

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

VOL. 2.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1884.

NO. 84.

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For same quality of goods and on the same terms. Come and see us.

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PLATTSMOUTH HERALD.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

—BY—

The Plattsmouth Herald Publishing Co.

THE GREAT CONVENTION

Called to Order and the Following Gentlemen Placed in Nomination

General Hawley, John A. Logan, James G. Blaine, Chester A. Arthur, John Sherman, Senator Edmunds.

A Brilliant Galaxy of Republican Statesmen.

The utmost enthusiasm elicited from the convention at the mention of Blaine and President Arthur's name.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Chicago, June 5.—The convention was called to order at 10:54 and was opened with prayer by Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal church. He prayed that those who might be elected by this convention for the loftiest position to which mortal man can aspire shall possess every qualification of body, mind, and heart for their high and holy trusts; that personal preference and interests should yield to the just demand of a true and broad patriotism, and that a qualification of choice should be made by the people in an unmistakable manner.

Henry Ballard, of Vermont, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported that sessions of the committee had been almost continuous, leaving members no time to rest. He took pleasure in saying that proceedings had been entirely harmonious, and without reference to personal preferences. The result was a unanimous report, which announcement was received with applause. The report of the committee on credentials was then read by Mr. Fort, of New Jersey. It was to the effect that the sitting members in all the contested cases are entitled to their seats except in the case of the Nineteenth district of New York, and the Fifth district of Kentucky, where both delegates and contestants are admitted, to cast half vote each. In the Virginia case the committee found unanimously that the delegation which was headed by Senator Mahone, was entitled to the seats. The report was adopted without discussion.

THE RULES.

Parks, of California, from the committee on rules reported that the committee had adopted substantially the rules of the last convention, except that it recommended the adoption of Cushing's manual as the parliamentary law of the body, instead of the rules of the house of representatives, except that the previous question is to be in force as in the house.

Grow, of Pennsylvania, from the minority of the committee, offered a substitute for the 10th rule, which prescribed the mode of electing delegates to the next national republican convention. He proposes that delegates shall be elected in the same manner as members of congress. Parks accepted the proposed amendment, Grow having explained that the delegates at large are to be elected by state conventions and that the manner of electing delegates from the District of Columbia should be prescribed by the national republican committee. The rules were then adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

Chicago, June 5.—(Chairman Henderson called the convention and the vast audience called to order at 7:35 p. m., and said "Gentlemen of the convention: Under the rules adopted, the order of business now is the nomination of candidates for president."

Nearly all the states asked to be passed and the secretary then proceeded to call the roll of states for nominations calling Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, and Connecticut, and when the name of the latter state was called, Mr. Braniff, of Conn., rose and took the stand amid loud applause nominating Hawley.

The secretary called the states of Del-

aware, Florida and Georgia without any response.

When Illinois was called and senator Cullom rose from his seat, about four thousand voices indulged in the exclamation "Ah! Ah! Ah!" as people are in the habit of venting themselves while looking upon fourth of July fireworks. The senator walked down the aisle toward the platform, coolly buttoning the buttons of his coat; as he mounted the platform he was received with a fresh volley of yells, which died out and were renewed again as he confronted the audience from the speaker's desk. The chair introduced the representative of Illinois as follows:

Gentlemen: Senator Cullom of Illinois.

More yells followed, during which the senator smoothed himself down in front with his hand, and when the uproar had subsided, he proceeded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Twenty-four years ago the second national convention of the republican party met in this city and nominated its first successful candidate for president of the United States—Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] Abraham Lincoln led the republican party to its first great victory. He stands today in the estimation of the world as the grandest figure, the most majestic figure, in all modern times. [Applause.] Again in 1863 another republican convention came together in this city and nominated as its candidate for president of the United States, another eminent citizen of Illinois—General Ulysses S. Grant. [Loud cheers and waving of fans and other demonstrations of approval.] and the republican party was again victorious.

Still again, in 1880, the republican party turned its face towards the political Mecca, where two successes had been organized, and the murdered Garfield led the republican party to victory. [Loud and continued applause.] Mr. President and fellow citizens it is good for us to be here. There are omens of victory in the air. History repeats itself. There are promises of triumph to the republican party in holding its convention in this great emporium of the northwest. [Applause.]

