

The Plattsmouth, Daily Herald

KNOTT BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, SAMUEL MAXWELL. For University Regents, DR. B. 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 communist divide, or with the anarchists destroy, reasserts its determination that the great railway corporations of this state, which hold relations of closest interest to the people shall be fairly paid servants of the state and not its masters. Its work of legislative control in the state and nation shall continue until all cause of complaint of exorbitant rates and unjust discrimination of individuals and localities shall cease to exist. Assuming the responsibility which fairly belongs to it of originating all legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of those tribunals or organizations which have been enabled to grapple with corporate power, the republican party will see to it that by all needed enlargement of power these commissions, national and state, shall be armed for battle and victory. While favoring such change in the existing board of transportation and the railroad commissioners to be elected by the people, it hereby voices its confidence in the existing board and commends its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff rates for freight and carriage of passengers as is achieved by neighboring states, under similar circumstances. It is grossly unjust and a grievous wrong that Nebraska should pay more for the transportation of her goods and merchandise than her neighbors, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, with its 3,000 miles of railroad and the republican party of this state will not cease their efforts until all wrongs be 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 revision, the republican party will see to it that such revision shall be made at the earliest practical day. We condemn the action of the president in his attempt to obtain a large majority in the house of representatives, where tariff bills must originate, to bring about such reform, which must come from the party that has elected him. The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the party that has elected the president, and we are in favor of providing suitable pensions for soldiers and sailors who were disabled in its service or who have, without their fault or vice, become objects of public or private charity and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense.

We heartily sympathize with the ambition and efforts of the patriots of Ireland in their endeavor to obtain for their country the blessings of free institutions and local self-government. We commend to Charles Stewart Parnell and the Rev. William Gladstone worthy champions of the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence.

We condemn the action of the president in his attempt to the tropics 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 unreasonably 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 deprive 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 two 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 the people and to resist their repeated demands. He has, in one-half of a single term of office, used the veto more times than all the presidents combined. He has sought by all the pretexts 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 his approval.

The grand lodge I. O. O. F. in session at Lincoln, reports 145 active lodges in the state with a membership of 5,875.

The compromise which has just been made with the railroads reduces the coal tariff sixty cents per ton from Chicago to Nebraska points. Coal consumers are now watching for the benefits but they will have to look a long time before they receive them.

The New York Mail and Express has made a canvass of the labor party in Brooklyn, and found that out of 8140 labor votes 6680, over four fifths, have hitherto supported the democratic ticket. As that party is particularly strong in New York, where Henry George is a candidate for the leading office to be filled in the coming election, the democratic chances for victory in that state are very far from being flattering.

S. S. Cox is a new competitor for the chairmanship of the Ways and Means committee. He is one of the oldest and most experienced members of the popular branch of congress. He is also one of the most pronounced and aggressive free traders in that body, and is in harmony with the dominant faction of his party and R. Q. Mills, of Texas will have to look close for his laurels. Although Mr. Cox has never held many important positions in the organization of the house,

he has been more than once an active aspirant for the speakership.

We have been asked several times lately on what day the election occurred, and when we answered the 8th of November some seemed to be surprised that it comes so late. As there seems to be the impression that the election occurs on the first Tuesday in November. Generally they do, but the law in each state says, "the first Tuesday after the first Monday." This year it means the second Tuesday in November, on the 8th day of that month. November begins on Tuesday, so that it will require a whole week to fill in the requirement of "after the first Monday." The November elections cannot occur later than the 8th nor earlier than the 2nd of the month.

SECRETARY BAYARD is beyond question the most serene and self-complacent egotist that ever held portfolio of the state department. In his efforts to organize an international commission to settle the fisheries dispute after the United States senate had plainly expressed its most emphatic disapproval of such a commission he has given to the country an exhibition of gall which has never been exceeded by the political mountebanks of the democratic party. On January 13th, 1885, Senator Frye, of Maine, introduced a resolution in which strong grounds were taken against a commission. After a long and heated debate, in which the whole question was reviewed and discussed in all its various lights, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 35 to 10. But notwithstanding this plainly and, in fact emphatically expressed disapproval of international commission Bayard had proceeded with the organization of such a body.—Gazette Journal.

