

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 new 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, Blaine, Boone, Brown, Buffalo, Butler, Burr, Chase, Cass, Cedar, Cheyenne, Cherry, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dawson, Dundy, Filmore, Furness, Franklin, Frontier, Gage, Gosper, Grant, Greely, Garfield, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Holt, Howard.

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. BERTON, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

- For Treasurer: D. A. CAMPBELL. For Clerk: BERT CRITCHFIELD. For Recorder: WM. H. POOL. For Superintendent of Public Instruction: MAYNARD SPINK. For Sheriff: J. C. EIKENBARY. For Judge: CALVIN RUSSELL. For Clerk of District Court: H. J. STREIGHT. For County Commissioner: GEORGE YOUNG. For Surveyor: A. MADOLE. For Coroner: HENRY BOECK.

Next month Oregon will vote on prohibition.

The judicial convention meets in Lincoln Oct. 5th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Judge Chapman has no opponent for a re-nomination, and A. W. Field who is a candidate for Judge Rounds' place on the bench, will doubtless be nominated without much opposition.

From the reports of the new high license law in Minnesota, it is working admirably. There has been a falling off of at least one-third in the number of saloons, and the revenue from the liquor traffic is larger than it was under the old system, and the business of the police is less, and public sentiment is strongly in favor of the strict enforcement of the law.

JEFF DAVIS has written a letter in which he criticised Senator Reagan for having introduced a Georgia negro "to the ladies and gentlemen of Texas," and Mr. Reagan replies by admitting that the charge is true, and excusing himself on the ground that the negro in question "delivered an address which for learning, eloquence and patriotism would have done credit to any white people." The Texas Senator would be much more fortunate than he is if he could always justify his actions in this easy and conclusive manner.—Globe Democrat.

The republican state convention will meet in Lincoln on the evening of Oct. 5th to nominate a candidate for judge of the supreme court and also to nominate two regents of the university. It is generally conceded that Judge Maxwell will be his own successor, though ex-att. general Dilworth is making a fight for the nomination. There are several candidates in the field for regent, the most prominent of which is W. A. McAllister, of Columbus, a graduate of the university, and a man that has at heart the best interests of the institution.

It is understood that the comptroller of currency will in his next report to congress suggest an important amendment to the national bank act with a view of preventing, under severe penalties, the compromising by any bank of any case of misappropriation, embezzlement, misap-

plication of funds or any other offense which renders officers or employees of national banks liable to criminal prosecution under the act now in force. Such an amendment would be an entirely proper one. It would only be in the direction of a further recognition of the public nature of such offenses against the community. Crimes of this nature are public wrongs which affect the whole community, and it ought not to be in the power of offenders guilty of them to secure immunity from public prosecution, whether by the favor of bank officials or otherwise. Bankers are particularly interested in the maintenance of a high standard of commercial morality, which acts such as those against which legislation is sought cannot but affect unfavorably, and they will doubtless be glad to see the suggestion of the comptroller embodied in legislation.—Bradstreet.

The republican ticket nominated last Saturday is one that in the opinion of all fair minded republicans should win. The ticket is personally strong and geographically nothing can be urged against it. D. A. Campbell, the nominee for treasurer, is interested in Plattsmouth city and can justly be charged against us. Calvin Russell the nominee for county judge does not own a dollar's worth of property in this city but owns a nice home near Weeping Water to which point he will remove when he ceases to fill his present office. H. J. Streight, nominee for clerk of the district court, is interested both in Wabash and South Bend, he having resided at the latter place for several years. Mr. Critchfield nominee for county clerk, has for years been a resident of Mt. Pleasant precinct. W. H. Pool, nominee for register of deeds, resides at Elmwood. Co. Supt. Spink has never lived in Plattsmouth and we believe comes from South Bend precinct. A. Madole, county surveyor, is from Weeping Water. For the office of coroner Henry Boeck is a resident of this city. For county commissioner, Geo. Young of Center Valley received the nomination, thus showing conclusively that a man who wishes to scratch his ticket must find a better reason than the assertion that the ticket is made up from one locality.

THE QUAKER MEDICINE COMPANY Respectfully ask some very plain questions: Can Consumption be cured or even be benefited? Can a Cold be cured or even stopped? Can you expect to be even relieved by any medicine or physician?—No you cannot, if you simply change the temperature of your body three or four times a day—for every change you add to your cold—Mothers, your children's health and your future happiness demands of you consistent love. Shall vanity make your life miserable, ending only in death. Dr. Watson's New Specific Cough Cure is the result of science. Price 50c and \$1. It is warranted by the following druggist.

