

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald,

KNOTTS 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 5, 1887, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of making 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 and their respective vote counts for delegates and delegates-at-large.

Total. 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. BURTON, Chairman.

Had to Have It.

It seems that while the Pacific railway commission was at San Francisco investigating the Central Pacific company, and demanding that its books should be opened to the scrutiny of rival corporations, it was borrowing money from it to pay hotel bills and for extras. Commissioner Littler admits the fact, and states the sum borrowed at \$4,000. The explanation he makes is that he did not know of any one under more obligations to the government than the Central Pacific railway company, and as the government had not provided the commissioners with means, and they were dead broke, they were obliged to make a raise somewhere. This is like asking a man to furnish the rope to hang himself. It was perhaps all right enough, but supposing the commission had been appointed by a republican president, what a howl the democratic press would make about it!—Omaha Rep.

O'Brien.

The conviction and sentence to imprisonment of William O'Brien under the law called the coercion act has made a hero of him. He was charged with having used seditious language in a public address, but he claimed that he only advised the poor people of Mitchellstown to manage to postpone settlement with their landlord until such time as the law would protect them.

It seems that there is not in existence any correct report of his speech, and that he was convicted on the testimony of witnesses hardly competent to judge of the real character of his speech. It is certain that from an Irish standpoint he is a true patriot, a friend to the people, a bold and able editor, as well as eloquent talker, and not an enemy to law. He is in no sense an anarchist or disorderly person, and yet there is but little doubt but that he overstepped the bounds of propriety and in some sense violated the law, in his appeal to the people to do that which he no doubt thought was to their best interest.

Yet the court that found him guilty is not to be condemned as it no doubt decided according to the law and testimony. But his conviction and imprisonment will no doubt result in the opposite of what his prosecutors intended. Instead of disgracing and humiliating him, it will make him a hero among the Irish patriots, create a sympathy for him in all countries where free speech is considered a boon, and will result in giving increased force to the popular sentiment that demands relief for poor, suffering Ireland.

The hanging of the seven anarchists on the 11th of November next will mark an important era in the history of crime in our country. It cannot be expected but that the immediate friends and associates of the condemned men will denounce the law and the state that makes it as well as the court that judges it and the officers who execute it. But that there will be any great uprising of public sentiment in their favor we are not pre-

pared to believe. Of course they will have the sympathy of all those who think with them. Of that large class of athletes and infidels who wish to do away with the divine order "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and who, to accomplish that impossible thing, stand ready to transgress the command "Thou shalt not kill," provided that the killing shall all be on the side of those they would destroy. But they show their inconsistency and their cowardice, when after having taught rebellion against law and after having appealed to the worst passions of their ignorant followers and aroused them to aid in the destruction of human life they rail against the state that retaliates and punishes by taking "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and life for life," but the stern enforcement of the law will no doubt teach them the foolishness of their attempts to overturn it and their wholesome fear of it will keep them quiet, and the condemned culprits will be executed the same as other criminals. Nothing less than their execution will satisfy the great masses of the law-abiding people of our country, and of foreign countries. Not that the blood of these men is wanted, nor any resentment or a feeling of a desire for revenge exists in their hearts or minds, but because in their execution they feel a security in their right to life and property which would surely be jeopardized if these criminals were allowed to go unpunished.

A Failing Fight.

The democratic party in Iowa, in the matter of temperance policy, is battling against the tide this year. The school-house on the hill is on top—is on top of the hill yet. There is no reaction of public sentiment. The hope of the democratic party in Iowa has been for a reaction. From year to year it has set its sails and guided its rudder with a view of catching the full force of the hoped for ebb tide of temperance sentiment. The ebb tide has never come.

From the year following the amendment election, which was the first pitched battle in the open field, there has been a steady concentration and augmentation of forces in support of the policy and experiment of prohibition in this state. Each succeeding election has demonstrated that the social and moral forces which make for temperance have come together in greater satisfaction with results of the attempt to summarily banish the saloon by law. And if all the outward signs of the political situation in Iowa are not fallacious this popular disposition and determination are more positive, more powerful and more distinctly predominant to-day than they were last year, or the year before that, or at any previous time since the temperance conflict assumed acute form.

