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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention, at the city of Omaha, Tuesday, May 15, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets in Chicago June 19, 1888.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, supreme Judge, in 1887, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES.	VOTES.
Adair	14	Jefferson	8
Antelope	10	Johnson	8
Arthur	10	Keary	8
Blaine	10	Keya Paha	8
Boone	10	Lincoln	8
Box Butte	10	Loup	8
Brown	10	Madison	8
Buffalo	10	Maryland	8
Butler	10	McPherson	8
Cass	10	Merriam	8
Cedar	10	Nance	8
Chase	10	Nebraska	8
Cherry	10	North	8
Cheyenne	10	Omaha	8
Clay	10	Platte	8
Coffey	10	Polk	8
Cuming	10	Rock	8
Custer	10	Seward	8
Dakota	10	Shelburne	8
Dawes	10	Stanton	8
Dawson	10	Thayer	8
Dixon	10	Union	8
Dodge	10	Valley	8
Douglas	10	Washington	8
Dundy	10	Wayne	8
Fillmore	10	Webster	8
Franklin	10	Wheeler	8
Frontier	10	Wood	8
Furnas	10	York	8
Gage	10	York	8
Garfield	10	York	8
Gosper	10	York	8
Grant	10	York	8
Greeley	10	York	8
Hall	10	York	8
Hamilton	10	York	8
Harrison	10	York	8
Hayes	10	York	8
Hitchcock	10	York	8
Holt	10	York	8
Howard	10	York	8

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from the proxies are given.
 GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN,
 WALT M. SEELEY, Chairman.
 Secretary.

The 23rd day of April has been designated as Arbor day by Governor Thayer.

AFTER May 1st Michigan will have prohibition, as that is the day set by law of that state.

The democrats of Indiana are going to give a ball in honor of Sim Coy, the convicted tally-sheet forger. They will next run him for vice president.

The Kentucky rascal was not turned out by the democrats, he walked out of his own free will and took the contents of the State treasury with him.

The convention yesterday at Des Moines, Iowa, was very enthusiastic. The republicans believe William B. Allison is on his way to the White House.

The prohibitionists, in Tennessee, will support a ticket of their own this year, and there is a strong tendency toward a similar action in Georgia and Mississippi.

All roads are now exchanging freight with the "Q" and the railroad men are all in good spirits and startling developments are promised for next Monday.

THE HERALD invites correspondence from every section of the county. It is the aim of this paper to get as much county news as possible and we want our readers to help us out.

THE Arizona Sentinel published at Uma, Arizona, comes to us and makes our mouth water. It says ripe strawberries have been picked in the gardens there since the 1st day of March.

Snow and sleet in the Eastern states whilst here in lovely Yuma the senses are feasted with fragrant blossoms and the eye delighted with bright colored flowers.—Arizona Sentinel.

A SOUTHERN editor says frankly that he "does not understand the tariff problem." If all the editors of the country should take a notion to be equally candid about the matter, the reading public would probably be treated to a first-class surprise in the way of acknowledged bewilderment.—Globe-Democrat.

As both the strikers and the Burlington officials express themselves well satisfied with the situation. There appears no longer any occasion for worry by outsiders, as general business is not seriously disturbed, and the question naturally arises, What has the strike accomplished? This is a fair question, and should be remembered for future emergencies.

system was not for the simple reason that Indian were opposed to education and unwilling to take advantage of the facilities offered them for that purpose. But congress has gone on voting money to support Indian schools, nevertheless, under pressure from certain religious and benevolent organizations which have never had any proper conception of the Indian character, or any definite idea of the Indian situation. If education had been made compulsory to begin with, good results would undoubtedly have been reached by this time; but in leaving the parents practically free to do as they pleased in the case, the opportunity of success was forfeited, and the schools have proved to be a mere mockery.

It is useless to talk about inducing the Indians to accept any of the processes of civilization in a voluntary way. They never have done so, as their history plainly testifies. Their methods of reasoning are entirely different from those of the white race. They have no respect for anything but force. The considerations which serve to convince the judgment and enlist the favor of the ordinary American citizen have no effect whatever upon their peculiar form of intelligence. They are governed wholly by their traditions, their prejudices, and their fears. It is not sufficient to show them that a certain line of action will promote their progress and develop their ability to support themselves in an independent fashion. They do not wish to make progress, and have no desire to exchange their present dependent position for one of self-sustaining and self-respecting sort. It suits them best to preserve their tribal relations, to live in idleness, and to keep their children ignorant like themselves. The only process by which they can ever be really civilized is that of compelling them to discard their old savage customs and doctrines; and the proper place to begin is with the schools, which may be made to train the rising generation to improved uses, in spite of the objections of the parents. This theory will be resisted, of course, by that large body of good people whose misfortune it is to have more sentiment than information upon the subject; but it is the correct theory, and congress can not do a better thing, for the Indians as well as for the country, than to adopt it as the basis of all future legislation in that connection.—Globe Democrat.

