THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD Is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Registered at the postoffice, Plattsmouth, Nebr., as second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and

TERMS POR DAILY.

One copy one year, in advance, \$1 50 one copy six months, in advance.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN, HARRISON,

of Indiana. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. LEVI P. MORTON. of New York.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their deligates in national convention, bause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently ealled away from our councils. Grant Carrield called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their mem-ories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our results. with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living herors whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Fhilip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hose tillity to all forms of despotism and conversion.

tility to ad forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of stavery throubout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish burth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indis-soluble union of states to the autoonmy re-served to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or noor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a rece and honest popular ballot and just and equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective publican government and definition and purit legislation to secure the integrify and purit of elections which are the fountains of all pul lie authority. We charge that the present ad-ministration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the

constitution and laws of the United States, We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the presi dent and his party. They serve the interests E WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA.

We will surrough the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the unsurer

We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive t general business, labor, and the farming inter-ests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the re can representatives in coursess in opposiing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to inrnish full and adequate protection to that in

The republican party would effect all needed ction of the national revence by repealing the taxes on to neco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical pur-poses, and by such revision of the tariff laws as poses, and by such revision of the tarm laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties these articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there shall come in a larger revenue than is requisite still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, of internal taxe rather than surrender any part of our protective system stahe joint benest of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR TRUSTS, We declare hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilizat on and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforce ment of existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such la-bor from our shores,

We declare our opposition to all combina-tions of capital organized in trusts or other-wise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.
we approve legislation by congress to pre-

vent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between states.

PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the Uhited States to be home-steads for American claimers and settlers not allens, which the republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent de velopement. The restoration of unearned land velopement. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Autuur should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicahs and democrats about fifty million acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to struction of railroads, have been restored to inserted by the republican party in the origininserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute laws a carring to settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spies and prose-cutions under the false pretense of exposing frands and vindicating the law

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES,

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union: there-fore, whenever the conditions of population material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government therein the people of such territories should be permitted, a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for stateboard all officers governments and be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, for partisan purpeses, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Wishington, North Dakota and Montanna territories to form constitutions and establish state governments stitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges inself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and others as soon as they

THE MORMON QUESTION. The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menance to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute book legislation stringent enough to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is he favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce. the territories as exercised in the past is a

We demand the reduction of letter postage to teent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign recopie should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined. fore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good commonschool education

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in congress in the eractment of such be taken in congress in the eractment of such legislation as will best secure the rebabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shippards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwiser and foreign commerce for the accounter. and channels of internal, coastwiser and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping laterests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increased security to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks,"

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The conduct of foreign affairs by the present The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by republican administrations for the removal or foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither affected nor proposed any others in their strad. Profe sing anherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle comply sensy the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has reeverywhere among our neighbors. It has re-fused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of stal importance to the maint mance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the

Pacific Ocean FISHERIES QUESTION. We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriolic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of all privileges to which our lishery vessels are entitled in Canadian perts under te treaty of 148, the reciprocate marinitus legislation of 1830 and comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unariendly and conspiciously unpatriolic at daster ding to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource of defense againt, foreign enemy. defense aga no foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all lizers of the republic, and imposes upon men-like the same o diration of obedience to the awe. At the same time c'izenship is and must be the panop'y and safeguard of him who wears it, should safe d and project him whether high or low, rich or poor. In all h's civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a law, ul errand.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoved the republican parratic party have deserted not only of honest government, but of sound finance, of cedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil searce. We will not fail to keep our tivil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have noken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We herefore repear our declaration of is a towit The reform of civil service appoliciously begun nder republican administration should be empleted by a further extension of the reform stem already established by law to all grades the service to which it is applied. The spir-and purpose of reform should be observed in l executive appointments, and all laws a grience with the object of existing reform legrations should be repealed, and that the dan-iers to aree institutions which lurk in the pow-er of official patronage may be wisely and ef-ectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders the union cannot be assured except by laws e legislat o rof corgress should conform to de l'egislat o i of cor gress should conform to che pledges made by a loyal people, and be so darged and extended as to provide against te possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent on private sarity. In the presence of an overflowing easury i would be a public scandal to do less or those whose valorous service preserved the overnment. We denounce the hos die spirit town by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes o measures for pension relief, and the cetoes o measures for pension relief, and the setion of the democratic house of representa-tives in refusing even consideration of general

In support of the principles berewith enuntated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, especially of all working men whose prosperity is seriously threatened y the free trade policy of the present admin-

THE Call (Lincoln) is apparently trying to boom its favorites through the Lancaster p: maries and the rumor reaches us that the primaries in the capital county partake very much of the late exceedngly warm weather. Keep cool gentlemen there will be primaries and primaries and primaries after you have all saved the country.

