

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald,
KNOTTS BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Call for the Meeting at Lincoln in October.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention at the opera house, in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, October 5, 1887, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for one associate justice of the supreme court, and for two members of the board of regents of the state university, and to transact such other business as may be presented to the convention.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. John M. Thayer, governor, in 1886, giving one delegate to each county, one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Table with columns: COUNTIES, VOTES, COUNTIES, VOTES. Lists counties like Adams, Antelope, Arthur, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which proxies are given.

WALTER M. SEELY, Secretary, GEORGE W. BUTTEN, Chairman.

Republican Primaries.

The republican county convention for Cass county will meet at Plattsmouth Oct. 1st, 1887, for the purpose of selecting 15 delegates to the state convention to be held in Lincoln Oct. 5th, 1887, and 15 delegates to the judicial convention, to be held at the same place and date; also, to place in nomination, candidates for the following county offices:

County Treasurer, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Superintendent of Instruction, County Judge, Clerk of District Court, Coroner, Surveyor and County Commissioner, 2nd District.

The primaries will be held at the respective places throughout the county Saturday, September 24th, 1887, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention. The representation of the various precincts will be as follows:

Table listing precincts and their respective number of votes, including Plattsmouth 1st Ward, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Precinct, Rock Bluffs, Liberty, Avoca, Mt. Pleasant, etc.

Total 158. H. C. RITCHIE, Sec'y. M. M. BUTLER, Chairman.

The editor's pen - s-c-i-s-s-o-r-s.

A GRAND reception is to be given in honor of President Cleveland this evening at Philadelphia. Gov. Thayer will be there and will ably represent this great state of Nebraska.

Fisherman.—It seems strange that a man should not honor his profession with his influence. Grover C. is a fisherman, but he has almost ignored the calls from his professional brethren.

P. M.—You are mistaken sir. Mr. Cleveland fishes in the water only as a pastime; his profession is for another office; he has honored the calf of nearly 30,000 of us fellows.

The Democrats of Richmond, Va., have decided to permit colored citizens to vote at the primary election this year, "Provided they pledge themselves to support the nominees." This is a very encouraging outlook as hitherto the right of the colored man to vote has been stoutly resisted by the dominant party in Virginia, even if he were willing to cast a Democratic vote.

The process of calming waves by means of oil is being pushed very rapidly to effective results; but there is nothing to show that the tariff dissentions which are troubling the Democratic waters can be composed in that manner. On the contrary, the indication is very clear that Mr. Randall is the sort of man upon whom oil may be poured in

any conceivable quantity without moderating his views or changing his intentions.—Globe Democrat.

The custom which prevails in this country of celebrating all the great steps toward freedom and the establishing of our government, made by our fore-fathers, on their various anniversaries, is a most beautiful one. Yesterday hundreds of thousands of people from all over the United States met at Philadelphia to give strength to their patriotism by joining in the centennial of the completion of the federal constitution. The occasion called out the first men of the land who joined their rejoicings in the progress which has been made by our nation in one-hundred years. The celebration of these anniversaries is food to the American's patriotism, and as the memory of the events is the mother of the brotherly and national love which is so strong in the hearts of the Americans. They are occasions when all partisan feeling gives way to common rejoicing and are indispensable to the progress of a nation.

None to Compare.

The Democratic organs throughout the United States have all taken a turn at James G. Blaine as being abroad to "get the Irish vote" or "get solid with the Germans," "Dutch," etc.

To Mr. Blaine and all other pure minded politicians, there is neither an Irish, German or Dutch vote. When a foreigner establishes himself in this country, his cause is American. The so-called "Irish vote" and "German vote" is the vote of those men who are of a blood-thirsty and fault finding nature, as the followers of Herr Most and the Chicago anarchists, whose only desire is to stir up national trouble and by means of their poisonous utterances, spread riot and destruction among a peaceful, but enterprising people.

Mr. Blaine is abroad becoming thoroughly acquainted with the ideas of the people who come to our country in such large numbers, and who engage with us in business and social lives and who are willing and glad to adopt the American ideas and modes, for the benefit of which they come here.

In 1889, when James G. Blaine ascends to the presidency of the United States, there will not be a more competent man at the head of a government than he. One who so thoroughly understands his own people and those with whom he has to deal. And there is no other man in the United States who knows the remedies for national weaknesses as well as he.