W. J. WARRICK. Proposals For the construction of storm water sewers in the city of Plattsmouth, Neb. Sealed bids will be received by the city clerk of said city up to noon, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1887, or the construction of storm water sewers as follows to wit:

Table with columns: AMOUNT, ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE. Lists items like About 100 ft. of 7 1/2 in. brick sewer, 500 ft. of 3 1/2 ft. brick sewer, 500 ft. of 1 1/2 ft. brick sewer, 100 ft. of 15 inch pipe, 200 ft. of 12 inch pipe, 4 manholes, 24 catch basins or inlets, 10,000 lbs. frames, covers and gratings.

Together with the necessary contract work, gravel work, oak piling, pine lumber for sheet piling and pine lumber for sheet piling, extra grading, rubble stone work, brick masonry &c. in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications on file in the office of the city engineer. Bids must be made on bidding blanks furnished by the city clerk; and all bids must be accompanied with a certified check on a local bank in the sum of \$1,000, as an evidence of good faith. No bids will be entertained which exceed the estimate. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects.

J. W. JOHNSON, Chairman Board of Public Works.

Shakespeare's Old Home.

The Shakespeare house was purchased in the same way as was Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. It is nominally the property of the people. With us Mount Vernon is controlled by an association of ladies, who find much amusement, comfort and importance in directing the affairs of that place, but there has never been any charge of admission made to Mount Vernon. The public cannot view the Shakespeare house without paying sixpence to see the living rooms and sixpence more to view the second part of the house, which is filled up with a lot of rubbish, supposed to have some relation to the Shakespearean period. This represents about 25 cents of our money, and as there is an average of 350 visitors a day to the Shakespeare house, this would foot up an income of \$60 per day. Certainly this great amount of money is not all required for keeping up a very plain house. Two or three hundred dollars a year would surely cover that expenditure. What becomes of this large sum would afford an interesting subject of inquiry. I should say, with the people of England, who are supposed to own the place. Nearly all of the show places of England have entrance fees charged for admission.—Cor. New York World.

Secret of Aerial Navigation.

If a Russian engineer named Coslowiche is to be believed, he has conquered the secret of aerial navigation. His machine is said to be 200 feet long, and to obviate a betrayal of his secret he had the apparatus constructed in different parts of Europe.—Chicago Herald.

A CREOLE MAIDEN.

SHE IS BORN INTO AN ATMOSPHERE OF CONSERVATISM.

Girlhood in the Sacred Precincts of the Family Circle—Strict Rules of Etiquette—Love of Music and Dancing. OR to School.

A favored few, during the New Orleans exposition, caught a glimpse of the creole girl, and were surprised to find her not the indolent, selfish creature of undisciplined and untrained that she has been so often pictured. They saw enough to convince them that she had been unjustly represented, yet not enough of her domestic life, which the creole guards jealously against intrusion, to be able to correctly decide what special influences had made her so unlike her American sisters. If, however, one is intimately and more acquainted with the creoles to gain admission into their family circle, he will not be long in fixing upon these determining forces. The creole girl is born into an atmosphere of conservatism. From the beginning it is her very breath of life. Not only custom, but the accumulated force of heredity, combine to make her live up to her ancestors. From the cradle she is accustomed not only to affection, but to its demonstrations. All her family and all their friends are not content to do one another in unalloyed love, but you-about-it fashion, but with protestations, with enthusiastic disclosures of heart, with kisses frequent and warm. The little maid could hardly be of cold demeanor in this air of demonstrative affection, which, according to the Hindu, should never be wanting in the mansion of the good.

When she is old enough to come into the parlor she greets her mamma's guests with ease, and it is with angelic confidence that she puts up her cheek to be kissed. The tact which is hers by inheritance is already apparent, and it is not from creole children come the accessions to the ranks of the infants terribles. The mother encourages what mothers of northern races deem frivolities. Understanding the value of ease of manner, gracefulness of motion and the numberless prettinesses which come by long practice, she is very soon allows her youthful daughter to take part in gay little dances, harmless receptions, where little folk must act with the propriety of the greater. These gatherings entail no fine dressing, no costly refreshments, but late hours, which are the characteristics of the modern child's party.

AVOIDING IMPROPRIETIES.

The little girl is early taught to avoid improprieties of speech and manner. The effect of mamma's oft-iterated "Va doucement, fillette," shows itself even in her play, for she indulges in none of that wild romping which is so often a distinguishing feature in the sports of others of her age and condition. The creole girl is merry and vivacious, but she will never defy the rules of etiquette or her mother's frowns. She is her mother's constant companion, and her father, too, courts the society and confidence of his little daughter, and the bond between them is more intimate, more sacred, than is usual between American fathers and daughters. Even after marriage she keeps up this sweet intimacy, and her father is sure to be as interested and sympathetic a listener to her recounted trials and joys of home-keeping and motherhood as his mother.

