

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 appointing in nomination candidates for our associate justices 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, and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Table with columns: COUNTIES, VOTES, COUNTIES, VOTES. Lists counties like Adams, Antelope, Atchison, etc., with their respective vote counts.

Total 102. 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. SHELLEY, Secretary, GEORGE W. BURTON, 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:

Table listing candidates for 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 vote counts: Plattsmouth 1st Ward (6 votes), 2nd (6), 3rd (11), 4th (7), Precinct (7), Rock Bluffs (8), Liberty (8), Avoca (9), Mt. Pleasant (5), Eight Mile Grove (7), Louisville (10), Center (6), Weeping Water (20), Stone Creek (9), Elmwood (8), South Bend (5), Salt Creek (10), Greenwood (8), Tipton (7).

Total 198. H. C. RICHIE, Sec'y, M. M. BUTLER, Chairman.

Mind Your Business.

It is the safe rule, the only safe rule. A man has enough to do to attend to his own business. The man who attempts to correct his neighbor's delinquencies is himself likely to get into trouble. If the neighbor is going in wrongful and unlawful courses, let the law and its proper ministers deal with him. That is what the law and the officers are for. This is a serious matter. But it is tenfold more serious to interfere with an individual who is acting within the limits of the law—for others to undertake to menace, to constrain, to unlawfully injure him. The individual may, indeed, be exasperating and vexatious to his fellows, and yet keep within the limitations of the law. There are such cases where forbearance is hard, and for that very reason the golden admonition, "mind your own business," is all the more needful of impressive remembrance. But when it comes to lawless aggression upon an individual who has confessedly done no more than irritated spiteful malignancy by action of undisputed legality—and that, too, in pursuance of conscientious regard for public duty—then the officer assumes the most serious form. When, under such circumstances, men fail to mind their own business, fail to remember the lawful rights of a citizen, and agree or act together to inflict violence upon him, let it be in what degree soever, they become criminals and criminals of the most dangerous sort.

They then become movers in a conspiracy of such quality that the very foundations of society are undermined. So dangerous is such offence that it cannot be admitted in the case of lawless aggression without setting up the major premise from which the destruction of all law and of the order of society necessarily follows.

If one man, or one combination of men, may with impunity violently aggress upon the person of another with lawless hands, then any other man or any other combination of men may do the same thing; and this is anarchy. It may seem a light thing to an excited man or a gang of men who have conceived a spite against some individual, to plan to intimidate him, to "slug" him, to give him "a black eye," and by such force to drive him from a lawful course of action. But society in its right and sober mind does not so regard it. Society can no more tolerate an exertion of lawless force sufficient to black an eye than it can tolerate an exertion of lawless force to dash out the brains of the victim. It is not the degree of force, but the lawless quality of it, which renders it the deadly foe of society.

Hence the law proclaims stringent penalties against violent outrage of whatever degree. Hence, too, the law declares that the man who plots or attempts wrongful aggression upon another, when in the prosecution thereof that other is killed, is a murderer, and punishable for the guilt of murder. Hence, again, the law regards so seriously the crime of conspiracy to inflict forcible injury upon the person of a citizen. And the law is right in all this. Being right, the law should be vindicated against all infractions of the fundamental condition of society—vindicated promptly, completely, even sternly.

Nothing less than the stern enforcement of the law will teach thoughtless, obstreperous, vicious men the necessity, to others, if not to themselves, of minding their own business.—Sioux City Journal.

Beeson's Opinion.

County Attorney Beeson says the annotated statutes of Nebraska, composed by Wheldon & Woosley, are a failure, in his opinion, and that it now lays in his office covered with dust and moth. The wonderful intellect that lies unmoled.

JUDGE ELMER S. DUNDY'S OPINION. Messrs. Woosley & Wheldon, Lincoln, Neb.

Accept my sincere thanks for the splendidly bound copy of your annotated statutes of Nebraska. After a careful examination of the works, I am more than ever pleased with the manner in which your labors have been performed. You deserve success in your undertaking and I hope you will receive it.