THE democratic anxiety over the republican party in Indiana reminds one of the boy whistling through a graveyard to keep up his courage. While Mr. Harison is holding gentle communion with the voters of that state, our democratic friends are whistling through the grave- the vanity of Judge Cooley himself! yet vard of blasted democratic hopes in Indiana, hoping thereby to fool themselves f they cannot fool the man on the fence.

was heard from in the 4th ward primary the paper. Those were unkind replies. at Omaha the other day. The deep chested sighs and appeals Alex made to the corked up Connell carcus were still has won the day in New Jersey and the heard reverberating all over the western portion of Omaha yesterday afternoon; yet, it is said the enthusiasm of the Omaha republicans for the magnet is (?) Connell rolled on and over the forlorn hopes of Chancellor Webster led by the eloquent McIntosh like the angry waters through hell gate. There is only one thing will cool down the entheusiasm of the Omaha republicans for Mr. Connell ful, and beautifully democratic, in all its ane John A. McShane knows what that

As a news paper the Omaha World keeps about forty-eight hours behind the

STILL the Tribune's "extra 100" remains unanswered by either the mugwump or democratic journals of New

AND Mr. Blaine got there and landed on both feet; right in the diaphram of the poor old "robber tax" party; so that the collapse was heard all over North America. Neither Grover nor his campaign chaplain, the rightious Burchard, were present at the reception.

THE reform movement in Lancaster county seems to be as truly marvelous as that in Douglas county. Stephen B. Pound was put aside in the city of Lincoln for an honest farmer by the name of E. E. Brown. And so the reform works its wonders when the laboring man gets

"GROVER CLEVELAND had too brothers in the war." Oh yes, he had more than that, he made greater sacrifices than Artimus Ward in that respect, he had old George Brinskie his substitute "in the war," who died in a poor house not long ago; and it cost Grover \$400 in cold clammy cash at that. You bet Grover Cleveland had two brothers and a substitute who fit for the old flag! Yes, Grover Cleveland has a war record.

The democratic newspapers seem to have let up on the twoddle about Ben Harrison running on his grandfather's reputation and are now trying to run Grover Cleveland on the reputed fact that he had two brothers "in the wah." Just how that helps out a great big able bodied, distrustful, peace at any price, against the war, democrat who hired a a substitute for \$400 to do his fighting, when drafted, is a connundrum the HERALD willingly leaves to the old soldiers of the country.

The question of representatives for Cass county in the next legislature, is now agitating the attention of the politicians of the county and the remarks of the Eagle, that fit men should be chosen for our next legislature, more on account of their brains and ability to represent the people, than because they happen to belong to some particlar section of the county, meets our party endorsement. Without intending to reflect upon the late representatives from Cass county, we represent us at Lincoln next winter.

THE success of the past Connell com bination in Omaha shows how the whirl ligig of politics cuts its queer atics. We notice several entirely new politicians are discovered and brought to light by the naming of the two delegations. We read of Paul Vandervoorst, Guy C. Barton, Frank Wulters, I. S. Haskall, F. P. Han lan, Walter Bennett, D. H. Mercer, Fred Nye, and W. P. Gurley, besides several other names which may sound new to our readers. It is said this batch of young blood infused into Douglas county politics was an entire surprise to Mr. Rosewater, and is considered by that chief as largely partaking of the Vox Diaboli.

MR. BLAINE received the royal welcome on his arrival at New York which he deserved. It was a fit demonstration and added to the many similar expressions upon the past of the republican masses of the country, showing that J. G. Blaine has the confidence of the people of this country and that we admire th sterling qualities of the great man. His remarks were ail his friends could desire; bold, clean, aggressive, and yet devoid of bitterness, but entirely respectful. They were the words of the gentleman statesman, both in their allusions to the democratic candidate and their stake holders, the British Empire.