There never was a creole girl who could not dance. Her feet beat time naturally to the union of waltz music as soon as she can walk. When about 8 years old she is sent to school, usually one kept by some reduced and elderly woman, who, though the text books have not been changed for years, and the demands for higher education are unknown, the youthful pupil is carefully grounded in elementary rules. She studies French and learns facile use of English, and she is likely to learn Spanish or perhaps German. It is no uncommon thing for our little creole to speak well three or four languages. In her going and coming from school she must be accompanied by a servant or some grown person. This is an inexorable rule of all creole schools, the mistress feeling a personal responsibility for the pupils from the time they leave home until they again set foot within it. American children must also conform to this rule, else they will not be received.

CRADLED IN SONG.

The little creole takes naturally to music, for she has been cradled in song; it is mother's milk to her; her earliest lullabies have been operatic airs. She usually hears discussions as to the relative merits and beauty of this opera and that, of the excellencies and deficiencies of the singers. Her parents attend the opera at least once a week, and oftener when possible, even if the entailed expense must mean very plain living. No musical her sister ever meets here. Wagnerian music is tabooed, but French and Italian opera, "Oh, ciel! comme elle est ravissante!" She imbibes the good natured contempt of her people for the American stage, but she frequently accompanies her parents to their own beloved French theatre.

By easy steps the little maid has reached the age when she must make her first communion. Never until her marriage morn will she be the center of as much interest and loving attention as upon this day. It is a fête which, after the solemn religious ceremony, is a wild and joyous feasting, while gifts are bestowed upon the young girl by all of her family connections. It is now time for her to go to the convent to finish her education. She may attend as a weekly boarder any one of the numerous convents within the city; she may, notwithstanding tears and remonstrances, be forced to submit to the rigorous discipline of the Ursuline monastery. Within those walls she can hold no communication with the world, save on special days, when friends may visit her. Small consolation, for when they see her a grim iron grating interposes itself between her and her beloved ones. All presents of fruit and other dainties must be impartially divided between classmates. Within this cloister have been educated in all probability her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother.—Harper's Bazar.

A Popular Error.

There is a popular prejudice that if the stones of cherries are swallowed it will obviate the danger of intestinal disturbance which this fruit is liable to cause. Nothing could be more absurd than this theory, and the practice is a most pernicious one, as it invites serious inflammation, if not fatal consequences.—Herald of Health.

The Correct Pronunciation.

Mrs. Bingham—I's pose, Miss Amelia, you say some grand specimens of arkatocater when you's down in New York city? Miss Amelia (who has been studying French without a master)—Oh, yes, indeed, Mrs. Bingham; specially some of them French flabs! (flats.)

STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS.

How the Dishonest Postoffice Employees Are Sometimes Caught.

"There is one place in the postoffice service where stealing can be carried on with little fear of detection," said one of the division superintendents recently, "and that is in the registered letter department. The opinion of almost every one is that the safest way to send a letter or package is to register it. But there is a loophole through which the mail can slip with great ease. The weak part of the system is in the receiving department. Say that a registered package is received at the postoffice from some place out of the city. It passes to the clerks in the regular way for distribution. If one of them is dishonest he collars the package and, of course, does not send the notice to the person to whom it was directed. Not receiving any notice the owner does not call at the office for the package, and the person sending it, having perfect confidence in the delivery system, believes it to have been safely delivered. No complaints are made to the office and there is no trouble. All the thief has to do is to satisfy the department which has a check upon him, and this is done by forging the name of the owner of the package to a receipt and sending it to the proper authorities.

"Is it easy for a clerk to pick out a letter containing money?" "Yes. They will do it as certainly as a cat will scent a fish head in an ash barrel. It's all done by the sense of touch. A clerk must not be seen weighing up letters, but must go through a pile with all possible speed. As his fingers glide quickly over the letters, if he has been long at the business, he will know intuitively a letter which contains anything that makes an uneven fold within, as is usually the case with money. It may not be money, but if it feels like it, there is enough, and the letter is dexterously dropped on the floor or slipped into a convenient place, where it can be picked up without exciting suspicion."