ELMER S. DUNDY. I will say that I received similar testimonials from Judges Lake, Maxwell and Cobb, of the supreme bench of the state. I am willing for the people to judge whose opinion they would rather receive in the matter and in regard to the book lying on the shelf covered with dust and moth, will simply call the attention of the people of Cass county to the manner in which he conducts the prosecutions for the county and ask them whether they had not already come to the conclusion that all of his books are in the same condition.

C. A. WOOSLEY.

A FUNERAL IN COSTA RICA.—A familiar sight in Costa Rica is a death procession. When some one is dying the friends send for a priest to shrive him. The latter comes, not silently and solemnly, but accompanied by a brass band, if the family are rich enough, to pay for it (the priest receiving a liberal commission on the business), or, if they are poor, by a number of boys ringing bells and chanting hymns. Behind the band or bell-boys are two acolytes, one bearing a crucifix and the other swinging an incense urn. Then follows the priest in a wooden box, or chair, covered by a canopy, and carried by four men wearing the sacramental vestments, and holding in his hand, covered with a napkin, the Host—the emblem of the body of Christ. People upon the streets kneel as the procession passes, and then follow it. Reaching the house of the dying, the band or bell-ringers stand outside, making all the disturbance they can, while the priest, followed by a motley rabble, enters the death chamber, administers the sacrament, and confesses the dying soul. Then the procession returns to the church as it came. Going and coming and while at the house the band plays or the bells are rung constantly, and every man, woman, and child within hearing fall upon their knees, whether upon the streets or at their labor, and breathe a prayer for the departing spirit.

Funerals are occasions of great ceremony. Notices, or avisos, as they are called, are printed and posted upon all of the dead-walls, like announcements of an auction or an opera, and printed invitations are sent to all the acquaintances of the deceased. The priests charge a large fee for attendance, proportionate to the means of the family, and when they are poor it is common for some one

to solicit contributions to pay it. The spectacle of a beggar sitting on a street corner asking alms to pay the burial fee of his wife or child is a very common one, and quite as often one can see a father carrying in his arms to the cemetery the coffin of a little one, not being able to pay for a priest and a carriage too.—W. E. CURTIS, in Harper's Magazine for October.

There is not much probability that the republican national convention will put forth Lincoln and Grant, but if they should be nominated, there is a very strong probability that they would sweep the country. The canvass with these men for standard-bearers, will retire the democrats as completely as they were when Abraham Lincoln ran.

From Most wants an "uprising." So do the people of the United States—an "uprising" of Hor Most at the end of a good strong cord of hemp.—Sioux City Journal.

It is hoped by all good people that the "uprising" will soon be had.

Shiftness and Degraded Poor.

Washington market is the cause for the existence of the most singular of the slums of New York. There has grown up near the great food bazaar a population of such shiftness and degraded poor as few shrewd people expect to encounter. Most of what they eat by picking it up out of waste barrels and baskets of the butchers, fishmongers and fruiterers of the market. They send their children to collect this unwholesome and often unwholesome sugar, and soda buy anything except bread, sugar, tea or coffee, which they regard as luxuries, to be disposed with when ever their idleness, drunkenness and shiftlessness prevent their buying them. They live more cheaply, but nothing like as well as the thrifty Germans of Cannon street on the far east side, who cluster in crowds opposite the shabby basement of a tenement, who contract with the principal hotels to take their table and kitchen leavings as well as sweep next to nothing, and who, bringing his food home in a wagon, sorts out the cake, pudding, poultry, meat, cereals and fruit—often already separated in cracked dishes, paper parcels and tins—and dokes them out so generously that for five cents a family can have a meal, and for twenty-five cents enough of everything to keep a household a day.—New York Letter.

Time Flies Swiftly.

An old grandma with a small boy heared a Gratiot avenue car the other day, and the collector rang the register twice.

"What's that for?" she asked. "That's 2 o'clock," answered the boy. In a minute or two another passenger got on, and again the register rang. "Three o'clock!" exclaimed the old lady as she looked around on her seat. "My stars! but how time does fly in a city!"—Detroit Free Press.

Forces that Seldom Sleep.

Recent delicate scientific experiments have discovered the fact that the surface of the land is never absolutely at rest for more than thirty hours at a time. Thus, those great earthquakes which make epochs in history are merely extreme cases of forces that seldom sleep.—Public Opinion.

