

The Plattsmouth, Daily Herald

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, SAMUEL MAXWELL. For University Regents, DR. J. B. DAVIS. DR. GEORGE ROBERTS. For Judges of Second Judicial District, HON. SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN. HON. ALLEN W. FIELD.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

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

The Republican State Platform.

The republican party of Nebraska, while ever careful of property rights, and holding no sympathy with those who would with the commonwealth divide, or with the anarchical destroyers, resolutely maintains the principle that the great railroads of this state which hold the reins of power in their hands, and are not their masters. The work of legislative control in the state and in the national domain should be the fair play of the state and not the cause of complaint of exorbitant rates and unjust discrimination in favor of individuals of localities which fairly belong to it. Assuming the responsibility which fairly belongs to it, of having originated all legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of those tribunals of commissions which have been enabled to grapple with corporate power, the republican party will see to it that a needed revision of these commissions, which have been established by power these commissions, national and state, shall be armed for battle and for victory. While favoring such change in the constitution of this state as will permit the railroad commissioners to be elected by the people, it hereby voices its confidence in the existing board of transportation, and commends its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff of rates for freight and carriage of passengers as is accorded to neighboring states similarly circumstanced. It is grossly unjust and a grievous wrong to require that the people pay more for the transportation of their products and the carriage of their supplies than their neighbors, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, with their 2,000 miles of easily constructed and cheaply maintained lines of railroad and the republicans of this state will cease their efforts until all wrongs are righted.

We reaffirm our adherence to the American system of tariff, under which, with its broad protection of American labor, our country has prospered beyond any other. As the business of the country now demands a revision of the tariff, alive to the demands of every material interest, will see to it that such revision shall be made at the earliest practical day. We condemn the action of the democratic majority in congress in that after repeated pledges of tariff reform, it has not only failed, while leaving a large majority in the house of representatives, where tariff bills must originate, to bring about such reform, but has come from the party that has ever been the friend of the American laborer and producer. The grateful thanks of the American people are due to those who defended the union in the late war and we are in favor of providing suitable pensions for soldiers and sailors who were disabled in its service or who have since, without their fault or vice, become objects of public or private derision. We recognize the rights and organs of those who fell in its defense. We heartily sympathize with the abolition and efforts of the patriots of Ireland in their endeavors to obtain for their country the blessings of free institutions and local self-government. We recognize in Charles Stewart, Parnell and the Hon. William E. Gladstone worthy champions of the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence.

We condemn the action of the president in his attempt to return the troops won by bravery on the field of battle. We condemn the narrow, intolerant and partisan action of the democratic party in excluding from the privileges of state citizenship the half-million people of Dakota, solely on the unmanly and indefensible ground of difference in political views. Not content with their efforts to exclude the negro from the elective franchise, they now seek to prohibit the intelligent, prosperous and patriotic people because of their political opinions. We view with alarm the abuse of the veto power by the president of the United States. A power from the use of which England sovereigns have abstained for centuries, a power used but six times during the first forty years of our national government, a power by the people intrusted to the president for the purpose of preventing hasty legislation, has by the present incumbent of that office been used to thwart the will of congress and to resist their repeated demands. He has, in one-half of a single term of office, used the power more times than all the presidents combined. He has sought by all the precedent use of extraordinary power, to constitute himself a co-ordinate branch of the national legislature. He has frequently exercised this "one man power" by the cowardly method of the "pocket veto" by which important measures have been defeated without any reason being given for withholding its approval.

ALWAYS learn to think and act for yourself.

ALL the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race as drunkenness.

LEARN to say no; it will be of more service to you than to be able to read Latin.

The Japanese Government has engaged a young San Francisco woman to organize a school of domestic service at Tokio to familiarize Japanese girls with our customs.

ACCORDING to the English Women's Journal, there are now about one hundred women serving on school boards in England and Wales. Four county districts have women for clerks. There are also women overseers, assistant overseers, and overseers of highways.

ANY one who has a pond and wishes to have it stocked with fish can do so by making application to W. E. O'Brien, superintendent of the state fisheries at South Bend, as the fall distribution of German carp has commenced and all applications should be made by Nov. 1st.