The commonwealth of Illinois which has never wavered in its adhesion to republican principles, since it gave to the nation and the world the illustrious Lincoln—now presents to this convention for its consideration as the standard bearer of the republican party another son of Illinois—one whose name will be recognized from one end of this land to the other as an able statesman, a brilliant soldier and an honest man—General John A. Logan.

The announcement of Gen. Logan's name was received with a wild burst of applause. A great many persons rising to their feet, waving their hats and handkerchiefs and the thousands of people in the gallery joining in the burst of applause.

The state of Maine was then called, and the vast assembly arose and an explosion of human voices occurred. For seven minutes the roar continued, and only ceased because of the inability of the audience to roar any longer. Some of the delegates were overjoyed to the extent of frenzy. Hats, handkerchiefs and canes were thrown into the air, flags waved and a general pandemonium reigned.

The chair rapped with his gavel for order, he might as well have tried to argue with a cyclone. The audience apparently desired no finer opportunity to express their feeling, and expressed their feeling with the opportunity. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea as to the tumult that reigned, but possibly an estimate can be formed by the statement that from 12,000 to 14,000 people were yelling like mad and could not be restrained. It was a glorious tribute to pay to any man.

WEST NAMES BLAINE.

After the chairman had succeeded in producing comparative quiet, Judge West, of Ohio, was introduced, and said:

As a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, the proudest service of my life was performed by voting for the nomination of that inspired emancipator, the first republican president of the United States. [Applause.] Four and twenty years of the grandest history of recorded time has distinguished ascendancy of the republican party. The skies have lowered and reverses have threatened. Our flag is still there, waving above the mansion of the presidency,—not a stain on its folds,

not a cloud on its glory. Whether it shall maintain that grand ascendancy depends upon the action of this convention.

With bated breath a nation awaits the result. On it are fixed the eyes of twenty millions of republican free men of the north; on it, or to it, rather, are stretched forth the imploring hands of ten millions of political bondmen of the south [applause]; while above from the portals of the light, is looking down the immortal spirit of the immortal martyr who first bore it to victory bidding us hail and godspeed. [Applause.] Six times in six campaigns has that banner triumphed—that symbol of union, freedom and progress—sometimes by that silent man of destiny the Wellington of American arms; [wild applause], last by him at whose untimely taking off a nation swelled the funeral cries, and wept above great Garfield's grave. [Loud and continued applause.]

Shall that banner triumph again?

Commit it to the bearing of that chief—"James G. Blaine, of Maine." Commit it to the bearing of that chief the inspiration of whose illustrious character and great name will fire the hearts of our young men, stir the blood of our manhood and rekindle the fervor of the veteran, and the closing of the next campaign will see that holy ensign spanning the sky like a bow of promise. [Cheers.]

Political conditions are changed since the accession of the republican party to power the mighty issues of struggling freedom and bleeding humanity, which convulsed the continent, and aroused the republic, rallied, united and inspired the forces of patriotism, and the forces of humanity in one consolidated phalanx. These great issues have ceased their contentions. The subordinate issues resulting therefrom are settled and buried away with the dead issues of the past.

The arms of the solid south are against us. Not an electoral gun can be expected from that section. If the triumph comes, the republican states of the north must furnish the conquering battalions—from the farm, the mill, the loom, the mine, the workshop and the desk—from the hut of the trapper on the snowy Sierras, from the hut of the fisherman on the banks of the Hudson. The republican states must furnish these conquering battalions if triumph comes.

Does not sound political wisdom dictate and demand that a leader shall be given them whom our people will follow, not as conscripts advancing by funeral marches to certain defeat, but a grand civic hero, whom the souls of the people desire, and whom they will follow with all the enthusiasm of volunteers, as they sweep on and onward to victory. [Cheers.]

Upon the mention of the name of Blaine there arose another shout of applause, which, spreading rapidly soon developed into a greater, louder, more piercing halloo than followed the call of Maine. The handkerchiefs of the ladies were again waved in unison, the delegates elevated their hats, and it seemed likely for five minutes to be nearly a repetition of the preceding uproar.