This is not so because there has been absolute unanimity in the republican party on the subject of temperance legislation. Men have been departing from the republican party by reason of discontent in this regard since 1882—"shouldering their axes," as Theodore Guelich put it, "and going out in the woods." Other men—not so numerous by any means as heretofore—may yet go out from the party on this account. But wherever a republican has shouldered his ax and gone out, a democrat has shouldered his ax and come in. And the material part of the matter is that while the republican party has hitherto suffered its greatest losses in this regard, and while it has been able hitherto to more than recoup such losses, a point has now been reached where republican losses will diminish and its gains from the democracy will increase. This is the evident situation this year.

The reactionary attitude of the democratic party with reference to temperance adjustments evokes no sympathetic popular response. The people of Iowa have their faces turned the other way. Underlying all extraneous boundaries of party, and more powerful than any bond of party, the great and constantly growing majority of Iowa, in the fountains of their conscience and their judgment, have no affinity for the saloon and are in irreconcilable conflict with the elements which are striving to bring back the saloon. They have no compromise to hold with the saloon.

The effort of the democratic party to rehabilitate the saloon on the basis of legitimacy, to obliterate the brand of outlawry which the people have put upon it, is therefore a hopeless one this year; it is a foredoomed failure. Public sentiment not only in Iowa, but also around Iowa, is all the other way, and in Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri it is now heating its branding irons red hot to burn its condemnation upon the forehead of the saloon in those states. Instead of the saloon being brought back in triumph into Iowa as a legal institution, it is infinitely more likely that it will be scourged like a criminal it is, out of neighboring states in the west.—Sioux City Journal.

\$10 Reward—For any person giving information that will lead to the conviction of parties putting obstructions on the street car track.

MERCER BROS. & CO.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It takes \$28,000,000 to keep our ladies in silks every year.

A discovery of a bed of Swedish iron ore near Chattanooga has caused much excitement.

It has been proposed that the jinrikisha, the Japanese carriage pulled by a man, shall be introduced into London streets.

During the recent eclipse of the sun the Russian nihilists scattered their pamphlets all over Russia.

A general conference of all evangelical missions in Mexico is to be held Jan. 31 to Feb. 3, 1888, in the City of Mexico.

A railroad eighty-six miles long, which runs to the summit of the Andes near Lima, Peru, has already cost the government \$25,000,000.

There is at present a force of 177 persons employed at the San Francisco mint, including thirty-four women. The monthly pay roll amounts to \$15,000.

The Gospel according to St. Mark, in raised Chinese characters, has been published for the use of the blind in China. This is the 250th language in which portions of the Bible have been printed for blind scripture readers.

Nevada City, Cal., is the queen of the Sierras. It stands 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is not troubled with snow in winter nor heat in summer. In it are 6,000 happy and healthy people, all of whom have a vine and fig tree under which to sit.

A big panorama, now being painted in Paris, will represent in a series of views of historical places the entire history of France since 1789. Portraits of all the men and women famous in France in the course of the century will be included.

In consequence of a large number of accidents to Alpine tourists, the Austrian minister of the interior has invited the Alpine clubs of that country to express views as to the expediency of prohibiting inexperienced tourists from taking dangerous routes, and devise, if possible, other precautionary measures.

Within the last two years and a half the number of national banks in the south has increased 37 per cent., in the western states 22 per cent., while in the eastern and middle states it has less than 3 per cent. During the time mentioned 450 new national banks have been organized in this country.

Two new fodder plants have been discovered in Finney county, Kansas. One is called the "branching dourra," and is much the same in appearance as the "rice corn" with which most Kansas farmers are familiar. The other is the "feeling grass," but looks more like corn than grass. It comes from a small seed no bigger than a turnip seed. It is stated that the stalks or leaves from a single seed of it furnish food enough for two cows or oxen for twenty-four hours.