"How are the thieves usually detected?" "By means of decoy letters. These letters are fixed up in the inspector's office. Marked money is put into them. A bag that comes to the office is opened and the decoys are put in before the bag is sent to the distributing department. The bag comes to the suspected clerk. In the regular way, search is made for the decoy in the place where it should be if it had been properly distributed. If not found the clerk is searched, and if the right person was suspected the money will be found on him. It is hard to work a decoy on an expert thief. I know of one man who passed thirty-five decoys before he was caught. In fact he let them slip by so regularly that he disarmed suspicion and the decoys were tried on every other clerk. Complaints were coming in all the time and the case was puzzling."

"No one could teach a decoy." "Finally the fine man suspected took one and was arrested. He confessed, and said that he could tell a decoy every time, because it did not have the marks of travel on it, and the stamping was smooth and sharp, showing that a stamp rarely used had been applied to the letter and not the one regularly used in the course of business. "There is more or less stealing all the time in the postoffice, but such a close watch is kept on the men that the amount stolen is now comparatively small. Thieves crop out in the most unexpected places, and men in great positions are sometimes caught sacrificing their good name, home and future for petty sums of money."—New York Evening Sun.

Theory of Spontaneous Combustion.

The Lime Kiln club's committee on science and philosophy being called upon for their quarterly report, promptly responded with a document of great interest. Several months since the committee was instructed to enter upon a series of experiments to test the theory of spontaneous combustion, and they now reported the result of their labors as follows: 1. An old redannel shirt was carelessly wrapped up in a copy of the Police Gazette and thrown under the bed. At the end of ten weeks it was hauled out and inspected. No signs of combustion. 2. Several cotton rags were stuffed into an old plug hat and placed on the top shelf in a pantry, between an old teapot with the nose broken off and a two quart jug containing cough mixture. Eight weeks brought no change, except that a rat ate part of the brim of the hat. 3. Cotton and woolen rags were sprinkled with whisky and packed away in a trunk with summer clothing and a trunk marked on either end with white chalk. At the end of seven weeks it was discovered that the whisky had been wasted. 4. A pine bedstead, stained to resemble walnut, was exposed to the sun forty-two days. No combustion. 5. A white hat, left over from the Greeley campaign, was filled with certificates of honesty belonging to ward politicians and placed on the roof of a campaign wagon, but was stolen before fermentation set in.

No News of Importance.

Probably one of the most remarkable men of our idea was Lord Palmerston, who could think of little else but foreign politics. An amusing story is told of him in the "Greville Memoirs." "The queen," says Greville, "told Clarendon an anecdote of Palmerston, showing how extensively absorbed he is with foreign politics. Her majesty had been much interested in and alarmed at the strikes and troubles in the north, and asked Palmerston for details about them, when she found that he knew nothing at all. One morning, after previous inquiries, she said to him, 'Pray, Lord Palmerston, have you any news?' To which he replied: 'No, madam, I have heard nothing, but it seems certain the Turks have crossed the Danube.' The fact that Palmerston at this time was not foreign minister, but home secretary, adds point to the anecdote."—Chambers' Journal.

The Increase of Whales.

Not very many months ago a trade journal made the statement that the whale were fast being exterminated and that it is only a question of time when a substitute must be found for whalebone. When I was in your city last February, a young man who was selling one of these substitutes repeated this chestnut to me. I have shown this article around in the fleet and repeated the statement, much to the amusement of whalers. The men who have these substitutes to sell are doing their best through the public prints to exterminate the whales, but the whalers find it impossible even to keep up with the increase of the whales, to say nothing about exterminating them. I wish the former success in their undertaking.—Cor. Chicago Times.

\$150 SOUTH PARK \$150

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

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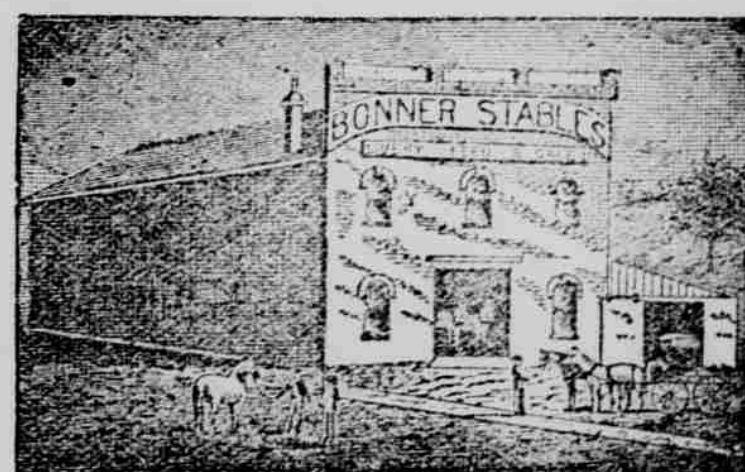
around and through the entire tract.

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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