The people have seen almost a term of "reform" and are anxious awaiting the coming administration of justice and maintenance of their rights at home and abroad; they see in James G. Blaine alone their man for there are none to compare with him.

Two Definitions.

CHICAGO Ill., Sept. 12, 1887.—To the Editor:—Will the Daily News kindly define a mugwump and oblige.

ANXIOUS READER.

ANSWER.—A mugwump is a republican with a conscience.—Chicago News. Oh, no. A mugwump is an ex-republican who kicked out of the traces because his giant intellect is so far-reaching as to make him ambitious to own, traverse and spread himself over this broad universe as the gilded-god of pure politics.—Omaha Republican.

Cowardly Independence.

There are individuals in charge of news-papers, and more of them than are required for the healthful press, who feel that in order to assert and maintain their independence they must print whatever they see and hear, particularly scandal. This view has more justification from the standpoint of the reporter than from the standpoint of the editor. The editor is expected to exercise his judgment, to discriminate in the choice of matter, to cut out and add to—in fact, to edit the paper. He should perform his work in the interest of his paper, and therefore in the interest of the paper's readers. The man who undertakes to edit a newspaper and at the same time keep himself free of all mistrust and misrepresentation will make a signal failure of it. He must be capable of fixing his own standards, and of making his own judgments promptly as the case arises. A good paper cannot be made under a set of rules, for any good rule must have its exceptions and the good editor must be equipped to appreciate the exception and govern himself according as occasion may be presented. Independence in the occupation of putting together a newspaper is a highly desirable quality, but in the family of independence is a species that is vulgar, woefully coarse, unkind and of evil tendencies altogether. If one cannot suppress this variety and keep company with discriminating independence, then, for one thing, it is better to give over being independent, and, for another thing, to give over trying to be an editor. The intelligent editor will suppress many items "on account of the family" that otherwise he would print. The culprit in the case may not be entitled to consideration, but there may be women and

children involved who are. And there is great difference in families. Some are made of coarse material, and others are of fine material, and where no hardship would be done in one case there would be savage cruelty in another. Of course the editor will be charged with discrimination. It will be tauntingly said that in the one case there was wealth or social influence, while in the other there was only poverty and the lack of social influence. But he cannot help that. He ought not to try to help it—except as he shall exercise his best judgment as to what is right, what is manly, what is independent from the standpoint of his own conscience. The newspaper that gives the more pain than joy is a poor newspaper from any point of view. Such a newspaper, you may be sure, will have its strength where vice is strong, and it will have its friendships where hearts are trodden under foot. The good editor should try first to place and maintain himself in the relation of a gentleman. He will then speak, refrain from speaking, or shape his speech, from that standard. It is highly creditable to insist upon the independence of a gentleman. It is quite as discreditable to insist upon the independence of a curbstone loafer or the police-court lounge. The reaping tastes of people have wide range. The newspaper must necessarily be of wide range; but when it comes to an issue between what is for good and what is for evil, the editor ought to be equipped with that kind of independence that will lead him to prefer that which is for good. He may be often mistaken in his judgment. But his own confidence in his purpose should be kept above reproach. Shame independence is the bane of many newspapers, and under its inspiration much journalistic villany is wrought.—St. Louis City Journal.

Why Foreigners Succeed.