THE Omaha World promises great things when its editor makes up his mind finally on the tariff question. When, it intimates, "the hair will fly," and the matter will be sifted just so! That is the insufferable egotism of the mugwump and nothing more. The letters the editor of that paper called forth in his vain desire for notoriety are enough to snuff out they apparantly have no effect on its editions. The opinions of these great men almost all show that The World is important a factor in the Nebraska news-ALEX McIntosu, our pugnacious Alex, paper circles that they do not even read

THE republican, "free whisky," party temperance enactment passed by a republican legislature and vetoed by a democratic governor and again passed over that veto, has been sustained and affimed by the court of last resert in that state. The democratic press should at once make note of this fact and keep on writing the republican party down as a free whisky party; it is so honest, and truthfalshood and silliness. Keep on brethern is. We are sorry for our Alex but he insulting the intelligence of the public wants to learn to spell Boodle with a big and write yourselves down asses of the largest eared type.

THE absolute falsity of the free trade assertion, that a duty is a tax which the consumer must pay, is very plainly shown by the steady decrease in prices during the past ten years in many of our highest protected industries. Take the commodity of salt which the tariff reductionists under the lead of Mr. Mills have attempted to "gradually reduce" by striking all the duty off at one fell swoop. In 1881 salt was sold for 85 cts. per barrel, the price gradually falling until in 1887 it kets that protection, yet in its infancy in was 58 cts. per barrel; and, if left alone Germany, is building up; and right here, and the manufactures allowed to improve it may not be out of place to quote the the processes of salt making, this reduction of prices was found to continue. of casting a little light upon the question Now the manufactures of salt in New York, all unite in saying with salt on the free list, if the Mills bill becomes a law, they cannot compete with the English tariff fashioned after the English pattern. manufacturer and will undoubtedly have to close down their works, throwing ure, when in 1882, Bismark resolved to thousands of well-paid workingmen out abandon free trade having become thorof employment. These men receive in the New York salt works twice as much and in some instances three times as much laborer English salt works receives. This salt industry is yet in its infancy, May 14, 1882, the chancellor stated his and with the American works closed old prices would doubtless be re-established. There is a general uprising among salt manufacturers and their workingmen in New York, and the result will be that the republican candidates will gain thousands of votes

through the attempt to cripple that industry alone. THE argument which we have heard some few individuals make against protective tariff, viz: That to impose a duty to keep out raw materials and manufactured goods and at the same time admit foreign labor to compte with our honest workingmen is an inconsistancy they cannot approve of. This argument is simply "begging the question" that is to imitate the tariff system of the United before the American people for settlement. In the first place, from a democratic standpoint, it is shear dishonesty. The party which has played the demagogue on behalf of the foreigner, has always been the democratic party. There has not James H. Smith, Mr. Bayard's consul at been a republican nominated for the office of president since 1856 that the dem- Mr. Smith in his report says: ocratic cry of know nothing has not been beard against him. Today Gen. Harrison present from her protective policy. The is charged in one breath with knownoth- country seems to be in tayor of the exingism and in the next with being in favor of Chinese cheap labor. The same chrages were made against Mr. Garfield of trade was largely against Germany up and Mr. Blaine was made out to be a shall urge that strong men be selected to knownothing by the democratic press of favor the Empire. In 1872 the imports the country. The democratic party has been in control of the lower house, the body that is "always fresh from the people," for years and more yet, these fault finders never stop to ask why that party has not taken some steps to restrict and regulate immigration in the interest of the workingmen of the country. These fault finders never seem to consider that the democrati majority in congress is responsible for anything. We concede the fact that, the American laborer is very gravely menanced with the stream of foreign labor which is flowing to our shores with a steadily increasing current which can have but one effect and that is to cheapen labor. The "tax," as the free trader calls the "duty," has always interposed between the workingman and this mported semi-pauper labor, and has so far kept American wages up. There is no proposition from the democratic party to stop, curtail or regulate foreign immi gration; on the contrary, the tendency of that party is in entirely the opposite direction and the so-called objection to the protection system simply amounts to a resolve to do away with the tariff duties and submit to the invasion of the foreign laborer and the foreign manufacturer. "The history of this country," says the New York Sun the other day, "shows that with a reduction of tariff duties, wages are universally lower," this statement is true. Another fact which effectually disposes of the argument we have spoken of is, that the protective duty is not a tax upon our consumer. We heard a (democratic) carpenter use this argument the other day, when the saw he held in his hands, the jack plane by his side, the hatchet on his bench, the brass buts and cocks, the strap hinges and in fact, almost any tool and article in use in his trade, can be purchased at retail about 20 per cent in this country than in Great Britain. While it is a fact that, when first established, a protective duty may temporarily increase the cost of manufactured goods, experience demonstrates that in this country, competition between our manufactures enables the consumer to buy his goods just as cheap and in