A happy innovation however was made by the visitors, who, indeed made ninety-nine hundredths of the applause, wrested the flags from the sides of the galleries and waved them the entire length of the hall; a large national flag was also taken by a visitor from the front platform and waved from the platform amid tremendous cheering. Subsequently, upon the pole of the flag was placed a helmet exquisitely formed of carnations and roses, with a long, white plume, which was hoisted from a press table. The helmet was the gift of some young ladies of Chicago. Tremendous acclamation greeted this happy suggestion of the "Plumed Knight" of four years ago. So went on the waving of hats, umbrellas, flags and divers other articles for several minutes.

Blaine's nomination was seconded by Governor Davis, of Minnesota, Wm. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, T. C. Platt, of New York and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

ARTHUR.

The calling of the roll was continued by the secretary until the state of New York was reached. When New York was called then came the opportunity of the friends of Arthur and well was it improved. Such a burst of enthusiastic applause upon the part of the general audience—such an uproaring and cheering of a great body of delegates, and waving of flags, showed their numbers and earnestness, the

colored delegates especially, raised their voices and their hats and added to the general applause. Flags were again swung upon the platform and along the sides of the hall.

After fifteen minutes of this enthusiastic cheering the chairman rapped twice to stop the cheers, but was only cheered for his trouble. He rapped thrice and the crowd sang "Marching through Georgia." Again he rapped and they gave three cheers and a tiger for Arthur, after which business proceeded. After the state of New York was reached and called by the secretary of the convention, Mr. Martin I. Townsend took his place on the platform.

The house cheered and applauded for sixteen minutes and endeavored if possible, to counteract the enthusiasm gotten up the friends of Blaine, a few minutes previous. As soon as it was possible to be heard the chairman rapped vigorously on the table with his gavel and said: "Gentlemen of the convention, Mr. Townsend, of New York."

MR. TOWNSEND SAID:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of this Convention:—America is proud of her great men. The republican party is proud of her great men. And the great men of America are in the republican party. [Applause.] It has warmed the cockles of my heart to hear eulogies and see the scenes of tonight. I abate not one whit from the speakers who have uttered the eulogiums, in my admiration of those men. I came here to say amen, and thrice amen, as to the achievements of the republican party, including the glorious history of the gentlemen whose names have been presented here. I come here, however, to talk about the well-being of the republican party in the future, and I say to the gentlemen of this convention, that however joyous our evening interview may be, there is a very grave responsibility resting upon us, that has got to be borne and decided by cool and deliberate judgment. The question is how shall we put ourselves before the American people in shape to carry the suffrages at the next November election. And it is a serious question. In France, when the national assemblies from 1790 to 1800 were assembled, a demonstration from the surrounding neighborhood in Paris, and the assent by the national assemblies, settled the question. But we may exert an influence upon this body; we may obtain the assent of this body, and yet our work is not done. We have got to go down to the constituencies who sent us here. We have got to shape our action so that it will commend itself to the men that go to the church, to the clergymen, to the elders, to the deacons, the members and the citizens that attend the churches—all that fear God and love the republic,—have to canvass our action and pass judgement upon what we have done. Now how shall we meet the views of these people? I come to speak to you in carrying out what I believe is most likely the favor of the elector of the electors of this country—the republican electors. I have to speak of the individual, I speak of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, of the state of New York. [Cheers and applause.]

Arthur's nomination was seconded by Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Lynch (colored) of Mississippi, Winston, of New Orleans, and Pinchbeck, (colored) of Louisiana.

SHERMAN AND EDMUNDS.

Judge Faraher, of Ohio, presented the name of Senator John Sherman, which was seconded by Judge Holt, of Kentucky.

Governor Long, of Massachusetts, presented Edmunds' name, and George William Curtis seconded it.

AN EFFORT TO BALLOT.

At 15:46 a. m. an effort was made to proceed to ballot. A motion to take recess till 10 a. m. was lost.

New York demands a call of the New delegates on the adjournment vote 1:35 a. m. Great confusion. Motions for proceeding with ballot and no adjournment being made. It is claimed that the vote on adjournment shows Blaine's strength to be 371 against the field.

ADJOURNED.

1:43 a. m.—The call of states on adjournment to 11 a. m. was demanded and is now proceeding.

Carried—For, 412; against, 381.

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