

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge,
SAMUEL MAXWELL.
 For University Regents,
DR. B. B. DAVIS,
DR. GEORGE ROBERTS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer
D. A. CAMPBELL.
 For Clerk
BIRD 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 BECK.

Now let every body work for the ticket. If all pull together and work we are sure to win.

It is only a question of time when the government will be compelled to either own or control the telegraph system of the country to save the people from the extortions of the western union monopoly. Public sentiment is fast drifting that way.

At Aurora yesterday Mrs. Kuhn obtained a judgment of \$380 for selling her husband liquor. The case was appealed but it is to be hoped that the higher courts will approve the decision. It is robbery for a liquor dealer to sell a husband or a father liquor to make him drunk and neglect his family. It is right that he should suffer and it is to be hoped that Mrs. Kuhn and all others like her will find the redress under the law that they deserve.

The terrible accident at Kouts station, on the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, is worse than first reported. The railroad officials suppress all the news they can from it. The number of killed, it is now believed, will never be known. Railroad accidents are entirely too frequent; not only should such employees as are to blame be made to suffer severely; but the railroads should be made to pay in money such large sums to the families of the killed as would make it necessary for their financial interest to protect the lives committed to their care more guardedly.

It can hardly be truthfully claimed that the American Bankers' Association will have no important question to address itself at its convention, which is about to open at Pittsburg. The subject of providing a suitable basis for circulation, to replace the bonds which the Government is compelled to redeem, is even more pressing than ever before. Scarcely less vital to the country's interests is the subject of the relations between the banks and the speculators. Within the present year banking institutions, upon the most inadequate security, have furnished funds by which the prices of food were advanced on exchanges and boards of trade, and injury inflicted on 60,000,000 people, in order that a few audacious and unscrupulous conspirators might make inordinate profits. There are other questions which can appropriately be brought before the convention. However, if these two subjects should be given the consideration which their importance demands, the bankers will be kept reasonably busy during their entire session.—Globe Democrat.

The European Situation.

The news from Europe, says the New York World, is becoming more than usually interesting. As it relates to diplomatic matters it is necessarily uncertain in some particulars. But, assuming it to be mainly correct, the great powers seem to be grouping themselves into more definite shapes than they have occupied for a long time past. Information from St. Petersburg that Russia and Turkey have agreed upon a plan for jointly administering upon the effects of Bulgaria and Roumelia, wholly ignoring, so far as appears, the existence of Prince Ferdinand.

On the other hand, Sig. Crispi's visit to the north is understood to signify that Italy is now bound by very close ties to Germany and Austria, forming a triple alliance of much solidity. The principal object of the recent negotiations between the premiers of the three nations, if Crispi is reliably reported, is the maintenance of the European equilibrium, and, particularly, opposition to Russian aggression. The influence of England will be, without doubt, thrown with Germany and its allies. The French sympathies will be on the other side. The breaking-off of the commercial negotiations that have been pending be-

tween France and Italy squares with this general view of the situation. And Italy has something of the same longing for Nice and Savoy that France has for Alaska and Lorraine.

Therefore, is the reported agreement between Russia and Turkey with regard to Bulgaria, and in the apparently avowed object of the triple alliance, there is all the material necessary for the prediction of a collision, with several corroborating circumstances to spare. But prophets have lost confidence so far as a European war is concerned.

Samuel J. Randall and Protection.

The record of the United States during the past quarter of a century, has demonstrated that the policy of protection to domestic industries is of vital importance to the country. And in the minds of well informed and unbiased persons, the country made great advances in national development under the tariff of 1824. But free trade theorists may contend, with perhaps some slight show of reason, that the "good times" of these days would have been experienced if the opposite policy had prevailed. These particular enactments were in force for a short time only, giving but an inadequate opportunity for the development of their influence on the country's business. The present tariff, however, with such modifications as the changed industrial conditions have made necessary, has been on the national statute book for almost a generation, while the material and moral progress which has accompanied it has been without precedent in the country's history.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, in the following extract from his address at the opening of the exposition at Atlanta, thus refers to the completeness and thoroughness with which the history of the country since 1861 has confounded the false prophet of free trade:

It has been declared with dogmatic energy and persistence that under certain conditions of duties on imports the prices of food and clothing would be higher while the wages of labor would be lower. It has been demonstrated that in the years since 1860 the reverse has been actually proven to be the fact, by whatever standard tested, and the price of food and clothing have been reduced, the wages of labor increased and the profits of capital lessened, while despite these adverse theories, pretensions and selfish interests have contemplated the failure and discomfiture of the people in developing their own individual resources, the people, nevertheless, have risen superior to all adverse influences and achieved a complete and, I believe, a lasting victory.