An odd time-piece is shown in a Philadelphia window. The front of the clock is a large, round waiter. The hours are marked on a dozen oyster shells. A small plate garnished with

slices of lemon, conceals the works, and the hands are a knife and fork.

A MAGNIFICENT incident of how that sort of politics breaks down the color line: Rev. Dr. Pierce, a colored divine, delivered a speech last week Sunday night at the theater in Knoxville, Tenn., and three white pastors dismissed services in order that their congregations might hear the address.—Ee.

ONE of the latest attempts to harness the forces of nature for the service of man is the adaptation of a windmill for the turning of a dynamo, the electricity thus obtained being stored in suitable batteries, and afterward used in lighting beacons for the benefit of the maritime interests. There is a station of this kind near the mouth of the Seine, and considerable success has been obtained.

FROM the present outlook all welcoming addresses at the opening of banquets etc. will have to be dispensed with, or fortunes paid for them. Saturday morning Judge Elliott fell dead at Memphis, immediately after welcoming the president, and yesterday President Montgomery, of the jockey club, of the same city fell dead immediately after welcoming the delegates to the water ways convention.

It seems that a meteor has fallen from the skies upon Maine, and frighten every body out of their wits. We wonder whether the unmanly, debasing and cowardly practice of taking a jug behind a cellar door or a haystack, and there consuming its contents and defying the prohibition laws so widely prevalent in the Pine Tree state, had anything to do with the heavenly visitant. Truly the moral status of Maine and Rhode Island liquor drinkers seems almost to meet the judgment of Sodom and Gomorrah.—Ee.

THE new college of physicians and surgeons in New York city, to which the late William H. Vanderbilt contributed \$500,000, will be opened to students Monday. In addition to this institution there are in the same city the Vanderbilt clinic, founded by the sons of the late William H., and the Sloane maternity hospital, due to the munificence of Wm. D. Sloane, who married Mr. Vanderbilt's daughter.

THE fact that there is some fear among certain classes of business men of the occurrence of a panic next year or the year after is a good indication that it will not take place so soon. This fear has already produced one good result in curtailing land speculation, shortening the duration of business credits, and curtailing loans by banking institutions except upon the best of security. Heretofore panics have come without warning, and there are many reasons for believing that this will be the case, to a large extent, in the future. In this particular sense the expected seldom happens.—Globe Dem.

THE liberals have made a great hit in Great Britain by introducing the magic lantern in a political campaign. They ordered a very large number of slides and lanterns and every speaker and lecturer that goes out is well supplied with them. He relieves the monotony of political debate by throwing on to a screen in his evening meetings political cartoons and pictures of evictions in Ireland photographed on the spot. The effect has been to greatly increase the attendance at the meetings. The government has had a committee meeting and has determined to follow suit. It will supply its lecturers and stumpers with tory pictures and endeavor to stem the tide by fighting the evil one with fire.—State Journal.

AN important article for health-seekers will appear in the November Harper's, under the title of "The Winter Climatic Resorts of Three Continents," by William Smith Brown. Mr. Brown has for forty years made the matter a special study in his wide travels, and masses into nine pages the net result of his researches regarding the invalid resorts of Egypt, France, Italy, Algiers, Spain, Switzerland and the United States. He especially emphasizes the vital characteristics of the chief places in this country to which pilgrimages are made for recuperation of health and shows that each particular locality has its own quality of influence, adapted to a certain class of invalidism, and a limited season of benefit, which must be carefully regarded if any remedy is to be derived. What the medical profession has failed to do he has accomplished, by a broad and careful investigation of all the health resorts of Europe, Africa and America, revealing the short-comings and the advantages of each site.

