

THE THIRD DAY.

Opens With the Reading and Adoption of the Platform.

Sr. Loons, June 7.—Notwithstanding that a number of visiting organizations or individual strangers had left the city last night or early this morning, little appreciable reduction in the attendance of spectators is noticeable. As the delegates slowly straggled in, in twos and threes, the conversation was on the respective chances of Thurman and Gray, the tariff plank and the state of the thermometer. As to the latter there was unanimity of opinion, it being excessively hot. As the delegation space began to fill the usual battle of handkerchiefs broke out—Thurman red and gray minus linen indicative of the name of Indiana's candidate—being hoisted at the mast head by the respective admirers of the contestants. As each new color was raised it was greeted with shouts from the galleries, but it was evident from the volume of the sound that the Old Roman was the favorite of the spectators.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Brankfield. The chair then stated he was advised that the committee on resolutions was ready and he introduced Henry Water-son, chairman of the committee. Water-son, turning to the chairman, said he had the honor to report the resolutions unan- imously agreed upon by the committee on platform.

Clark Pettis then read the platform as follows: The democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledges of its fidelity to the democratic faith and reaffirms this platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884 and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last message to congress as correct in every respect of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction and also endorses the efforts of our democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of that indissoluble union of free and inalienable states now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and re- newal, devotion to the plan of govern- ment regulated by the written constitu- tion strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted res- iduum of power, encouragement of a jeal- ous and popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute laws and are invest- ed with the duty of preserving the peace, in- suring equality and establishing justice.

The democratic party welcomes an ex- acting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States; but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During the most critical period of our finan- cial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and public debt unmeasured, it was by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of our people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and has re- claimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable lands to be forever held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest and principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and boun- ties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations. While scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad, the exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually se- curred under a provision of treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of the republican majority in the senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and pro- cedure, but by the example of his untiring and successful administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the government under democratic control, the rights and welfare of all have been guarded and defended; every public in- terest has been protected and the equality of all our citizens before the law, with- out regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of continuance to the people of its benefits, democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by a re-elec- tion of a chief magistrate, who has been faithful, able and prudent. They in- volve, in addition to that trust, the trans- fer to the democracy of the entire legis- lative power.

The republican party, controlling the senate and resisting in both houses of congress the reformation of just and un- just laws which have outlasted the ne- cessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and fair trial and justice, which are their right.

Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt and unequal laws. The demo- cratic party will continue with all the power confided to it, to struggle to re-

form these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform by the suf- frages of the people. Of all the indus- trious freemen of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly every- thing they buy is increased by the favor- itism of our unequal system of tax legis- lation. All unnecessary taxation is un- just taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by democratic principles the in- terests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and com- binations are permitted to exist which, while unduly enriching a few that com- bine, rob the body of our citizens by de- priving them of the benefits of natural competition.

Every democratic rule of governmental action is violated when, through unneces- sary taxation, a vast amount of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumu- lated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The money now lying idle in the federal treasury resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five mil- lions, and the surplus collected is reach- ing the sum of more than sixty millions annually.

Debauched by this immense temptation the remedy of the republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appro- priations and expenses, whether constitu- tional or not, the accumulation of ex- cessive taxation. The democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public ex- penses, and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic enterprises should not, and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the bur- dens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for differences be- tween the wages of American and for- eign labor, must promote and encour- age every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assur- ance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations.

In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the democratic party should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapen- ing the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every workman and at the same time secure to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question in- volved in the problem of good govern- ment, the democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelli- gent suffrages of the American people.

Louisville

C. H. Gilmore was at Lincoln Monday.

J. C. Rimmel left town Monday for Madison.

W. B. Shryock is now at St. Louis at- tending the national convention.

Mr. C. O. Cornelius of Ashland passed through town Tuesday on his way to Wabash.

"A rainy day for a convention is a sure sign of defeat."—We hope election day will be darker for the democrats than yesterday was.

Next Sunday the Methodist will ob- serve Children's Day, a sermon in the a. m. for children and exercises by the children in the evening.