A correspondent writes The Herald asking: "Why is it that young foreigners coming to this country can always get places and keep them, and go right ahead, and in a few years be in business for themselves with money ahead, even before they have learned to speak the English language?" The question is an important one and opens up a vast field for inquiry and interest, but to the business man its solution is very plain. The fault does not lie with prejudice or preference of employers, but as humiliating as is the confession, in the superiority of the foreign youth. Not from a point of intelligence or quickness, but from the point of fidelity, faithfulness, obedience, and application, the indispensable requirements to success in a much larger degree than education, brilliancy, good looks, or fine clothes. It is one of the wise dispensations of the Creator that those who succeed in life should first learn the drudgery, the toil, and the minor and menial details of the business they choose before they can erect the superstructure and command the rewards and the comforts of that business. Without this preliminary knowledge success is impossible as the permanence of a building without a foundation. Nature teaches these lessons in everything, the blade of grass or the ear of corn cannot be produced without the seed is first planted; the worm can never become a butterfly without undergoing the toil and drudgery of first gathering the material and weaving the cocoon. The child can never become the upright, stalwart being of power, force and locomotion without first learning to crawl. It is the mistaken idea of American parents which leads them in their affection and pride to recognize the superior natural endowments of their offspring, and endeavor to rear their children to enjoy its blessings without undergoing the dreary drudgery of its development which makes so many wrecks along life's path. The youth who enters life's arena and the business world with the idea that he is too good to clean a spittoon, sweep out an office or perspire over the locomotion necessary to deliver a message with promptness or haste, who is afraid to soil the blacking on his shoes by wading in the mud or to get wet by going out into the rain, is not likely to become a very brilliant star in the world's arena. Who would win must fight, and life's struggle is after all, a long and arduous battle whose success is not to be found in the theater, the circus, the ball room, the saloon, or the billiard hall; brilliancy and popularity do not consist in flourishing a cane, smoking cigarettes, drinking wine, attending horse races and fairs, wearing fine clothes and learning to ogle the opposite sex before the clout clothes are fairly off. This fact is unfortunately better realized by the people of the older countries than it is by Americans. As a consequence when a foreign youth is employed, no matter how dull his wits he manages to get along simply because he concentrates what wit and power he has to the performance of the duty assigned him. Neither his dignity, his ease, his fine clothes, his ability for better things or his aristocratic origin are allowed to divert his thoughts or his mind from that duty, or to offend his senses because

of an errand he neither forgets it nor carries on the way. When his labor is over he is hungry enough to crave wholesome food and tired enough to go to bed and rest, consequently he does not expend his money for bonbons, or upon wine, or beer, or women. The result is that he gets a reputation for reliability and efficiency, which soon elevates him. He has quickly mastered the menial preliminaries, and rises by force in the scale, and as time passes he not only acquires a knowledge of his business in all its details, but before he knows it, almost, he has sufficient capital, reputation and friends to enable him to begin business for himself. If American boys would succeed they should take these things to heart and not be above imitating their humbler and less brilliant foreign neighbor.—Omaha Herald.

State Fair Notice.

To enjoy the sights at Lincoln, on leaving Plattsmouth you will please supply yourself with Pepperberg's fine Bud's 5c. cigars. By so doing you will avoid paying high prices for common eastern cigars such as are usually sold at state fairs. Bud's cigars for sale only by first class cigar dealers at Plattsmouth and Cass county towns also throughout this state. 1-5

—Lead, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes &c. at Warrick's good goods and low prices. dt-wpt

—Warrick asks you to compare his prices and stock of school books with others. Second hand school books at very low prices. dt-wpt.

The Colored Troops at Petersburg.

Any striking event or piece of news was unusually eagerly discussed by the white troops, and in the ranks military critics were as plenty and perhaps more voluble than among the officers. Not so with the blacks; important news, such as that before us, after the bare announcement, was usually followed by long silence. They sat about in groups "studying" as they called it. They waited, like the Quakers, for the spirit to move; when the spirit moved, one of their singers would uplift a mighty voice, like a bard of old, in a wild sort of chant. If he did not strike a sympathetic chord in his hearers, if he did not find in his utterance an exponent of their idea, he would sing it again and again, altering something in the words or more often the music. If his changes met general acceptance one voice after another would chime in; a rough harmony of three parts would add itself; other groups would join his, and the song became the song of the command. The night we learned that we were to lead the charge on the explosion at the Petersburg mine the news filled them too full for ordinary utterance. The joyous negro guffaw always breaking out about the campfire ceased. They formed circles in their company streets and were sitting on the ground intently and solemnly or more often the music. If his changes met general acceptance one voice after another would chime in; a rough harmony of three parts would add itself; other groups would join his, and the song became the song of the command.

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Going to "Night Quarters."

The operation known as "going to night quarters" consists in preparing a ship for immediate action, and the celebrity with which it can be carried out is so extraordinary as to be almost incredible. It is nearly midnight; the flagship is plowing her way across the calm sea, and the regular humming of the screws is almost the only noise that is audible on board her. The officer of the watch paces like a shadow backward and forward along the bridge. On the poop the marine sentry and a few ghastly looking signalmen move silently hither and thither. A light shines from the skylight of the admiral's cabin but if you look down you may see the admiral asleep in his armchair, with a book upon his knees. On the dimly lighted main deck there is a steady murmur caused by the concert of several hundred voices, and the officers, like the blue-jackets and marines, are in the arms of Morpheus. But, unfortunately for the peace of the ship, the admiral has given orders that he is to be called at midnight, and shortly before that hour the little midshipman of the watch steals softly below and wakes the flag lieutenant, who in his turn wakes the admiral.