The prices of food and clothing have not advanced since 1861, nor have those of labor declined. The predictions of the free traders have been completely and conspicuously falsified by the facts. A dollar will buy 25 per cent more of the necessities of life than it would in 1850 or 1860, in the old free trade days, while the workingman obtains from 25 to 50 per cent more dollars for his labor now than he did then. In the twenty-six years which have passed since the present tariff first went into operation the population of the country has nearly doubled, while the value of the property held by its citizens has almost quadrupled.

The Leonard Prize.

Mr. V. V. Leonard's special premium for Cass county fair, was awarded to Mrs. L. E. Hendrickson upon the following report of committee, the premium being a handsome frame valued at \$800.

We the undersigned members of the Cass county Agricultural society committee on art, do hereby certify that Mrs. L. E. Hendrickson is entitled to the Leonard special premium of picture frame, for the best landscape oil painting of the specified size, 14 by 17, competing for said premium, which we hereby award to Mrs. L. E. Hendrickson.

Mrs. H. E. WHITING,
 Mrs. ANNIE M. O'ROURKE,
 Mrs. E. W. BLACK.

Procrastination.

"Time once gone can never be recalled." is the remark only too often said by those who neglect themselves. Dr. Warner's new Specific Cough Cure Comes to the world's rescue.

And denies death of its rightful due. Please report your experience to your druggist and neighbor, that the world may have proof—no cure, no pay required—Price 50c and \$1. For sale by Will J. Warrick.

On a British Man-of-War.

And with regard to this going to quarters and clearing for action, it may not here be out of place to note that while in the old ships the partitions and wooden screens were all hooked up and got out of the way in preparation for battle, so that the decks were clear, in these days when "quarters for action" is sounded the iron doors are closed, the ship cut up into as many segments as possible, and the crew enclosed in compartments into which the captain's commands come by voice tube. The crew is, as it were, a regiment, with the lieutenants in charge of the companies, each with his own division of men, and his own subordinate officers responsible for a certain part of the ship. To the lieutenant who the commanding officer's orders, and he communicates to his subalterns and petty officers, as the soldier captain does to his subalterns and non-commissioned officers.—New York Graphic.

The "Neighboring Darners."

A new trade for women in Albany is that of "neighboring darners." The woman who follows it has for her customers a dozen or twenty households, each of which she visits weekly, and spends a few hours in doing up the family darning and mending.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

THE FINEST WARE STILL MADE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

High Development of Art in the Production of Cameo Glass—Ancient Glass-making—Crystal, Lead and Lime Glass, Cut and Pressed Glass.

Glassware can be regarded both as a necessity and a luxury, the latter from the beauty of the material composing the article and the artistic work bestowed upon it. The impression prevails to a considerable extent that expensive glassware, like expensive porcelain, will not break so readily as the cheaper grades, but this is a delusion. There is no real motive for the purchase of the expensive article except the gratification of a taste for luxury. The United States possesses all the natural advantages that are possessed by the European countries for the manufacture of glass, and in the use of natural gas it has one important factor not possessed abroad. The cleanliness of glass and the cheapness and the ease with which it is managed certainly give to the glass manufacturers of Pittsburg and that vicinity an advantage not possessed in Europe. On the other hand Europe has its exceedingly cheap labor, it has the talent of the finest workmen, and it has a long and greater in number and superior in teaching to those of the United States.

For these reasons Europe is a long way ahead of the United States in ingenuity of design, shapes, patterns and decoration. Glass from the earliest historical ages has been a favorite medium for the expression of beauty. The fluid character of the original substance permits it to be molded to an infinite variety of forms, and the most delicate shades of coloring may be infused through its crystal clearness so as to adapt it to the luxurious uses of the table. The highest development of art is in the production of cameo glass.

AN ANCIENT ART.

Evidence of this art in its perfection are very ancient, and even in the beginning of the Christian era very beautiful and expensive articles of glass were in use. At that time glass in its common forms was a cheap article. At 50 B. C. cut and pressed glass came into general use until the Fifteenth century. In 1561 only the principal chambers of the king's palace in England had window glass.

Egypt offers the earliest positive evidences of glassmaking. Glass bottles containing red wines are said to be represented on the monuments of the dynasty, more than 4,000 years ago, and in the earliest glass which was bought at Rome for money equivalent to our cent. Illustrating the other extreme, it is historically narrated that the Emperor Nero paid a sum equivalent to \$250,000 for two cups of moderate dimensions. Window glass did not appear until about the Third century of the Christian era, it did not come into general use until the Fifteenth century. In 1561 only the principal chambers of the king's palace in England had window glass.