The Western Union Pottery Company met with quite a severe loss last week, a whole kiln of ware was lost by the caving in of one of the kilns.

The picnic was a grand success, a large number being present and everything passed off very pleasantly. Ever body had a good time, especially the children.

Mr. James Robinson passed through town Monday enroute for Iowa, to attend a murder trial. The crime was commit- ted about ten years ago, and will no doubt be a very interesting trial.

SMIKE.

News From Sarpy County.

Corn is able to be up and is being ten- derly plowed by all farmers.

The Bellevue college students are champion ball players. They have not been beaten by any nine who have visited them for that purpose.

Epiphany is talking jail. It is to be hoped they will succeed in getting out as it is a great expense to the county to send all prisoners to the Omaha jail.

The Bellevue college closes its college year June 14, 1888. There will be com- mencement exercises in the a. m. and p. m. will be passed in the beautiful grove near the depot. An excellent time is an- ticipated.

Sarpy county has four weekly papers, Papillion Times, Springfield Monitor, Bellevue Enterprise and Gretna Democ- rat. The latter has just moved from Portal, Neb. It was thought that the Bellevue Enterprise would never sur- vive, but there could not be a livelier lit- tle paper, and it is edited every week.

READ THE NEXT



COLUMN ARTICLE.

—Dr. Schildknecht has improved the appearance of his office and residence considerably by the addition of a good quantity of lead colored paint. It has made quite a marked improvement, and we congratulate the doctor on the fine ap- pearance of his house.

AN EXTREMELY SAD ACCIDENT.

A Boy Smothered to Death in an Elevator This Morning.

Strenuous Efforts Made to Save Him But all of no Avail.

His Parents Frantic With Grief. From Friday's Daily.

This morning about 9:30 o'clock a Mr. Reed, who is employed by Messrs. Par- mele & Davis, grain dealers, at their ele- vator in the B. & M. yards in the vicinity of the freight sheds, was loading cars with shelled corn for shipping. Little Wesley Davis, son of the proprietor, who is about nine or ten years of age was playing around the building unobserved and had gone to the top of the elevator which was filled with corn. He went in- side and it is supposed tried to cross from one side to the other on a narrow board which had been placed there and it being quite dark, missed his step and fell into the bin below.

The grain was running through the shoot into the car and the boy was drawn in by the suction which it caused. Nothing was known of the poor lad's misfor- tune until he was forced down to the bottom where the hole is only ten inches square, causing the grain to stop running. They then examined the shoot to find the cause of the stoppage when the father of the boy, Mr. Stephen A. Davis, pushed his hand into the grain and felt a foot.

Almost the first words he uttered were: "I wonder if that is my boy in there," and shuddered for fear it might be so. He tried every way to extricate him but found it impossible. Messrs. Sig Green and Frank Manley, seeing that some one appeared to be in serious trouble came to his assistance. They secured an ax and chopped away the boards letting the grain come out and with it came the reality of the father's, gravest expecta- tions, his boy. The father became frantic when he realized the fact that his only boy who had been playing around there in good spirits just a few minutes, (probably ten or fifteen) was dead. A sadder scene never was witnessed by any one, and in a short time the whole crowd which had gathered apparently were as heart-broken as the poor boy's father.

It is said there were over two thousand bushels of corn in the elevator so that he had no possible chance of escape after falling in. Strenuous efforts were made by several of the men to bring him to life while a physician was being summoned. They sent for some of the doctors who ordered a vehicle sent immediately. They took the body to Dr. Schildknecht's office, where Drs. Livingston, Siggins and others worked with him, applying batteries, rubbing him and trying to get his lungs into operation, for some time, but all in vain. Slight hopes were entertained when he was brought into the office, as he was quite cold then. The body was then re- moved to the carriage for the purpose of taking it to his home on Pearl street.

What a sad sight it must have been when the poor boy's remains were carried in before his mother who has been very sick for some time and has not yet recovered. As he was the only boy in the family, it is feared the shock may prove very se- vere to his mother.