THE free trader acknowledges that there has been unexampled development of the resources of the country since 1860. He concedes that the wages of working men are higher and the cost of living lower now than then. The tariff, however, in his opinion, has had much less to do with this change than inventions and the cheapening of labor processes have. Therefore it is to the mechanical skill and dexterity of the people rather than to any statutory enactments that the

improvement is due. Invention has undoubtedly been one of the immediate causes, but the chief and primal cause has been the tariff. This policy has kept the American market for the American producer, and thus built up vigorous domestic industries. The competition to which this state of things gave rise, has as the pioneers and teachers of the protective policy predicted, proven an indicative to the development of inventive skill and thus simplified, improved and cheapened the methods of production in nearly every industry. If there had been no tariff in the past quarter of a century, there would have been comparatively little inducement for invention, and consequently the workman would get less for what he sells (his labor), and be compelled to pay more for what he buys than he does to-day.—Globe Democrat.

Dr. Depew Talks of Blaine.

FROM the Chicago Times. "Well," said Mr. Depew, while his left foot beat a tattoo on the carpeted floor of his apartment, "I know that Mr. Blaine does not particularly desire the nomination, and yet, as a matter of fact, he has no opposition to that office. It is a peculiar condition of affairs, but there is practically no opposition in the country to Mr. Blaine's nomination."

"I tell you," he added after a quiet pause, during which the nervous foot was also inactive, "the American people have instinctively a deep-seated sentiment in favor of fair play. When Mr. Tilden was a candidate for the presidency there was a large public sentiment, in which I as a republican did not share, that resolved itself into an almost general belief that Tilden was elected as president of the United States, and if he had been nominated again he would have been elected, as sure as guns," and Mr. Depew brought his right hand down upon the arm of his chair with forcible emphasis. "Now," said he, "the people are of the firm belief that a hysterical response to an asinine address, delivered by a phenomenal jackass with a reverend cognomen, resulted in the defeat of Mr. Blaine for the presidency at last election, and if he should be nominated again the result will be far different. As it was, he was defeated only by 700 votes, and since that time the people have had an opportunity to estimate what they got and what they have lost by that result."

New Departure.

WE the undersigned druggists of Plattsmouth do hereby announce to our patrons and friends that we can heartily endorse and recommend the following remedies of the Quaker Medicine Company: Balyeat's Fig Tonic, Dr. Watson's New Specific Cough Cure, and Heap's Arnica Salve, for the reasons that we know what they contain, and are the results of science applied practically.

WILL J. WARRICK.

He Know Better Than to Claim It.

There were about half a dozen of them and they had been off somewhere in the country. They were all piled on a wagon, and as they passed one of the numerous cottages a pretty woman accidentally turned a white handkerchief loose. There were six handkerchiefs waving wildly in the breeze in one instant.

"By Jove, she's pretty. I wonder who she is? That was meant for me."

"It wasn't; it was meant for me," said everybody but a little old man sitting on the wagon hidden from sight.

"Well," he said, "I'll bet it was not meant for me."

"Why?"

"Because that was my wife."

And a dead silence fell on the picnic.

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.

Raising a Church Debt.

Circus Agent (to Deacon Jones)—Will you allow me to put some posters on the church fence?

Deacon Jones (reflectively)—Well, I dunno as t'would do any harm, but you would have to pay something for the privilege. The church is trying to get out of debt, and every little helps.

Circus Agent—I'll give you a couple of tickets.

Deacon Jones—All right, go ahead.

Hon. H. W. Grady.

The Statesman, Scholar and True American, set an example worthy of reflection for all True Americans. Healing wounds that no methods except those used by Heaps' Camphorated Arnica Salve which is sold on its merits for any use that a salve can be used. No cure, no pay. For sale by the following druggist. Price, 25c per box.

W. J. WARRICK

—Pick out the price of Real Estate you want and then call for price and terms upon Windham & Davi s. Over Bank of Cass Co. 18tf.

THE SHOEMAKER.

HOW MACHINERY HAS SUPPLANTED THE MAN OF THE LAPSTONE.

Miseries Which the Knights of St. Crispin Inherit on Their Fellow Creatures—Facts Concerning a Revolutionized Trade—Manufacturing Plant.