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Silica, of which there is 90 per cent, in good glass sand, is the principal ingredient in glass. Lead enters into the superior qualities of glass, giving it clearness and brilliancy, and the musical ring of a glass article only comes from bad glass. Crystal glass is bad glass, which is also termed flint glass. Only the best and whitest glass is made in this country in the manufacture of glass, pressed glass articles bring made of lime glass. In its manufacture the United States has an advantage over other countries, on account of its talents for the use of machinery. While the eastern part of this country was formerly the seat of the principal glass industry, it has moved west of late years, owing largely to the backwardness of the eastern manufacturers to take up the making of lime glass. St. Louis is now an important glass manufacturing centre, but the greatest amount of business is done in the Ohio valley, of which Pittsburg and Wheeling are the chief glass towns. The natural gas of this region has given the glass industry a great impetus. Heavy plate window glass is manufactured largely in the west, but the glass used in the east is mostly imported from France.

The cut glass industry of this country has grown greatly of recent years, but the article is not yet exported to the extent that pressed glass is. The chief exportations of glass from this country are to the South American states, and considerable goes to the British possessions in Australia. This country is undoubtedly able to compete with any or all the countries of Europe in the making of glass. Most of the glass in domestic use is of this kind.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Water Carrier of Aspinwall.

One peculiarity of this country is that a mule is employed to carry the water to the beach, where it is sent off to a ship that is in need of it, and, in addition, the mule must carry its driver, while men carry the coffee in huge sacks, such as one may see on the piers at the Brooklyn stores, on their backs. The sack of coffee weighs about as much as the mule load of water, and half the weight of the driver thrown in. Of course the mule could carry two sacks of coffee easily, but he does not have to do so. It is not the style; that seems to be the only reason for keeping the burden off the mule. When the sun work at carrying coffee to market they make drudges of themselves, but on other occasions they do not work very hard or very long.

The water carrier we met got his mule in the way of our carriage, or our driver got in the way of the mule, and the mule was upset over the collision. Although it was no fault of ours, the mule driver picked himself up, and waving his club threateningly, advanced on us, jabbering at a rate and with looks that seemed particularly ugly. It was a question with us whether to use a pistol or run to save ourselves from a beating, when our driver came to the rescue by telling us that the collision had ruined the water carrier, and that nothing short of 25 cents American silver could retrieve the broken fortune. That coin produced, the water carrier went away with many expressions which we could not understand, except by the deprecatory wailing of his mule and the howling of his head.—Aspinwall Cor. New York Sun.

Poisonous Fishes.

In a collection of poisonous fishes now on exhibition at Havre is a very peculiar tetraodon from the Japan sea, which is sometimes used as a means of suicide. It gives sensations like those of morphia, then death.—Arkansas Traveler.

STARVING TO DEATH.

A FEAT NOT EASILY ACCOMPLISHED IN NEW YORK.

What the Man Who Looks After the City's Paupers Says on the Subject—Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

"How can a person starve to death in New York city?" was asked by a reporter of Superintendent Blake, who looks after the city's paupers. Mr. Blake didn't stop to think before he said: "You can't," and then he added: "That is, you can't unless you want to read bad. Of course, if you lock yourself up somewhere where no one can get at you, and don't eat anything, or make any attempt to attract attention, you may succeed in dying of starvation; but that's about the only way you could do it in New York. If you would starve, take my advice and don't try it in New York; you are sure to be caught at it.

"There is no red tape about the relief of destitute people in this city. In the first place, the city doesn't do it at all. The city gave up giving outdoor relief several years ago. All the city does for poor people is to send them to the workhouse. But, naturally, information of people who are in need of immediate assistance usually comes to me. Generally speaking, I visit the poor people in their case, and they either come here in person, or I send a messenger directly around to the office of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and in ten minutes after I hear of the case a visitor of that society is on his way with provisions and medicine for the relief of the sufferer, while if it is reported as likely to be a hospital case, I also send one of our ambulances at once.

NECESSARY RED TAPE.

"After the immediate necessities of the family or person are relieved then comes the red tape. The society's visitor looks up the register and reports to her superiors. For the city an investigation is made, and it is ascertained whether the persons are legally a charge upon this municipality or belong somewhere else. Generally they are recently arrived emigrants, for whom the Castle Garden authorities must look out. In any event the sufferers get good food and medical attention until responsibility for their permanent care is fixed.