We participate with the entire com- munity in extending to the family our sympathy in their sad bereavement. No event has been so sad in the history of our city, and it has cast a gloom over the entire population. Arrangements are being made for the funeral, which will take place Sunday at 9 o'clock from the parents' residence. A short service will be held at the house before starting. The remains will be buried in Mount Pleasant cemetery, fifteen miles south of the city.

—A kind of a get-out-of-the-way style of a man was on the war path last night, painting the town red and trying to knock out the best of them. As every- body appeared to be afraid of the man he did not have a chance to exercise his pug- ilistic ability and sort of "run the town." He escaped the cooler last night, but tormented an acquaintance with City Mar- shal Matlock this morning and was re- quested to pay a fine of \$10 and costs, amounting to \$23.75 in all. We would not advise any more experts to try to act as it most always terminates unfavor- able to the mechanic (the painter) and generally proves expensive after his work is completed.

PEOPLE GENERALLY BELIEVE that if the blood is pure the health will be good. The purity is guaranteed only when the kidneys are naturally active. The fluids may flow freely, and yet the kidneys fail to keep the blood clean. This will be indicated if you have malaria, stomach troubles, rheumatism, salt rheum, scrofula, skin diseases, impotency, headaches, lame back, neu- ralgia, carbuncles and boils, abscesses, weak eyes, nerv- ousness, poor appetite, and if women show female troubles. These disorders show that your blood is sulli- oric, kidney, acid poison, and you can never get well until you clean out the blood with the only recognized scientific blood tonic, "WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CLAY EATERS OF CAROLINA.

A Physician's Study of a Peculiar Vice. A Surprising Discovery.

A short time ago Dr. Frank H. Getchell, Philadelphia, went on a grunting expedi- tion to North Carolina. His quest of game led him into the wild country back of Salisbury, which is inhabited, for the most part, by a miserable race of beings with only just enough energy to ek out a wretched existence. These creatures are nearly all veritable living skeletons, and, with few exceptions, are addicted to the habit of clay eating. While shooting wild turkeys and other game in this wild region, Dr. Getchell made an incidental study of this peculiar habit or vice among the inhabitants.

It is a mountainous country, and in the spring little rivulets start out from the caps of snow on the mountain, and as the days grow warmer, the little rivulets be- come torrents, and great washouts are made along the mountain side. The soil is of a heavy, clayey nature, but the strata of clay that is heavier than the rest, and when the water rushes down this clay is formed into little pellets and rolls and accumulates in heaps in the valley. These little pellets and rolls are what the clay eaters devour with as much avidity as a toper swallows a glass of whisky.

"Among the poor people of this sec- tion," said Dr. Getchell, "the habit of eating clay is almost universal. Even little toddlers are confirmed in the habit, and the appetite increases with time. While traveling the mountains I entered a cabin occupied by one of these poor families, and saw a little chap tied by the ankle to the leg of a table, and he had placed a big dish of bread and meat and potatoes within easy reach. The child was kicking and crying, and I asked his mother why she had tied him up. She replied that she was afraid he would eat the food before he went out to the clay, and he refused to do so. The woman con- fessed that she ate the clay herself, but explained that the child's health demanded that it eat some substantial food before eating any earth. Almost every one I met in this section was addicted to this habit. They were all very thin, but their flesh seemed to be puffed out. This was particularly noticeable about the eyes, which had a sort of reddish hue.