PERHAPS the most singular curiosity in the book world is a volume that belongs to the family of the Prince de Ligne, and is now in France. It is entitled, "The Passion of Christ," and is neither written nor printed. Every letter of the text is cut out of a leaf, and being interleaved with blue paper, is as readily read as the best print. The labor and patience bestowed upon its composition must have been excessive, especially when the precision and minuteness of letters are considered. The general execution in every respect is indeed admirable, and the volume is of the most delicate and costly kind. Rudolph II. of Germany offered for it, in 1640, 11,000 ducats, which was probably equal to 60,000 at this day. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this literary treasure is that it bears the royal arms of England; but when it was in that country, and by whom owned, has never been ascertained.

A REMARKABLE engineering feat has just been carried out in China in the face of unusual physical obstacles. This was the stretching of a steel cable of seven strands across the Luna River by Mr. A. de Liede, a Danish civil engineer, aided only by unskilled Chinese labor. The cable is strung from two points 4648 feet apart. The height of one support is 447 feet above the present level of the river and the second support is 737 feet above it. The vertex over the water is 78 feet. The Chinese cable is the longest but one in the world. The telegraph air cable across the Kistna has a span of 5,070 feet; two similar cables cross the Ganges, one 2,900 and the other 2,830 feet. A third line of 1,136 feet crosses the Hoohly, and in the United States there is one over the Missouri of 2,000 feet.—Indiana Engineer.

THE Iowa legislature has just passed a bill, without debate, which is not only useful but important and worthy of general adoption. It provides that druggists selling poisons shall label them as poison and shall also place upon such labels at least two antidotes for such poison.

WHEN the fractional currency bill is presented to the Senate it will be killed. Shipplasters were tolerated for a dozen years or more as a "war measure," but they were a nuisance, and the country was glad to get rid of them.

Los Angeles utters its plea on behalf of the owners of the Pacific slope, who are threatened with ruin by the bill. What its effect would be on the men who have invested their all in California and Floridian fruit farms can be seen from these figures:

	Present duty.	Duty under the bill.
Figs	25 per lb	Free
Lemons	50c per box	Free
Oranges	25c per box	Free
Plums and prunes	1c per lb	Free
Raspberries	25c per lb	1 1/2c per lb

And at about the same time the Canadian farmers and traders hold a jubilee over the bright prospect of their being able to possess the United States market by the kindness of Mills. Farmers, especially in the Northwestern states, can not do better than study these figures of tariff on products which are all directly the products of the farm or of the soil:

	Canada	U. S.	Mills' rate.
Potatoes	10c bu	15c bu	Free
Beans	15c bu	19c bu	Free
Peas	10c bu	10, 20c bu	Free
Tomatoes	30c bu	10c bu	Free
All other vegetables including sweet potatoes	20c bu	10c bu	Free
Plums	1c bu	1c bu	Free
Currants	1c bu	1c bu	Free
Peppermint and other essential oils	20c p c	25c p c	Free
Blacking	25c p c	25c p c	Free
Bricks	20c p c	20c p c	Free
Rosins	25c p c	25c p c	Free
Bushes	25c p c	25c p c	Free
Flax (raw)	\$20 ton	\$20 ton	Free
Flax (hacked)	\$40 ton	\$40 ton	Free
Tow	\$10 ton	\$10 ton	Free
Cement (raw or in stone)	\$1 ton	20c p c	Free
Cement (burnt)	75c 100 lbs	20c p c	Free
Cement hydraulic	40c bbl	20c p c	Free
Cement, hydraulic, in bulk	5c bu	20c p c	Free
Cement, Portland, etc.	20c p c	20c p c	Free
Soap, common	1 1/2c lb	20c p c	Free
Soap, white, etc.	2c lb	20c p c	Free
Tobacco	2c lb	20c p c	Free

Mr Mills' bill contemplates abolition of that direct protection which the present tariff law give to nineteen farm products, and reduction of the measure of protection given to three others. The farmers of the Pacific slope, of the Southwest, and of the Northwest and Northeast are deprived of protection to their grain, hemp, and fruits, while those of the Middle states are to be bankrupt by free wool. And yet the Cobden Club men have the insolence to present themselves as "friends of the farmer."—Inter Ocean.

DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES.

A few weeks more and the democratic party will again appeal to the people to support it at the polls. No one can tell upon what grounds they will ask this support, till after their convention meets and its platform is framed. Four years ago it declared that no party should be permitted to remain long in power lest it grow corrupt. This was the principal argument it used to induce the people to place it in control of the government. This argument will not be used any more.

Four years ago it also pledged itself to "restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit." It has not done, nor is it trying to do, any one of these things. The party also declared itself in favor of "honest civil service reform," and avowed that it is a duty of the government "to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever activity, race, color or persuasion—religious or political." It is hardly necessary to tell newspaper readers, democratic or republican, that the record of the past three years demonstrates that, in each of these particulars, democratic professions have been flagrantly and picturesquely belied by democratic practices.

It has been discovered that while Mr. Lamar was Secretary of the Interior he directed a subordinate to sign a number of patents instead of signing them himself, as required by law; and now a special act of Congress has to be passed to give said patents validity. The moral of this story lies in the fact that Mr. Lamar is at present a member of the highest judicial tribunal of the country, having been promoted to that position on account of his alleged superior knowledge.—Globe Democrat.

SOME of the papers are advancing the idea that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people. This is not a new idea by any means. Such a scheme as this has often been put forward, both by practical statesmen and by doctrinaires. Much can be said in favor of such a proposition, but there is little chance of its being adopted just yet.

It begins to look as though Dick Tate was not the only guilty one, as the Judges of the Kentucky Supreme Court have been in the habit of drawing their salaries in advance from Treasurer Tate. This goes to show how difficult it will be to convict Mr. Tate, even if he should be arrested and put on trial.

probably one of the most... That he could thus have flagrantly and repeatedly violated the law without detection had he been subjected to ordinary surveillance, no intelligent man can be induced to believe. The inference is unavoidable that these loans were made for the purpose of postponing and defeating the enforcement of these provisions of the statute requiring regular investigations to be made and suitable tests to be applied in the interests of public safety. In other words, the conclusion must be that these Democratic patriots who borrowed money from "Honest Dick Tate" did so with a tacit, if not positive promise to shield and assist him in his policy of conducting his office, regardless of the law. They knew, at any rate, that he was diverting State funds to illegal and dishonest uses, and they kept silent about it—in consideration, it is impossible to doubt, of the fact that they were personally profiting by his conduct in that direction. This does not excuse him in any degree, of course; but it does help to explain why his rascality was not sooner disclosed, and it does fit a share of the responsibility in the case upon others than himself. Governor Buckner deserves credit for having caused the fact to be found out and proclaimed; but what shall be said of Governor Buckner's predecessors and the other State officials and legislators of Kentucky who have failed for so many years to ascertain—or to tell, at least—that there was any thing wrong in the affairs of the State Treasury? And what shall be said of a party which, with ample and continual power to uncover and correct official abuses, has become so shamefully slow of justifying its professions and fulfilling its obligations?

IOWA'S FAVORITE SON.

The republicans of Iowa, in a convention composed of a thousand leading representatives of the party, yesterday elected delegates to the republican national convention, and endorsed William B. Allison as their choice for presidential candidate. There was an enthusiasm in the proceedings of the convention which demonstrated the earnestness and hopefulness of the delegates. The republicans of Iowa believe Mr. Allison to be the man for the emergency, and they expect to convince the party's representatives at the national convention that they are right.

Mr. Allison is absolutely above and beyond criticism; he has won the respect and admiration of those who eye do not agree with him. His claims will be well presented, and if he receives the nomination he will be elected by a handsome majority.