many cases cheaper under a high tariff

than under free trade. We say this is a

fact, yet these objectionists, many of them

never stop to examine it, the glib phrase

and they immediately conclude something

is wrong. The great fact that supply and

demand regulates the price of almost any

article to the consumer is forgotten and

overlooked. The fact exists, yet it is

ignored by these economic fatalists, that

grades of woolen goods, are sold as cheap

Mecca of the "revenue reformer;" then,

where is the force, with a sober, reason-

able man, in the proposition that the

"duty" is a tax on the consumer.

all kinds of cotton and the common

robber tax" catches them, tickles the ear,

THE GERMAN CHESTNUT.

The Cobdem club advocates keep continually comparing English and German wages and arguing therefrom that protection does not give better wages than free trade. These specilists do not care to state that protection in Germany gives better wages in that country than free trade did and that wages in that overpopulated country are gradually increasing simply on account of the home margreat Chancellor Bismark for the benefit of protection in Germany; keeping in mind the fact, that when the empire was established, German statesman adopted a This system was tried and found a failoughly convinced that Germany, frugal and industrious as its people were, could not compete with the great manufacturing interests of the British nation and in a great speech delivered in the Reichstag reasons some of which we here quote on account of their great force and clearness;

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward it disbanded its army, found of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary

This was Mr. Bismarks deliberate judgment spoken in the interest of an empire he was almost personally responsible for. Following this, hear what Mr. Mayence has to say, reluctantly yet truly.

Germany is apparently profiting at periment, otherwise it would not have adherents enough in the Reichstag to carry it forward. . . . The balance to 1882, but since then it has inclined to of Germany amounted to \$824,432,000 and the exports to \$593,095,000 while in 1886 this relation was \$700,902,000 to \$726,225,000, inclusive of precious metals, showing a decided reversal of the balance of trade against the empire. It must be also borne in mind that prices have been declining for some years; at the old rates the figures would be greater.

And yet in the face of these facts and such testimony democratic swash-bucklers keep on comparing English and German wages as an argument for overturning an industrial system which Mr. Bismark testifies enambled this free country to perform miracles from an industrial point of yiew:

"By a system of taxation so indirect as "not to be perceived, much less, felt."

The facts are that since the introduc tion of our protective system in Germany, in 1882, that empire has made wonderful progress in its material development and that Germany, today, presents an unanswerable argument in favor of the Amercan system of protection.

THE muchly squelched Voorhees, of Indianna, sounded the "democratic key note of the campaign" at Terre Haute, the other day and the speech has simply stupified the democratic leaders. Dan'l is away back fellow, he does not fool his time away on "industral" matters of the present day. He goes back, at least, to the point in our history when his own memory fails him, if other people have not forgotten. Dan'l attacks the republican party on account of its financial record in 1862 "during the wah sah." He can't stand the manner in which the "robber tax" was levied to squelch a solid south; but, unfortunately for Dan'l, he has forgotten his own record. In his speech he defended the "immortal and glorious greenback" charging that in '62 the republican party discriminated against its own offspring and now his friends and enemies alike, are making fun of him over the fact that he (Voorhees) who then represented an Indiana district, voted against the greenback, himself, and is on record with many of his own party. a party to the "legalized robbery to suck "the blood of every American industry" as he terms it by discriminating against the greenback. Dan'l evidently had too much watermelon when he made that

"What's the use nominating a man for congress (on the republican ticket), outside of Omaha?" Is the sterreotyped connundrum of the day. What's the use then, in nominating an Omaha man, if in America as in England, the industrial that is all there is of Douglas county republicanism? This latter interrogatory we think fitly answers the tother great unsolved chestnut.

Call For Republican County Conyention.