"All of the clay eaters were excessively lazy and indolent, and all of these con- ditions combined led me to the conclusion that there must be some sedative or stim- ulating qualities, or both, in the clay, and I determined to find out whether there was or not. I consequently brought a lot of the clay home with me, and Professor Tierman and myself made an analysis of the stuff, and discovered that instead of clay eaters the inhabitants of central North Carolina should more properly be called arsenic eaters. All of this clay contains arsenic, but exactly in what pro- portion we have not yet discovered. Arsenic eating is common in many parts of the world, and is practiced to a greater or less extent throughout the world. It acts as a sedative and also as a stimulant. The mountaineers of Styria, Austria, are habitual arsenic eaters. They give as their reason for eating it that they are better able to climb the mountains after eating the poison, and their explanation is a perfectly reasonable one, as arsenic acts as a sedative to the heart's action. It has been shown that arsenic or arseni- cal fumes are a sure cure for intermit- tent fever. The inhabitants of a section of Cornwall, England, at one time suf- fered with this type of fever, but when the copper works were established there the fever disappeared. This was ac- counted for by the arsenical fumes cre- ated in the treatment of copper. As to whether arsenic eating shortens life I am not prepared to say, but I intend investi- gating the matter thoroughly."—The Clay Worker.

An Eye on the Faithful.

The life of a brakeman on the elevated roads is an exemplification of the perils- tent regard that should be paid to what many consider little things if one has an ambition to rise in life. It is noticed that men who were brakemen ten years ago are still employed in such and such men who started ten years ago as firemen can- ductors, with a pleasant and dignified responsibility and higher pay to their credit. The new men rise by persistently paying attention to their duties, the chief one being to call out all stations correctly and distinctly. Of course this has to be done hundreds of times each day, but the advanced ones have not tired.

It is a wrong supposition to think that these men are apparently lost among the hundreds of thousands who ride on the road. The eyes of the management are constantly on them. The slowly and but surely ones graduate at the ad- vancement of pay men, seemingly un- aware of the career. They continue the haphazard way of doing things, and see the persistently attentive ones rise, and are apparently unaware that they are the arbiters of their own fate.—New York Sun.

Many Uses of Castor Oil.

The average boy has an idea that castor oil was got up for the torture of all kids who have careful mothers to protect them from the fowl destroyer. He is mistaken. Like a majority of grown people was only regard castor oil as a medicine. Only a very small proportion of it is consumed in that manner. Castor oil forms one of the best lubricators, and is used for greasing wagons and other purposes where the price does not prohibit it. Then it is burned as an illuminator, not only by the Jews for their Sabbath lamp, but else- where.

In India, where large quantities of the seed are raised, the oil is added to the na- tive condiments to favor them. It is also made into an illuminating gas in India. In this country castor oil is used to dress Morocco leather, California, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois are the principal sections of this country where the seed is raised, and the castor oil presses at Bellevue, Ill., are among the most extensive in the world.—Druggist in Globe-Democrat.

Habit of Dropping the H.

The reminiscent and gossip author of "Old Drury Lane" tells a story that comically illustrates the H dropping habit that occasionally besets our English cognates. It was in 1831, under Elliston's management, that "Woodman's Hut" was produced. It was crammed full of sensa- tion, prominently a burning forest. A new actor was cast as one of the three robbers, Wallack and J. Smith being his fellow swamps. The scene was a forest—the woodman's hut, time, night. Enter the three robbers to extremely cautious music—an H responsible condition by the way of doing wicked things on the stage. First Robber (the new actor)—"Ush! I see a house. (Pointing to the hut.)"

Second Robber (enjoying the joke)—"No, Blunderby, it's a hut." Third Robber (Wallack)—"No, fool, it's a negotiation.—Detroit Free Press.

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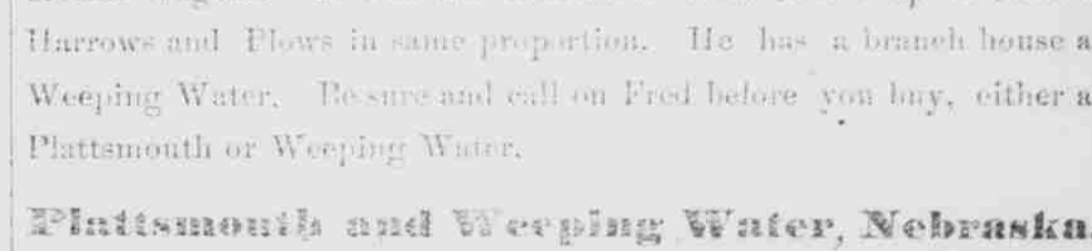
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