"The distance of the star, Alpha Centauri, may be stated in round numbers to be twenty billions of miles. Now, a billion means a million of millions, so that the distance of Alpha Alpha Centauri may be stated to be twenty millions of millions of miles. Let us suppose a railroad train to leave the earth, traveling day and night at the rate of fifty miles an hour without stoppages. In six months it would reach the moon. In 200 years it would reach the sun, and in 6,000 years it would reach the planet Neptune, the orbit of which forms the extreme known limit of the planetary system. The same train, however, would not reach the star Alpha Centauri in less than 42,000 years. One more illustration may be useful. Comets, in general, revolve in very eccentric orbits. When a comet is in the perihelion of its orbit it is comparatively near to the earth; on the other hand, when it is of the aphelion it is remote. For instance, the celebrated comet of 1858, known as Donati's comet, one of the greatest comets of modern times, at the time of its passage of the perihelion was distant from the sun 50,000,000 miles, but when it has attained the aphelion of its orbit (which will occur in about 1,000 years hereafter) its distance from the earth will not be less than 30,000,000,000 miles. Now our typical railway train starting from the earth would not reach the aphelion of the orbit of Donati's comet in less than 60,000 years, and yet the aphelion distance of Donati's comet is only one seven-hundredth part of the distance from the earth to Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars. When we consider the revolutions in the realms of space, and how far back it must be when orbits were established, we catch some idea of the eternity, practicality, of matter in motion, and it must necessarily always have been in motion. How trifling men's life and very existence in time, and the propriety of a modest spirit."

production of flowers. The admiration of flowers in one's own garden is a more heartfelt pleasure than the pleasure derived from the flower in the button-hole. Of course there is a deal of sentiment about button-hole flower love, and it may not be fair or useful to compare it with practical flower love, but it may be a curious observation to have made for years that those who put most flowers in their coats as a rule put least seeds and cuttings in the ground. I am not saying that to use and never produce flowers is wrong in any degree whatever—it is, perhaps, as well in one sense that it is so—but the doctrine sought to be shown is that the greatest pleasures are reaped from, and the evidences of the truest flower love are shown, by their cultivation.—Leeds Mercury.

TEXT BOOKS.

The matter of school books has become a great problem on account of changing from one book to some new one that has just been published. Nearly every year, those who have children to send to school have to buy a new set of books, and on the greater part of them it falls heavily as they have not the money to spare. It has become so that whenever a new teacher is elected, he has some particular book which he thinks is better than the one he is using and he persuades the school directors to adopt his hobby, when in reality it is no better than the one they were already using, and they have changed the books so often that there are not more than two school districts in the county that use the same books. We have a large class of renters that move from one part of the county to another, they are financially unable to buy a new set of books each year. Now if the whole county should adopt a uniform system, say for five years, it would be a great saving to this class. Of course on the other side it

THIRTY-FIVE young ladies in the Iowa Wesleyan university are being drilled in the manual of arms. Their military costume consists of a short skirt of navy blue cloth with blouse waist trimmed with gold braid and brass buttons, and zouave cap to match. Bustles and corsets are forbidden. In addition to their side arms they carry four-pound rifles and are killingly sweet in their movements.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at F. G. Fricke & Co's Drug Store. 4

—In another column you will find an ad. of the sale of some fine horses, by the Oregon Horse and Land Co., of Fremont, Nebraska.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from Horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Pink Eye, Coughs and, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by F. G. FRICKE & Co., Druggists, Plattsmouth, Neb.

—The Home Fire Insurance Company, of Omaha, employs only reliable agents, who are permanent residents in your vicinity, and whom you will often meet in the future, and as their future success and business will depend on the manner in which they transact that business, you may expect honest, honorable and courteous dealing by the agents of this company.

COMBINATION SALE
 —OF—
50--STALLIONS--50
 —AT AUCTION, ON—
THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1888,
At Fremont, Nebraska,
 —CONSISTING OF—
IMPORTED AND GRADE PERCHERONS,
CLYDESDALE AND THE CLEVELAND BAYS,
AND THE STANDARD BRED STALLION C. C.
 —ALSO—
100-Oregon Horses-100

Anyone wishing information in regard to the Percherons or C. C., will please address the Oregon Horse & Land Co., Fremont, and for information regarding the Clydesdale and Cleveland Bays, they will please address J. P. Mallon, Fremont, Nebraska. Twelve months time will be given on Percherons, C. C. and Oregon Horses at 8 per cent interest, or 5 per cent discount for cash. On Clydesdale and Cleveland Bays, one and two years time will be given, at 8 per cent interest, or 5 per cent discount for cash. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

OREGON HORSE & LAND CO.
JAMES P. MALLON.
F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

FRED GORDER
 —IS THE—
Oldest Agricultural Dealer,
In Cass County.

He also has the latest styles of machinery, such as: New Depature Cultivators, Buckeye and Minneapolis Binders and Mowers, Plows, Harrows and the celebrated Lister and Drill; Shuttler and Moline Wagons. He also has cultivators from \$10.00 up to \$20.00; Harrows and Plows in same proportion. He has a branch house at Weeping Water. Be sure and call on Fred before you buy, either at Plattsmouth or Weeping Water.

Plattsmouth and Weeping Water, Nebraska