

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

VOL. I.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1883.

NO. 140

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Second class matter.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in State Convention at Lincoln, Nebraska, September 20, A. D. 1883, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, to-wit:

One Justice of the Supreme Court.

State Senators of the 1st and 2nd Districts.

One University Regent to fill vacancy.

The several counties are entitled to representation in the State Convention, as follows:

As elected upon the vote cast for E. P. Roggen for Secretary of State, giving one delegate to each one hundred and fifty (150) votes, and one delegate for the fraction of seventy-five (75) votes or over; also one delegate for each organized county.

| Counties | Del. | Counties | Del. |
|------------|------|------------|------|
| Adair | 1 | Chase | 1 |
| Antelope | 1 | Cherokee | 1 |
| Boone | 1 | Cherry | 1 |
| Butler | 1 | Clatsop | 1 |
| Burt | 1 | Clay | 1 |
| Butte | 1 | Colfax | 1 |
| Calhoun | 1 | Cuming | 1 |
| Cass | 1 | Dallas | 1 |
| Cheyenne | 1 | DeWitt | 1 |
| Clay | 1 | Dodge | 1 |
| Colfax | 1 | Dundy | 1 |
| Cuming | 1 | Fillmore | 1 |
| Dallas | 1 | Franklin | 1 |
| DeWitt | 1 | Frontier | 1 |
| Dodge | 1 | Gage | 1 |
| Dundy | 1 | Gardner | 1 |
| Fillmore | 1 | Grant | 1 |
| Franklin | 1 | Harlan | 1 |
| Frontier | 1 | Jefferson | 1 |
| Gage | 1 | Lincoln | 1 |
| Gardner | 1 | Madison | 1 |
| Grant | 1 | McPherson | 1 |
| Harlan | 1 | Polk | 1 |
| Jefferson | 1 | Richardson | 1 |
| Lincoln | 1 | Seward | 1 |
| Madison | 1 | Stanton | 1 |
| McPherson | 1 | Thayer | 1 |
| Polk | 1 | Washington | 1 |
| Richardson | 1 | Wayne | 1 |
| Seward | 1 | Webster | 1 |
| Stanton | 1 | York | 1 |
| Thayer | 1 | Total | 31 |

GEO. W. E. DORSEY, Chairman.

S. B. COLSON, Secretary.

An opinion was filed in the Supreme Court of the State, on the 7th inst., in the case of the State of Nebraska vs. rel. Squires against the Auditor of State, in which the Supreme Court held that a standing committee of either house has no power to employ clerks, and that vouchers given such employees, although duly signed by the officer of either house, will not authorize the Auditor to draw his warrant upon the Secretary of State to pay the same. This settles the indiscriminate hiring of clerks of committees, unless the same are authorized by the Legislature. This is right; there is always an army of camp followers demanding soft places for services rendered, and who, by forcing themselves upon committees, swell the pay-rolls of the Legislature to an alarming extent, while the probabilities are that these standing committees have nothing for them to do.

"DEEP-REACHING" reform is what the Democracy of Pennsylvania want. They want the reform just deep enough to put the rascals in, and "reaching" enough for them to get their hands into the public crib. Oh, yes! and while they are about it they want to "abolish all internal revenue tax." They want the "deep-reaching" reform to go down deep enough and reach far enough to give them free tobacco and whisky. This Pennsylvania Democracy does not want to see any "surplus revenues" lying around loose. They "look with alarm" on the Republican idea, in Pennsylvania, of disbursing the "surplus revenue" among the several States, to be applied for the benefit of the citizen, to relieve him from the burdens of local taxation. They don't like that idea; they don't want any surplus revenues lying around loose; it "alarms" this Pennsylvania democracy to contemplate such a frightful state of affairs. The fact is, if the democracy of this country come into power, armed with their unquenchable thirst for "deep-reaching" reform, there is not the remotest probability that the country will ever have to wrestle with the problem of "what are we to do with our surplus revenues?" That "deep-reaching" desire which naturally belongs to that party will be able to get away with all the "surplus" and thus save the County the trouble of settling such a knotty question.

"Deep-reaching" reform is about as good a name as we have heard for it.

The civilized mode of prize fighting in vogue in this day, is little better, if any, than the old style of brutality; indeed, we half suspect it is fully as brutal in its details and more demoralizing in its influences. The statutes of every state in the Union prohibit prize fighting, and as a penalty for the violation of the law impose the punishment of imprisonment in their penitentiaries. The prize fight was considered a brutal affair, and respectable people avoided them. They were held in out of the way places, as unfit for civilized men