"Ah, but I have no trouble with new shoes," explains the self-complacent egotist, who always has a patent for everything. "I only wear them a few hours each day, and sometimes take a whole month to break in a new pair." But why does he only wear them a few hours each day? And why does he need a month to make his feet comfortable? Simply because if a man is in any respect a tenderfoot, he must always keep his new shoes from one week to thirty days on probation, before he will be quite certain that he will not have to throw them away or give them to the poor. Sometimes they revive a latent corn which the old shoes in their turn had brought to life, and then permitted to be inactive for a few months. Sometimes the leather proves to be too hard and inflexible, and binds the foot like a vice, and the bones ache and the muscles become benumbed. There are men who can hardly pass a shoe store without a pang, and whose keenest sense of human misery is derived from their experience with new shoes.

It may be held that the shoemakers are not altogether to blame for the miseries which they inflict on their fellow creatures. Not many years since women prided themselves on having small waists, and sought by artificial means to make their figures look like hour-glasses. But the corset makers were not the parties to be held responsible. The fault was to be charged to a perverted artistic sense, to a conviction that an unattractively small waist added to the feminine power of fascination. It did nothing of the sort. It only made the female figure look ridiculous, and such also is the effect of many of the fashions which obtain in shoes on the shape of the feet. But no matter. If the shoe itself, without any reference to the purpose for which it was fashioned, be only an agreeable object to the eye, there will be a man found to put his foot in it.

And what is the result? Hard and soft corns, bunions, much suffering and sometimes profligacy. What, too, is the artistic result? Were any artist to paint a picture with bare feet, and follow accurately the most perfect model that could be found among the adult shoe club population of Europe or America, he would fail to get a place for his work in any respectable exhibition. To this complexion has it come at last. We must go to the nursery, the savage tribes, or to the antique, if we wish to know what nature intended for a creature when she fashioned a human foot. Babbling, North American Indians, and statures have toes, but civilized men and women have them no more. They have only a compressed mass of bones, muscles, and corns where toes ought to be permitted to grow and expand. But were the fashionable shoemaker to defy the prevailing taste and offer a covering for the foot, that would not be a natural growth, he would find no customers. According to the modern conception of what is shapely, nature made a mistake when she fashioned a foot broader at the toes than at the instep. But the modern idea of a pretty foot is about as nearly correct as the recently modern idea of a pretty waist; and were shoes made after the exact natural form of the foot, we should soon learn to wonder how we ever tolerated any other model.

No industrial revolution was ever more complete than the revolution which has taken place in shoemaking during the last twenty-five years. The cobblers we shall have always with us; but the shoemaker has almost completely changed his form. It is to be feared, too, that he is no longer entitled to claim the protection of his tutelar St. Crispin, for he has become the servant of a witch. And such a witch! Driven to its highest capacity a single McKay machine has been known to clip the soles upon 1,200 pairs of new shoes within ten hours, and it takes 300 hand workers in great part with yet other ingenious labor saving machines, to feed one of these insatiable stitchers, and clear away the tables after it has finished. It will be seen, therefore, that the McKay machine is not only a witch itself, but that it is a boss witch. In the best provided shops the sole stitching, binding and even the lasting are done by secondary machines, and so also would be the cutting, were it not for the imperfections of the leather, which demand the services of a practiced eye in selecting the parts that are fit for use. Yet the work is done with so little effort that a motor of single horse power would drive a half dozen or more of the McKay machines at one and the same time.

After this statement of its capacity it will be seen that it is only fair metaphor and not hyperbole to call the machine a witch. It is eminently proper, too, that the chief seats of its activity should be found at Lynn and Haverhill, cities in the same state with witch killing Salem, and not so distant as to be congenial in their origin. But the city of Lynn, notwithstanding its reputation, is not so much a monopolist at shoemaking as some persons suppose. New York claims everything, and within her wilderness of brick and mortar she is continually evolving phenomena that are a surprise to even her own citizens. Who would believe that within a mile and a half of the city hall, mainly, indeed, within a quarter of a mile of that place, there are almost as many firms of shoe manufacturers as are to be found in either of the cities of Lynn or Haverhill? The statement would not be believed were it not possible to furnish the figures. But it is quite possible. There are 187 firms in Lynn, 178 in Haverhill, and 173 in New York.