The Khan of Khiva has founded a Russian school in his capital, where Khivan boys of good birth and between the ages of 11 and 14 learn the Russian language at the Khan's expense.

Novel Drinking Glasses.

A novel fashion at seaside resorts this season has been the introduction among very rich women of a drinking glass especially designed for the purpose of imbuing the particular kind or kinds of mineral water that milady affects. These glasses, the first of which was, of course, imported from Paris, are of various designs more or less elaborate, some of them revealing the most exquisite workmanship. They are fastened to a gold or silver chain and worn dangling from the belt. The custom, which is a new one, is naturally in danger of being carried to excess and serving as an excuse for vulgar display. This is true of all new fashions; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that a private and elegant glass from which to quaff sulphur or Hawthorne water is vastly more desirable and agreeable than drinking the same fluids out of a coarse tumbler that has been pressed by the lips of thousands of the common herd.

And since the imagination plays so large a role in our actual experiences, it may be questioned whether the obnoxious flavors of mineral waters generally would not be materially modified for the better by the prolonged use of these individual aesthetic glasses. We all know that champagne taken out of a tin cup or a tooth mug becomes at once insipid and disagreeable. From a logical standpoint, therefore, and in inverse ratio, even sulphur water might become palatable in proportion to the magnificence of the drinking glass. At Saratoga a lady well known in New York city has one of these glasses that is a marvel of art. It is made of the thinnest and purest crystal in the shape of an ordinary tumbler. Around the edge is a double row of turquoise set in a gold rim, and below this a number of tiny diamonds. The chain that attaches this costly trifle to the wearer's side is of alternating links of emerald and deep blue enamel, also inlaid with jewels. Strange to say, the lady is hardly satisfied with it, however, and thinks of sending abroad for one of yet greater price.—Kansas City Journal.

Growing Glaciers.

Conformably to the laws of advance and retreat of glaciers, it is said those in the valley of Chamouix, Switzerland, are now beginning to advance. The lower extremity of the Glacier des Bossons is "not more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea," and is going still lower. During the past three years this lower extremity "has advanced at the rate of fifty yards a year." It is said that "a grotto" cut out of the ice in May, 1866, a quarter of a mile from the extremity, has moved down more than sixty yards.—New York Hour.

A Schoolmate of Disraeli.

As Mrs. Disraeli's bedroom was always encumbered with her husband's books, Benjamin might well say he was "born in a library." Shortly after Benjamin's birth Mr. Disraeli went to reside at Theobald's road, and I have often been taken there by my father. When he left Theobald's road and went to reside in Bloomsbury square I cannot recall to mind, but when there, and when I was between 9 and 10 years of age, my father consulted Mr. Disraeli as to where to send me to school, and he recommended the Rev. John Potticary, of Elliott place, Blackheath, where he had placed Benjamin—the boys always called him Jack. George was his nephew and taught in the school, which accounts for the mistakes made in other reports.

When my father took me to school he handed me over to Ben, as he always called him. I looked up to him as a big boy, and very kind he was to me, making me sit next to him in play hours, and amusing me with stories of robbers and caves, illustrating them with rough pencil sketches, which he continually rubbed out to make way for fresh ones. He was a very rapid reader, was fond of romances, and would often let me sit by him and read the same book, good naturedly waiting before turning a leaf till he knew I had reached the bottom of the page. He was very fond of playing at horses, and would often drive me and another boy as a pair with string reins. He was always full of fun, and at mid-summer, when he went home for the holidays in the basket of the Blackheath omnibus, he would take me with him, and a peep shooter.—Rev. E. Jones in London Standard.

Artists in Crime.

