

**The Plattsmouth Daily Herald,****KNOTT'S BROS.,**  
Publishers & Proprietors.**REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENT'N.****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 1, 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 new county, one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES	VOTES	COUNTIES	VOTES
Adams	13	Jefferson	9
Antelope	8	Johnson	9
Arthur	1	Kearney	9
Burt	2	Knox	4
Brown	1	Lancaster	25
Buffalo	11	Lincoln	6
Butler	8	Madison	2
Burt	4	Morrill	1
Chase	3	Loup	2
Cass	15	Madison	8
Cedar	3	McPherson	1
Clay	1	Meeker	1
Cherry	8	Nancea	4
Clay	11	Nemaha	16
Colfax	6	Neosho	7
Custer	12	Otoe	12
Dakota	4	Pawnee	16
Dawes	7	Pierce	3
Dixon	4	Pottawattamie	6
Douglas	33	Pottawattamie	10
Douglas	12	Richardson	12
Douglas	5	Red Willow	2
Douglas	1	Roxbury	1
Fillesmore	10	Saline	10
Forrest	7	Sarpy	5
Franklin	6	Seward	11
Frontier	12	Shelby	12
Gage	20	Sherman	4
Gosper	3	Stanton	3
Grant	1	Taylor	7
Gresham	2	Washington	5
Hall	11	Wayne	7
Hamilton	9	Wheeler	6
Harrison	7	York	11
Hays	6	Unorganized Ter.	1
Hitchcock	6	Total	592
Holt	2		
Howard	6		

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. SHERLY, Secretary.

GEORGE W. BUTLER, 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, Surveyor and County Comptroller, 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:

Plattsmouth 1st Ward,	6 votes.
2nd "	6 "
3rd "	11 "
4th "	7 "
" Precinct	7 "
Rock Bluffs	9 "
Liberty	8 "
Aveca	9 "
Mr. Pleasant	5 "
Eight Mile Grove	7 "
Louisville	10 "
Center	6 "
Weeping Water	20 "
Stove Creek	9 "
Elmwood	8 "
South Bend	5 "
Salt Creek	10 "
Greenwood	8 "
Tipton	7 "
Total	158 "

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

THE motto of the Manitobans seems to be "A Red River Valley road or bust."

The corn palace jubilee at Sioux City promises to be a fine success. The enterprise is a novel one and is attracting national attention.

Mrs. S. R. BORDEN, of Tonica, Ill., died last Sunday. This makes the total number of deaths, eighty, caused by the awful Chatsworth wreck.

The sentiment in favor of tariff is growing rapidly in the south, the cause of which is the increase in value of the property; in the last seven years the increase is over \$900,000,000.

**M. E. Conference.**

The Nebraska Conference of the M. E. church will hold its twenty seventh session in St. Paul's church at Lincoln beginning Wednesday, Sept. 21st at nine o'clock and will continue over the following Sabbath. This meeting is of interest to many people throughout southeastern Nebraska.

Bishop John F. Hurst will preside, and representative men and women of the church will be present and speak at different times. The forenoons will be devoted to the business of the conference the afternoons and evenings to meetings on behalf of various Methodist enterprises. An interesting feature will be the Lay Electoral Conference which will meet on Thursday.

—A rather amusing incident occurred the other evening on No. 1, at Culbertson. Some one wishing to get rid of a yellow cur dog, put a tag on it, then slipped around and tied it on the front end of the baggage car. When the train started, the conductor, on the lookout for tramps, discovered the dog, and took him into the car. On one side of the tag was written "Denver or bust!" and below this was "Hector Cleveland." My pa for president of the United States in 1888." On the other side was, "John Arkans, Pres. of the Rocky Mountain News. Please announce my arrival. I beat the blind baggage from Omaha." The dog was taken as far as Stratton, another tag put on, and sent back to Culbertson on No. 2. On one side of tag was written: "Agent at Culbertson." On the other: "Burt Risley, Culbertson Resille. Please announce my return to Culbertson. I was bounced by the G. A. R. before I got two miles from town. Hector Cleveland's pa went get there in 1888." —*McCook Gazette.*

A DECISION has just been rendered by the Iowa supreme court which will raise an important question to be settled by the supreme court of the United States. Suit was brought last spring against the owner of a distillery to enjoin him from manufacturing alcoholic spirits. The owner of the distillery defended on the ground that he manufactured entirely for export within the state and that no portion of his product was sold in Iowa, and that to interfere with a business carried on with citizens of other states would be to attempt to regulate interstate commerce and thus to encroach upon the domain of congress. The court, however, granted the injunction, holding the right of the state to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol to be absolute no matter what may be the destiny of the product, and that interstate commerce is not interfered with because the manufacture of the liquor is prevented before it becomes a subject for transportation. This is the case which has to be passed upon by the court of last resort. The Iowa decision, as will be seen, gives the policy power of the state a wide potency.—*Bradstreet.*

vided upon the question of its revenue policy. This is a fact which is made apparent by a comparison of recent utterances of state conventions of the party in reference to the tariff. Take, for example, the tariff planks in the Pennsylvania and Iowa platforms which have been put forth within the week. The Pennsylvania plank affirms the declarations made by the convention of 1886, and recommends, as a measure to prevent the accumulation of the surplus, a "wise and prudent" reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports in accordance with that declaration. The convention of 1886 declared in favor of "a fair revision of the revenue laws," which would not deprive American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, nor impose lower rates of duty than would be ample to cover any increased cost of production which might exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing here. This result is regarded as a victory for Mr. Randall and for protection. In Iowa on the other hand, a very different plank has been put in the party platform. The followers of the administration there declare in favor of the immediate reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, and favor the retention of the internal revenue tax on intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and protest against its proposed reduction as a means of maintaining the tariff. The two wings, it is evident, are no nearer together than ever.—*Bradstreet.*

THE Hastings *Gazette-Journal* is setting forth the necessity of paved streets to the citizens of that place.