But Lynn will boast of the size of her factories, and point to the annual value of her new shoes as evidence of her general superiority. It is certain that she has some pretty large factories, and can point to one firm that turns out 10,000 pairs of shoes each day. But there is a firm in New York that produces shoes to the value of about \$1,000,000 annually, and there are others that run well up among the hundreds of thousands. Estimates differ on the comparative value of the products of the two cities, but in this respect we must concede to Lynn a long lead over the metropolis. Judging from the report of goods shipped through Boston between the first of last January and the last of August, and giving to Lynn her probable proportion of the total, her annual product cannot amount to much less than \$25,000,000, while the annual product of New York is not estimated at more than \$10,000,000.

It has been said that the capacity of the shoe manufacturing plant in the United States is equal in three months to the market demands of one entire year. This may be true so far as the shoemaking machines are concerned, but it is evidently not true when the question of skilled workmen for feeding and operating the machines is involved. Say that the manufacturers in this city make 4,000,000 pairs of shoes each year. That would be about the proper estimate on a valuation of \$10,000,000. But there are 1,500,000 pairs of feet in New York city alone, and they would manage to get through with pretty nearly 4,000,000 pairs of shoes in one year, even were there no demand from abroad.—New York Sun

\$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 ADORN THE LOTS.

PLEASANT DRIVES

around and through the entire tract.

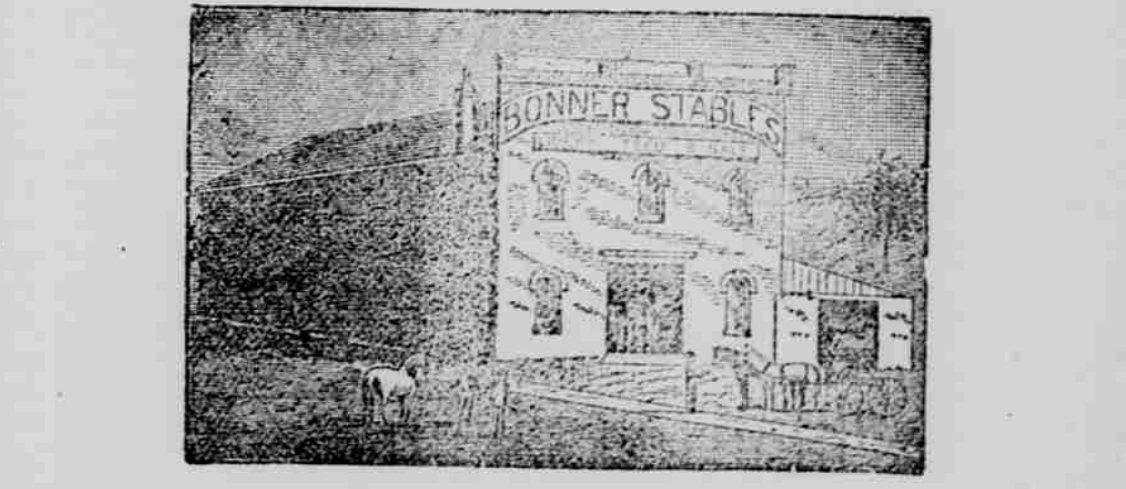
Any one desiring to construct a cottage or a more pretentious residence in South Park, can examine a large selection of plans of the latest style of residences by calling at our office. Any one desiring to examine property with a view to purchasing, will be driven to the park at our expense. South Park 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.

CALL ON

R. B. Windham or John A. Davies, OVER CASS CO. BANK.

M. B. MURPHY & Co., DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware. FLOUR, FEED & PROVISIONS. WE MAKE APPROPRIATELY OF LINE GROCERIES M. B. MURPHY & CO.

BONNER STABLES



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

CARRIAGES FOR PLEASURE AND SHORT DRIVES,

are always kept ready. Cabs or tight carriages, pull-beaver wagons and everything for funerals—turned out on short notice. Terms cash.

W. D. JONES, Proprietor.