The criminal classes in Mexico are among the most accomplished artists in their line to be found anywhere on the face of the earth, and possess, moreover, a marvellous power of simulating innocence, which enables them to ingross upon the most incredulous. They employ the latter faculty to great advantage in securing situations as servants, in which capacity they find ample scope for their genius. If you detect them in thieving and discharge or punish them, their vindictiveness knows no bounds, and they will boldly threaten future vengeance. Nor are they slow in concocting schemes to that end with sundry gentlemen of the garrote or the silletto who—ordinarily a respectable as anybody—prowl the streets nightly in the interests of their employers. The pleasant possibilities are that some fine evening, when you least expect it—perhaps as you are returning from the opera, humming a favorite morceau, or revolving sweet plans for love or lucre—such fancies will be dispelled by a sudden rain of cudgels upon your devoted head, or, worse yet, by the keen thrust of a halaja into the back of your best claw hammer coat just between the shoulders. If you are not killed outright and yell for the police, the chances are ten to one (you being a foreigner) that the assassins will assert, in voluble Spanish, that you attempted to murder them, and the police will finish what they failed to accomplish.—Irish Times.

Musicians in New York.

New York contains about 300 orchestral players capable of taking part in musical performances of the highest class. Mr. Thomas' orchestra at the festival in the Seventh regiment armory in 1882 contained 300 players, and Dr. Danrosch's of the year previous 250. In both cases musicians were brought from other cities, because it was, of course, impossible to command the services of all the capable players in New York for these monster occasions; but there are the number mentioned of good orchestral musicians in the city. Counting all the members of military bands, theatrical orchestras, makers of dance music, and others in humble walks of the art, the musical population foots up over 3,000. It is doubtful whether any city in the world contains so many musicians as New York, or pays the better class of them so well. Many make sufficient money during the regular season of nine months, from September to June, to enable them to devote the summer to rest and relaxation. Dozens of the leading players go to Germany in the summer to revisit their old haunts, for the vast majority of the professional musicians of America are German by birth. Native born Americans have not as yet come to look upon music as a means of livelihood.—New York Tribune.

Sardines for Everybody.

A recent story about the disappearance of the sardine is said by reputable importers in this city to apply only to the poorer grades. These have been usually packed for export. It is now said that packers on the coast of Brittany, France, have secured some of the finest of these delicate fish. More especially is this the case at Etel, Conanecau and St. Gilles. One packer of Brittany has cured this season 13,206 cases of 100 boxes each, which, on the average of fifteen sardines to the box, will make nearly 20,000,000 fish. The fish being large, well selected and delicate, and packed in pure olive oil, command a good price, as they have no competitor of consequence in the poorer grades. A portion of this catch has already reached the United States. It commands at retail forty cents a box for the boneless sardine and thirty cents for the plain.—New York Mail and Express.

Advice to Amateur Naturalists.

To would be naturalists, Dr. Abbott gives the following excellent advice: "Avoid the highways when you take a walk. Do not turn aside for a stretch of swamp. If you have any fear of wet feet, be properly shod before starting. It too often happens that the sights best worth seeing come to you when in a bit of wet meadow. By very many, walks are thought to be enjoyable only in what is commonly called pleasant weather. If I have seen something new, that day is pleasant, however the thermometer registers or the winds blow. In the noon of midsummer days, it is proper to remain in doors to rest, to keep cool, if happily you can. Nature herself, just then, is taking a nap."—The Epoch.

The respectable sum of \$90,000 a year is expended by the government of Cuba for chemical analyses in cases of suspected poisoning and all kinds of medicinal investigations.—Arkansas Traveler.

Special for Fair Week.

In Order to Reduce Stock, We shall Place on our Center Counter a Complete Line of

Children and Infants Musalin Underwear Dress Cloaks, etc., etc.

Sold Regardless of Cost.

This Week Only!

Table listing clothing items and prices: Children's White and Colored Dresses, Children's White and Colored Dresses at 50c, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$1, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$1.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$2, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$2.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$3, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$3.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$4, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$4.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$5, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$5.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$6, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$6.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$7, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$7.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$8, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$8.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$9, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$9.50, Children's White and Colored Dresses at \$10.

Infants' Long Cloaks, worth \$3.50 to \$15.00, now \$2.50 to \$12.00. Children's Short Cloaks, worth from \$2 to \$10, now \$1.50 to \$8.

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This Week Only. Fred. Hermann & Co.

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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.

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—OF MOST— EVERY DESCRIPTION

ADORN THE LOTS. PLEASANT DRIVES

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