Pictures in Sermons.

Throughout the country in the various schools and colleges photography is used in teaching geology, botany, etc., and is found to be a great aid to the instructor. The ministry, many of whom are quick to take advantage of all legitimate means to fill their churches, have not been slow to see that there was "something in it." It was not a very long time ago that the Rev. C. H. Seaver, of Jefferson, Ill., was preaching to a comparatively small congregation. The same faces were always seen before him in the pews, but the attendants were the brothers and sisters who, everybody knew, were followers of the Lord, and for whom the blandishments of the world had no delight. The young and wayward did not come within the sound of his voice, and Mr. Seaver felt that he ought to leave his flock of ninety-and-nine and look for the lamb that was lost.

Through some fortunate circumstance he was induced to get a camera, and then followed hours of study and experiment. Before long he purchased a magic lantern, and one Sunday evening the good people were astonished to hear a sermon on Jonah and the whale, or some other equally interesting subject, with large pictures thrown upon a sheet illustrating the address. During the following week the illustrated sermon by Mr. Seaver became generally known, and the next Sunday evening, when the sexton took up the collection, he saw many new faces and the hat grew much heavier than the good brothers were wont to make it.

The Men of the Mountains.

The primitive inhabitants of the mountain regions of Kentucky are in all things a people by themselves—so much so that they regard visitors from other parts of the country as foreigners. Funerals are very important events with these people, and in order to make them more impressive they try to have as many ministers as possible present. It is also said that husbands are in the habit of postponing the funeral services of their first wives until their second wives can attend. And a missionary tells of one man who was living with his third wife without ever having had any funeral services over his two former wives. He gave as a reason that his third wife might die at any time, and then he could have a grand triple funeral service for all three together.—New York Tribune.

A Collection of Birds.

A young lady whose home is on Grand Isle, La., has been making a collection of the bright plumaged birds found on the island. The theory is that these birds have been blown out into the gulf during gales, and driven upon the Louisiana shore. A box containing fourteen specimens, which were trapped and prepared for mounting by this young lady, revealed when opened a most gorgeous spectacle, the colors ranging from the brightest scarlet—a scarlet beside which that of the cardinal or red bird seems quite dull—down to the palest of pinks and blues. Some of the specimens were of the loveliest shade of yellow.—New York Sun.

MENTIONED IN THE PAPERS.

What Is Said of People Whom the Press Sees Fit to Notice.

Miss Mary G. Burdette, sister of the humorist "Bob" Burdette, is winning marked success as a religious lecturer.

Princess Beatrice has given herself to the now fashionable study of photography, and is turning out creditable portraits.

Katkov was of plebeian origin and had a hard fight to win his position in the face of the proud aristocracy of Russia. His father was a panama or scriabin of the Moscow cathedral, and the future "pope behind the throne" was contemptuously called "Panamarvich" by his fellow students at the university.

Fret Harte, of London, has grown gray, but looks younger than he did when here ten years ago. His color is quite English. It is the fresh color of a man who lives a careful, regular life. He does not look unlike Lord Wolsey, adjutant general of the British army. Mr. Harte is living very quietly and goes out but little, being engaged on a new book for which he is husbanding all his resources.

Alphonse Daudet is no longer in good health. From a strong, athletic man, a lover of out door recreation and sport, he has gradually become nervous, anxious, despondent, a slave to strained nerves. He used to get up at 4 in the morning and do his best work in the cold. Now he writes when he can. He reads no books, opens no letters, and husband his failing strength with the most tender care.

Felix Regamy, a Parisian artist, well known in Boston, has made the interesting discovery that a French plaster molder named Hubbard has in his possession a full sized bronze copy of the marble statue of Washington by Houdon, which he will sell for \$800. M. Regamy suggests in The Paris Figaro that the United States government purchase the bronze statue and present it to the gallery of the Louvre.