—FOR SALE—A good farm wagon a strong set of double harness; a new covered buggy with good double harness and a good horse. Enquire of E. B. Sampson or J. C. Eikenberry.

—J. Schlater, jeweler, opposite the Opera House, has just received a large supply of ladies' and gent's gold and silver watches which he offers at bottom prices. Give him a call. 26 w 4 d 6

WHY THEY ACQUITTED HIM.

A revolutionary soldier had been indicted for passing counterfeit money. Charles M. Lee defended the silver haired veteran on his trial. The evidence against him was clear, and there was not a shadow of doubt of his guilt. Still, he was a man who had followed Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne up the craggy steep of Stony Point, on the dark night of July 15, 1779, when that fortress was carried by storm.

Lee summed up the case with rare vehemence, graphically described the bloody attack on Stony Point, and, with tears dripping down his cheeks, implored the jury to acquit the old soldier. It was not then known that the foreman of the jury had been with the defendant on the perilous night. The jury were out an hour. When it returned, the clerk asked:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, because he helped to storm Stony Point!" shouted the foreman.—Henry B. Stanton's "Random Recollections."

**CITY AND COUNTRY LABOR.**

Between the shop and the factory the better life of thousands is ground into dust as between upper and nether millstones. The factory by day and the boardinghouse, the streets and the cheap and baneful allurements of the town by night makes a poor school in which to train the fathers and mothers of a coming generation. Possibly if the labor reformers who are trying to remedy the evils that beset workmen and workingmen in the struggle for life would turn their attention to those mistaken policies which offer inducements to life in the town in preference to the independent and wholesome life in the country they might make town and country life both more tolerable. There is an excess of labor that keeps labor down. The country life needs invigoration through a diversification and enlargement of industries natural to the country and the improvement of the methods of rural labor.—*Philadelphia Record.*

the necessity of reducing the burden of its public indebtedness.

An inquiry into the character of the principal item composing the debt of the United States and Canada is instructive. Nearly all the indebtedness of the former has been a legacy of the civil war, while the latter has never had a war worthy of the name since the establishment of the confederation. Neither of the two Rail insurrections, of course, can be dignified with the title of war, any more than can any one of the half dozen contests which the United States has waged against the Indians in the past twenty years. A large part of Canada's debt is the result of subsidies to railroads. The United States, too, has made large subsidies to railroads besides granting them immense tracts of land. But the amount of this expenditure has, in the case of the United States, been returned many times over in the development of the country's resources which the assisted railroads have brought, while in the case of Canada the expenditure still continues to be virtually unproductive.

Although Canada contains only about one-twelfth the population of the United States, its ratio of increase in number of inhabitants is much less than ours. The debt of Canada today amounts to about \$60 for each man, woman and child in the Dominion, while the per capita of debt in the United States is about \$23. If an inaccurate comparison could be made upon wealth, the disparity between the weight of the debt burden which the people of the two countries respectively are called upon to bear would be found to be much greater. And while this burden is steadily decreasing in the United States, it is growing at an alarming ratio in Canada. In view of these facts it is not surprising that the volume of emigration from the Dominion into this country, and the causes which produce it, have become a subject of grave concern to Canadian statesmen.

The United States long ago became impressed with the great truth that a debt is as burdensome and depressing to a nation as to an individual, and the policy of the leading American statesmen has been, and is still, to pay it off at the earliest practicable moment. Canadian publicists, on the other hand, have been exponents of the vicious and demoralizing doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing, which is still dominant in many countries in Europe, especially France. The steady and alarming expansion in the liabilities of the Dominion is one of the principal factors in the recent growth in the sentiment in that regard in favor of annexation to the United States, while its influence on this country is naturally to make annexation unpopular.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The vital current ebbs and flows, reaction is still more tardy than before, and it is not until a late hour of the night that the surgeon, literally worn out in mind and body, retires to his home in search of repose. Does he sleep? He tries, but he cannot close his eyes. His mind is with his patient; he hears every footstep upon the pavement under his window, and is in momentary expectation of the ringing of the night bell. He is disturbed by the wildest fancies, he sees the most terrible objects, and as he rises early in the morning to listen to his patient's chamber, he feels that he has been cheated of the rest of which he stood so much in need. Is this picture overdrawn? I have sat for it a thousand times, and there is not an educated, conscientious surgeon that will not certify to its accuracy.—From the *Autobiography of Dr. Gross.*

EDWARD FORREST AT WASHINGTON.

One night, during the war, Forrest was at Washington. The play was "Richelieu." President Lincoln accompanied by Forney, Seward and several prominent members of the administration, was seated in a private box at the left of the stage. In political opinions Forrest was directly opposed to them. When the grand apostrophe to the pen occurred Mr. Forrest rose, solemnly and deliberately, facing the president's box. With pen held majestically aloft, his even flowing fire the tones of that wonderful voice vibrating through the theatre, and speaking with unusual deliberation and emphasis, he gave such a rendering of Bulwer's lines as must have astonished the president.

EDWARD FORREST AT WASHINGTON.

He looked the whole party squarely in the face, as much as to say: "And that's my personal opinion, too." The shot hit its mark. There ensued some whispered remarks between Forney and Lincoln, and a deprecating shake of the head on the part of the latter, accompanied by dubious elevation of the eyebrows, as much as to say: "Well, I never heard that passage read 'that way before.' "—Dr. Kane in *Baltimore American.*

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