperous and insulting rebellion of anarchists in the various large cities who are abusing the liberty of this country.

The work of extermination must begin with the seven Chicago anarchists and end with them.

CALVIN RUSSELL one of the best county judges ever elected in Cass county is a candidate for reelection and will doubtless be renominated by the republican county convention and thus again become his own successor. Judge Russell is peculiarly well fitted for the position he occupies, having for years been the justice of the peace at Weeping Water immediately previous to his election as county judge. The Judge can not only boast of a most successful four years of work on the probate bench, but it can be truthfully said of him that 'n all of his decisions which have generally been correct no suspicion of bias or undue influence has been charged against him, a record indeed a man might well feel proud of in this day of the careless writing of the judicial entries.

The judge having arrived at that age (being a little past sixty) when a mature judgement is gained by experience that no younger man could have, fits him especially for the office of county judge.

**Democratic Check.**

The democrats are still talking about "reforming" the tariff. By "reforming" the tariff, we suppose they mean the bringing of it to the basis of revenue only, of eliminating all considerations of favoring or helping American interests, of constructing a tariff upon the model of the British revenue system. A democrat by the name of Samuel J. Randall will not consent to any such programme, as he is a protectionist. That settles the matter. They stand in quaking terror before Randall. They will soon be kissing Randall's hands and begging him to kick them all he pleases.

If the revenue reformers are reformers, what should they care for the mercenary incident of office or for politics conditioned upon the subversion of their reform? The whole truth of the matter is that they are not reformers at all. They care more for office than for an idea—more for temporary party success than they do for pretended principle. They have systematic and continuously satisfied their sordid convictions of high political duty by cowardly beginnings with Randall, or by abject capitulations to him, and they are doing the same thing at the present moment.

**The Journal's Burden.**

It is noticeable that the chief obstacle to the business of the country is found to be the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury, resulting from excessive tariff taxes—relics of the rule of the republican party. If the tariff taxes were reduced to a revenue basis the cost of living for every citizen would be reduced 25 per cent, and there would be no panic threatened. Thus the evil that a party does lives after it goes out of power.—Sioux City Journal.

We wish to call special attention to the following clause in the above attempted reflection on the republican party "resulting from excessive tariff taxes—a relic of the rule of the republican party." Now a relic means something old—something that has come down from a former per-

iod. Now it is history through all the ages that many things were good at one time, were bad at another. The stage coach, was a great thing once; but a pullman or palace car is now generally preferred. The tallow candle was highly prized once, but now, gas or electricity is preferred.

The democrats once thought slavery a good and a divine thing, but now, even they admit freedom is better for all.

Now this "relic of the rule of the republican party" was a good and a necessary thing in its time. It was needed to secure the money to pay the expenses of saving the country. But now it is old, and no more useful in its ancient form. Every intelligent republican, knows it ought to be in some respects, materially modified and changed. And as soon as they get in power again, they will remodel it, shape it up in a comely fashion and make a thing of beauty and use for the changed condition of the country's affairs.

But alas! the *Journal* may sigh over this "relic" until it breaks its heart, but as long as its antiquated party remains in power, this "relic," the ghost of secession, will arise up like an ugly nightmare, to oppress and torment it. We sympathize with the *Journal*, for we and the whole country, feel the need of a proper remodeling of this "relic." But we are glad that it is his party, and not ours that nurses and keeps this once useful, but now oppressive "relic".

**A Failing Fight.**

The democratic party in Iowa, in the matter of temperance policy, is battling against the tide this year. The schoolhouse on the hill is on top—is on top of the hill yet. There is no reaction of public sentiment. The hope of the democratic party in Iowa has been for a reaction. From year to year it has set its sails and guided its rudder with a view of catching the fell force of the hoped-for ebb tide of temperance sentiment. The ebb tide has never come.