and women to look upon; but the glove contests, the prize fights in these effeminate days, are conducted with hard gloves in hired halls with paid police to keep order, and respectable citizens are coerced into attendance to give the brutal affair an air of respectability. We read the other day of a contest of this kind between the athletes Sullivan and Slade. These men are nothing more or less than the property of gamblers and thieves, who manage them for money. In this contest in New York, the other day we read of that magnificent specimen of manhood, the Moor, being pounded until he was helpless, with a pair of the so-called hard gloves on the hands of the prize fighter Sullivan—and this in a public place in the great city of New York, in the presence of an immense audience; in which the dispatches say all classes of society were represented. For this entertainment these men underwent as severe and thorough training as though the contest was to be the old fashioned prize fight, and the punishment physically although not so severe is frightful, while the evil influences, are in our opinion, much worse, upon society, for the reason that society is induced to countenance and assist the thieves and gamblers who manage and conduct these exhibitions. It is human nature to admire and encourage high physical development among the human species. It is right to encourage physical training and there is no duty the American people neglect so much as the physical training and education of our youth; wherever an individual is found who excels in feats of strength and endurance, we find the public are lavish in their patronage and praise; but these brutal contests where physical giants like the Moors are cut, wounded, bruised, disabled in a few moments simply to gratify the wicked foolish ambition of the participant who engage in them to prove who can bear the most punishment, or who is physically the "best man," or the cupidity of the sporting fraternity who thrive in their nefarious professions off of such exhibitions, where these men maim and wound each other, ought not to be countenanced in any civilized community.

Certainly it is time such exhibitions should be absolutely prohibited in this country. It seems to us to be an outrage that the police of New York city who are hired and paid by the government to protect the person and property of the citizen, and prevent riots and fighting and all disorderly conduct among the people, should be used by the sporting fraternity of that city to protect and assist them in such brutal exhibitions.

We noticed, not long since, an eminent artist was prohibited from giving an exhibition of the Passion Play in New York city, the highest courts of the city government were vainly petitioned to relax the rigor of the law and permit this play, which Salvini Morse guaranteed would not shock the sensibilities of the most pious and reverent christian of that city. Yet moral New York banishes the Passion Play as blasphemous, and encourages, protects and patronizes the brutal and demoralizing exhibitions of her gambling sporting community. Verily, consistency is a jewel rare—in these times of ours.

INDIAN AND AMERICAN WHEAT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Our Consul General at Calcutta, Mr. Mattson, follows up his report in a note of some months ago with regard to the prospects of the development of the wheat culture of India by forwarding to the State department an interesting report on the same subject from the Indian Minister of Finance, Mr. E. Baring. This is published in full in the last volume of Consular reports.

Although the export trade in Indian wheat did not practically begin until ten years ago 1873, it amounted to 28,000,000 bushels last year. The exports grow as the railroads are extended, and as the building of new roads is now being pushed by public and private enterprise we may expect to see a yearly increase in the supplies of Indian wheat competing with us in the European markets. Mr. Baring points out that very large tracts of land are awaiting cultivation in India, and quotes estimates that it would be possible for India to increase its export to 40,000,000 cwt.

Mr. Baring expresses the opinion that the cost of producing wheat in India is considerably less than in the United States. The farmer who sows on the ground and wears almost no clothes and does well to live on an average \$10 a year, ought to be able to undersell the American, who has to have a piano for his daughter, and besides supporting his own family has to contribute to the maintenance of numberless manufacturing syndicates for which he is taxed.

The amount of wheat India can get to market for sale is fixed by the railroad facilities offered. The English understand this, and in order to increase the exports which flow practically into their hands without any return to the poor Hindoo; they are pressing the construction of railroads with what speed is possible to English officialism. In the year 1881 there were but 646 of new roads in construction, in addition to the 9,619 miles in operation. There are now 2,382 miles in construction or sanctioned for commencement. This is not very rapid progress, judged by

American ways, for we build as much in three months as the English build in a year, but it is, the Finance Minister hopes, introductory to a more rapid pace in the future.

The railroads now being built by the help of the English government in Canada and in India are constructed with direct reference to compete with the American farmer in the grain markets of Europe. Our simple minded rural friends who have resented such generosity from the European necessity of buying food from them, and who at the same time have enjoyed the unusual privilege of refusing to buy their supplies in the markets where they have sold their produce so freely at half what they pay at home, should recognize the fact that serious efforts are being made to break their monopoly. We do not attach exaggerated importance to the competition of the miserable riot with the well-fed American farmer, but a competitor who, almost without railroads, without any of the improved tools so plentiful here, simply by scratching his soil with an iron pointed stick, succeeded in raising more wheat for sale last year than Russia is by no means to be left out of the account.

THE president has left the administration in Washington without any misgivings, for he depends upon the telegraph to keep him in perfect communication with the seat of government. Unfortunately, however, he has not taken into consideration the wire cutting striker. Supposing some fiendish operator should cut the president's wire! It might be a week before the world could hear a word from the chief magistrate of the nation, and the government would be thrown into instant chaos when deprived of his directing hand. Nothing but the vigilance of the army stands between us and national ruin, and the secretary of war will see the necessity of placing a solid column of soldiers along the line into the valley.—Chicago Times.

DENNIS KEARNEY has suddenly departed for his native sand-lot. He assigns as the reason of this unexpected departure that he has contracted a hard cold and is overworked. Denny found the tolling masses less ready to listen his absurdities this time than during his former visit. At New York, indeed he was barred out of a meeting of laboring men which he had expected to enthrone on the subject of monopolies. Everywhere the sand-lots orator was neglected, and even Ben Butler had no word of encouragement for him. Probably this is the last that will be heard of Denny in the east, and there will be no quarrel with the sand-lotters if they henceforth keep their hero at home.—Exchange.

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