The republican electors of Cass county. are hereby called to meet in their respective wards and precincts on Saturday, August 18, 1888, for pose of electing delegates to meet in convention at Weeping Water, Neb., on August 20, 1888, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing sixteen delegates to the republican state convention, which meets at Lincoln, August 23, 1888, and also to elect 16 delegates to the congressional convention which meets at Lincoln, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m., 1888. The wards and precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates:

South Bend Weeping Water 20 Center . Louisville Plattsmouth Prec. Avoca. Rock Bluffs ... Mt. Pleasant

Primaries will be held in the various wards and precincts, on Aug. 18, 1888, at the following places:

Tipton, at Eagle, 8:00; Salt Creek, at Greenwood village, 7:30; Stove Creek, at Elmwood village, 7:30; Elmwood, at Center school house, 7:30; South Bend, at South Bend, 7:30; Weeping Water, at Union Hall, 3 p. m.; Center, at Manley. 3 p. m.; Louisville, at Fitzgerald's Hall, 3 p. m.; Avoca, at Huchins' school house, 2 p. m.; Rock Bluffs, at Berger's school house, 3 p. m.; Mt. Pleasant, at Gilmore's school house, 4 p. m.; Eight Mile Grove, at Hyat's school house, 7:30 p.m; Liberty, employment for all its soldiers and at Folden's school house, 3 p. m.; Plattsmarines, paid off most of its dept, gave mouth precinct, at Taylor's school house, labor and homes to all the unemployed | 3 p. m.; Plattsmouth city. 1st ward, at of Europe as fast as they could arrive county judge's office, 1 to 7 p. m.; 2nd within its territory, and still by a system ward, at 2nd ward school house, 1 to 7 p. m.; 3rd ward, at Sullivan's office, 1 to p. m; 4th ward, at Rockwood Hall, 1

At the republican state convention ield Oct. 5th, '87, it was directed that republican voters at the republican primaries should vote upon the question of the submission of prohibition as a constitional amendment and the same having been directed by the republican state central committee, the said electors will also vote upon said proposition to be submitted as follows: "Shall there be a submission of the constitutional amendment in this state prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors," All those who favor this propositi on will vote "yes" and all those opposed will vote "no" on their respective tickets at such primary elections and make a return there of to said committee.

M. D. Pole, Chairman Republican Central Committee. R. S. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln Thurslay, August 23, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination andidates for the following state offices.

Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State. State Treasurer. Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General. Commissioner of Public Lands and

Buildings, And the transaction of such other busi-

ess as may come before the convention. THE APPORTIONMENT,

The several counties are entitled to reresentation as follows, being based upon e vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, udge, in 1887, giving one delegate at arge to each county, and for each 150 votes, and major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES.	VOTE
Adams		Johnson	
Ch.1114(211)1100		61 February 2015 (CA)	
ATLIEUT		Herring Palsa	
D14E-73747		LICOTTES	
DOOLE	4444	KTOO	
Ditto Dillettere		A. P. CHATTER STREET, ST. Str. Str.	7.4
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Cass	16	McPherson	****
Cedar		Merrick	****
UR988	2 K	PNOTON	
Ch rry.	5	Nemaira	*****
Chevenne	- 11	1 Newskey Ha	
Clay	11	Otoe	
Colfax	-	Pawnee	55-3
uming	0 7	Perkins	21223333
Custer	17	Pierce	5 30000 50
Dakota	5	Polk	
Dawes	7	Digita	
Dawson	eriters &	Platte Phelps	I
Dixon.	***** D	Richardson.	Reserved D
Dodge	10	Red Willow	a xerroria
Douglass	97	Saline	
Dundy	4	Sarpy	ranener: 🛊
Fillmore	101	Saunders	armine !
Franklin	***************************************	Seward	*** *****I
Frontier	70	Sheridan.	**************************************
Furnas	9	Sharmorn	*** ***
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It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given. To Chairmen County Central Commit-

WHEREAS, At the republican state convention held at Lincoln October 5, 1887, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the state central committee be instructed to embrace in its call for the next state convention the submission of the prohibition question to the republican voters at the republican pri-

Therefore, in accordance with the above resolution, the several county central committees are hereby instructed to include in their call for their next county convention the submission of the prohibition question to the REPUBLICAN voters at the republican primaries.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Chairman, WALT. M. SEELEY, Secretary.