Gen. Longstreet is living quietly at Gainesville, Ga., writing a book on the war. As he finishes a chapter he sends the manuscript to Washington to have all dates and figures verified from the official records. The general says: "I expect both sides to pitch into me, and I am taking time to be certain of all my statements." Gen. Longstreet's publishers do not care to have him say very much concerning the book, but it is understood that the volume will create much discussion and will be especially interesting to those who understand the technical details of the science of war.

Lavson N. Fuller, who, with Russell Sage, will try to break the 2:37 record for four-hands on Fleetwood track this fall, says he hasn't missed a meal in thirty-three years, and attributes his healthy appetite to continuous driving. "I am never tired of driving," he says, "and driving is the best and most gentle exercise after eating. Horseback riding is altogether too violent. I have driven 300,000 miles on this Manhattan Island alone. When I was 4 weeks old my mother rode on horseback with me in her lap, and when I was 4 years old I galloped alone on horseback from St. Albans to my home in Bakersfield, fifteen miles away. But stick to driving if you want an appetite and good digestion."

Mlle. Drouin, who was arrested in England as a dangerous person, is a school teacher, who inherits from her father a talent for modeling, and who was innocently preparing to ramble through England with the modeling clay which was mistaken for dynamite. Only a short time ago the luggage of a New England lady was seized at Liverpool, and the owner put through a course of sharp questions, because something that the custom house officials took for dynamite was found in one of her trunks. Only when she broke a piece of the lump and ate it with evident relish could the officials be persuaded that it was a brick of maple sugar that she was taking to her friends in England.

Soup for the Million.

Ere long, if everything goes well with the projectors, Cincinnatians will be witnessing the odd spectacle of wagons scudding about the streets delivering hot soup, just as milk wagons go about the streets delivering the lactical fluid. The philanthropist who proposes to place the hot soup boon within the reach of the most ordinary Cincinnatians is Mr. Ben Culbert, the well known steward of the river steamer Paris Brown. Ben is at present actively engaged in the organization of a stock company for the manufacture and distribution of soup. His idea is to inaugurate the enterprise in a small way and let it grow up as the population and appetite for soup of the city increases. An establishment will be instituted where from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons of soup will be delivered in wagons to all parts of the city. The prospective customers are the saloons that serve warm lunches with drinks and the tenants of flats who do not cook at their rooms and take their meals on the outside. The soup will be laded about the city in cans and will be laded out just as milk is by the milkmen. Under each can there will be a glowing gasoline stove, so that the soup can be served hot and ready for use.

In the variety of soups the manufacturers will play no favorite. They will manufacture all kinds—about ten different varieties a day. Each wagon will be supplied with all kinds cooked, so if the customers do not see what they want let them ask for it. This soup idea is already in full fruition in New York and Boston. In New York there are already half a dozen companies engaged in the soup business, and their customers are legion. Of the western cities Cincinnati promises to be the first to try the soup scheme on.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Trees for St. Petersburg.

The municipality of St. Petersburg has decided to plant two rows of trees in all the streets which are more than twenty-three meters broad. There are sixty-five such streets in the city. The Dutch linden tree will be selected for this purpose, as being best adapted to the climate of St. Petersburg, and one of the most rapidly growing trees. It is estimated that the cost will be twenty-five rubles per tree, or 625,000 rubles in all, as about 25,000 trees will be required.—Boston Transcript.

\$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.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION

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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.

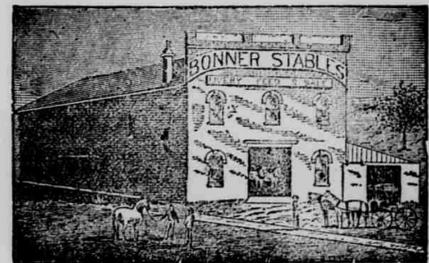
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Have anything you want from a two-wheeled go cart to a twenty-four passenger wagon.

CARRIAGES FOR PLEASURE AND SHORT DRIVES,

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