From the year following the amendment election, which was the first pitched battle in the open field, there has been a steady concentration and augmentation of forces in support of the policy and experiment of prohibition in this state. Each succeeding election has demonstrated that the social and moral forces which make for temperance have come together in greater satisfaction with results of the attempt to summarize banish the saloon by law. And if at the outward signs of the political situation in Iowa are not fallacious this popular disposition and determination are more positive, more powerful and more definitely predominate to-day than they were last year, or the year before that, or at any previous time since the temperance conflict assumed acute form.

This is not so because there has been absolute unanimity in the republican party on the subject of temperance legislation. Men have been departing from the republican party by reason of discontent in th' regard since 1882—"shouldering their axes," as Theodore Guenell put it, "and going out in the woods." Other men—not so numerous by any means as heretofore—may yet go out from the party on this account. But wherever a republican has shouldered his ax and gone out, a democrat has shouldered his ax and come in. And the material part of the matter is that while the republican party has hitherto suffered its greatest losses in this regard, and while it has been able hitherto to more than recoup such losses, a point has now been reached where republican losses will diminish and its gains from the democracy will increase. This is the evident situation this year.

The reactionary attitude of the democratic party with reference to temperance adjustments evokes no sympathetic popular response. The people of Iowa have their faces turned the other way. Underlying all extraneous boundaries of party, and more powerful than any bond of party, the great and constantly growing majority of Iowa in the fountains of their conscience and their judgment, have no affinity for the saloon and are in irreconcileable conflict with the elements which are striving to bring back the saloon. They have no compromise to hold with the saloon.

The effort of the democratic party to rehabilitate the saloon on the basis of legitimacy, to obliterate the brand of outlawry which the people have put upon it, is therefore a hopeless one this year; it is a foredoomed failure. Public sentiment not only in Iowa, but also around Iowa, is all the other way, and in Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri it is now heating its branding irons red hot to burn its condemnation upon the forehead of the saloon in those states. Instead of the saloon being brought back in triumph into Iowa as a legal institution, it is infinitely more likely that it will be scourged like a criminal it is, out of neighboring states in the west.—Sioux City Journal.

—A Lincoln young lady named Coyle died \$80 in silver up in her father's back yard and day this week. The coin had the appearance of being buried some time and there is no clue to who put the money there and probably none is desired.

The Coroner's jury at Doncaster, Eng., in the R. R. accident in which over 20 were killed, lay the blame on the engineer and fireman.

**A Juror Robbed.**

The pantaloons explorer got around to the Goose Hotel Wednesday and found his way to the room of R. S. Wilkinson, of Weeping Water, who is on the regular panel. At noon of the same day when Mr. Wilkinson returned to his room he found his pants taken from the hook and his pen-knife on the stand and several things out of their proper places, and upon examining his pants found the pockets empty. From the pockets of the jeans had been taken \$4.50 in cash. Hanging behind the door in his vest was Mr. W.'s watch but it had not been disturbed.

**Judicial Topics.**

(FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.)

The past two weeks of district court in this county have been attended with the trials and conviction of more hardened criminals than Cass county has known for the past ten years. Contrary to the usual practice the criminal docket was taken up first, and the entire time and energies of the court devoted to "cleaning out the jail," as Judge Chapman termed it. Contrary to expectation and the usual course of criminal affairs every one of the many accused claimed counsel and made defense, except the Weeping Water hardware burglars, who, at the close of the second week's work, plead guilty. During the two weeks there were ten protracted jury trials; in every case the regular panel was exhausted and more time taken up than otherwise would have been the case to get a jury. The defense was able and persistent and tasked Mr. Allen Beeson to the utmost as a prosecutor; but, we are informed that he sustained himself ably, sending eight men to the penitentiary, besides convicting a number of minor offenders.

Mr. J. B. Srode and M. A. Hartigan and E. H. Wooley, who were counsel for the culprits in most cases proved themselves able criminal lawyers, and on the whole it was an interesting and exciting term of court.

This week the civil docket is to be taken up with