Then the admiral suddenly appears on the poop, followed by a few heavily coated subordinates, and the order is given. In an instant the ship from stern to stern leaps from sleep. Men drop from their hammocks and partially dress themselves with a haste which could scarcely be exceeded with their lives in jeopardy. The hammocks, which interfere with the fighting arrangements, are lashed up, and are placed on the upper deck abreast of their proper nettings, and ready to be stowed and covered. All lights which show outside the ship are extinguished, and the fighting lanterns are lighted. Electric search lights are got ready for use. All water tight doors are closed, the magazines are opened and lighted, fire engines and hoses are prepared, and the guns are cleared away and made ready for action. When a ship is over 10,000 tons displacement, has a complement of more than 700 men, and carries a number of guns, the operation of going to night quarters involves an amount of work and bustle which might well make a civilian despair of accomplishing the business in a day. Yet in five minutes and a half after the giving of the order an officer reports that the guns are clear, and that, in fact, the ship is in all respects ready for action.—Court Journal.

ONE WEEK ONLY! GRAND KID GLOVE SALE.

In order to reduce our large stock, we shall make the following low prices:

Remember these Prices are for This Week Only.

- Our 4 Button Embroidered Backs at 35c, worth 75c.
Our 5 Button Plain Stitching at 50c, worth 87c.
The above gloves alone only in 54, 51 and 6.
Our 5 Button Scalloped To ps at 65c a pair, complete assortment of sizes and colors.
Our 5 Hook "Duchess" at 75c a pair, worth \$1.00, all sizes in colors and black.
Our 5 Button S. & Co. Embroidered Back at 75c, the best value ever offered for the price.
Our 4 Button Genuine Kid, warranted, at \$1.00, will compare with any \$1.50 glove sold in the city.
Our 5 Button "Nanon" Scalloped Top at \$1.00, Opera Stades only.
Our 5 Hook "Candille" at \$1.25 a pair, every pair warranted, all the leading shades.
Our 5 Button "Bon Marche" Embroidered backs at \$1.35. This low price on this glove is only to introduce. Every pair fitted and warranted. The colors and stitchings are something new.
Our 4 Button "Our Own" Fancy Embroidered Backs at \$1.50, never before sold by us less than \$2.00. All the most fashionable shades and blacks.
Our 4 Button "Simpson's Best" at \$2. Same glove as above. Every pair fitted and warranted. This is our regular \$2.50 cent glove.

LADIES SUEDE GAUNTLET GLOVES

EXCELLENT DRIVING GLOVE AT \$1.75 A PAIR, WORTH \$2.25.

Ladies' 4 Button Pique Dog Skin, especially good for driving purposes, at \$1.50 a pair, worth \$2.00. Ladies' 6 Button, same as above, at \$1.75, worth \$2.25.

Remember these Prices are for This Week Only.

Fred. Hermann & Co.

\$150 \$150

SOUTH PARK

For the next few weeks choice of lots in South Park may be had for \$150. Purchaser may pay all in cash; or one-half cash, the other half in one year; or, one third cash, balance in one and two years; or \$25 cash, remainder in monthly installments of \$10; or, any one agreeing to construct a residence worth \$2,500 and upwards will be given a lot without further consideration.

NOW IS THE TIME

to select your residence lots, even though you should not contemplate building at once. One visit to South Park will convince the most skeptical that it is the most desirable residence locality in the city, and we will add, that the most substantial class of buildings of which Plattsmouth can boast for the year 1887, are now being constructed in this handsome addition.

Beautiful Shade Trees

—OF MOST—

EVERY DESCRIPTION ADORN THE LOTS.

PLEASANT DRIVES

around and through the entire tract.

Any one desiring to construct a cottage or a more pretentious residence in South Park, can examine a large selection of plans of the latest style of residences by calling at our office. Any one desiring to examine property with a view to purchasing, will be driven to the park at our expense.

CALL ON R. B. Windham or John A. Davies, OVER CASS CO. BANK.