"Actual pauperism is comparatively rare in this city, much as we hear about poverty. The poorest parts of the city are inhabited by people that live like pigs in a pen, but because they have to, but because they want to save money. The workhouse is kept full, but it is chiefly with men and women who go there rather than work. Of course many honest and respectable persons come here to ask for relief. In every such case I endeavor to send them away encouraged to try for work again. I tell them for heaven's sake, to keep out of the workhouse—to work at anything at which they can pick up a penny rather than degrade themselves by becoming public charges. For it certainly does degrade them. Nine times out of ten it ruins them, and they go back again, and finally become of the sort that is sent up twice a year for six months each time.

"It would probably surprise people to know that there are men who, because they cannot find work at their trade, will come here for aid before they will try to get work at anything else. To such I absolutely refuse to give commitment cards, direct them to go to get laboring or other work if they fail at their trade. In most cases they take my orders. Sometimes they appeal to a magistrate and get a commitment anyhow. Women are still worse. Practically a woman can always get a living if she is willing to do domestic work for her board and clothes. There's no excuse for their going to the workhouse, and I tell them so every chance I get."

THE WORK OF RELIEF.

John Bowen, whose aspect mingles the venerable with the benevolent, is the general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, on which Superintendent Blake depends to relieve cases of extreme destitution. It has been in existence well toward half a century. It expends about \$25,000 a year in its work of relief, of which 60 per cent goes directly to the people aided and 40 per cent is consumed in expense. Mr. Bowen said:

"There is never any delay in relieving cases of destitution coming to our knowledge through the charities department of the city or in other ways. Our visitors on their regular rounds whenever they hear of a case give aid immediately and report it afterward. A donor, in most of the cases reported in the papers as of starvation, absolutely has more to do with it than lack of food. Our money is collected chiefly through a canvasser, who is employed regularly. Most of it comes from individuals. Comparatively little is contributed by the churches, because we urge that each church should look after its own poor, and they are getting to do so very generally.

"The saddest cases we have are not those in which abject poverty is the feature, but those where misfortunes have reduced persons of cultivation and good position to destitution. Such are often restrained by pride from asking aid until the last possible moment, but they rarely carry it so far as to starve to death rather than seek help."

Vocal Studies Abroad.

A reputable physician, who has made a careful study of the effects produced upon young American women who have gone abroad for vocal studies, says that only about one-sixth of the number ever return with as good voices as when they left, and less than half of the number with an improved voice. Only those in poor health are shown to have really improved in voice by a prolonged change of climate and study in Europe. His advice is that American ladies should always live and study the "Italian method," as far as possible, with Italian teachers here in their native land, and go abroad as foreign artists visit us, never remaining a sufficient length of time for the climate and living to change their system and voice, more especially while they are in their teens.—Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Gladstone's Pocket Money.

This is the latest story about Mr. Gladstone, which is given by the London correspondent of a Manchester evening paper: Chatting the other night with the keeper of a second hand book stall in one of the streets leading out of Holborn, the following interesting little story came out: Mr. Gladstone is a frequent purchaser at this book stall, but he never has any money with him. Mrs. Gladstone will not let him carry any about him, because he spends it so recklessly, buying everything that takes his fancy, so long as the book stall holds out. The shopkeeper in question, however, gives the right honorable gentleman a note of his purchases and the money is always punctually sent next day.—London Society.

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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

ADORN THE LOTS.

PLEASANT DRIVES

around and through the entire tract.

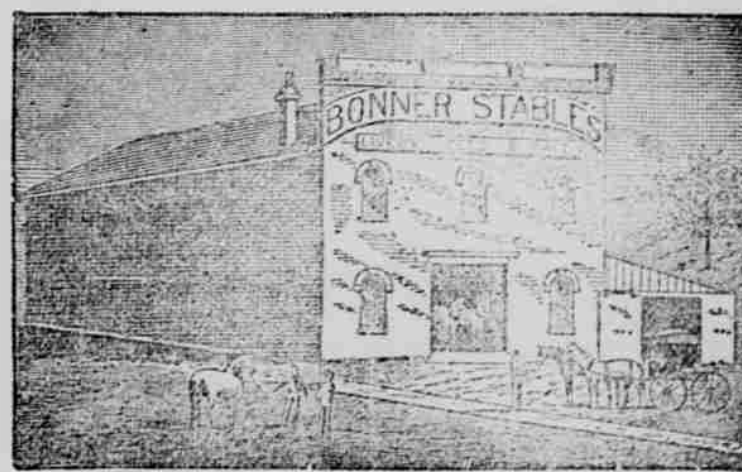
Any one desiring to construct a cottage or a more pretentious residence in South Park, can examine a large selection of plans of the latest style of residences by calling at our office. Any one desiring to examine property with a view to purchasing, will be driven to the park at our expense. South Park is less than three fourths of a mile from the Opera House. It can be reached conveniently by either Chicago or Lincoln Avenues, or south on 7th street.

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