THERE is a strong probability that the merchandise trade balance, which has recently been heavily against the United States, has now begun to turn in its favor. The preliminary statements of exports for September of the following classes of domestic products, to which, for purpose of comparison, are appended the exports of the same classes of commodities for the corresponding month of 1886, are here given:

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, September 1887, September 1886. Cotton: \$13,830,592 vs \$7,190,963. Breadstuffs: 11,094,132 vs 14,284,958. Provisions: 7,545,898 vs 7,129,913. Petroleum: 4,013,189 vs 4,365,223. Cattle and hogs: 6,08,300 vs 1,009,315.

Total \$37,092,051 vs \$33,980,361. Thus there was an increase last month of over \$3,000,000 in the sales abroad of the five most important classes of American exports. This was due principally to the great expansion in the shipments of cotton. In all the other items, except provisions, there was a falling off in the month, as compared with the same month last year. The artificial maintenance of prices of pork in Chicago at a higher level than would prevail if the law of supply and demand were permitted to bear sway is undoubtedly responsible for the decline in the exports of that product. In the months of April, May, June, July and August, taken together, the aggregate imports exceeded exports to the extent of about \$92,236,000, or an average of nearly \$12,000,000 a month. In September, however, it now seems probable that exports once more exceeded imports. Notwithstanding the fact that the country in the five months named brought abroad more merchandise than it sold, it imported nearly \$4,000,000 in specie more than it exported. This proves that foreign investments in American industrial enterprises have been heavy in the past few months.—Globe Democrat.

Uncle Sam After the White Caps.

From the Indianapolis Journal. There is rumor that the depredations of the "White Caps" of Southern Indiana will be brought before the Federal Grand Jury, which convened on Monday. All efforts to convict the outlaws at their homes have proved futile for the reason that in nearly all the countries where they operate they have control of the courts, and it is well known that during the last month an effort has been made to get the cases in the United States court. Gov. Gray and District Attorney Seilers were recently in consultation about the proposed investigation, and the governor, in the strongest terms, urged that the Federal court take up the cases. If there was any section of the law under which it could be done. Statutes were carefully examined by the two, and an old section was found providing for the punishment of Ku Klux, in the south under which it is believed the outlaws can be tried. If any doubt should arise about the constitutionality of that section, there are other sections covering the cases of the "White Caps," and there seems to be no doubt about the Federal government having the power to administer law in the case. The law-abiding people in the counties where the depredations have been most frequent are anxious that the Federal court should give them protection, and have volunteered to give the district attorney all the assistance in their power, both in securing evidence for indictments and conviction. The Federal officials have nothing to say about what will be done, but there is ground for belief that witnesses from the complaining counties will be summoned to appear before the grand jury next week.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.

THE MOST SOLEMN EVENT IN THE JEWISH CALENDAR.

Prayer and Fasting for Twenty-four Hours—Ancient Sacrificial Ceremonies. Solemn Closing Service—Wearing Veritable Shrouds—A Very Curious Custom.

In this time of materialistic thought the average American can hardly understand, still less can he appreciate, the awe and reverence with which the Day of Atonement is regarded by the Jew. It is the most sacred twenty-four hours in the calendar of the Hebrew. Into the minutes of that day are woven the splendors of his ancient temples, the pomp and ceremonial of the Mosaic ritual, the sadness of a nation without a home. The Jew was not contented and a wanderer when that sacred day was instituted. By orthodox and reformer Jews alike this day is held in reverence. Every one of the Hebrew faith will observe it by fasting and prayer. The time of this service is the tenth day of the seventh month in the Jewish calendar. The day is significant. It is the tenth day to signify the completeness of the atonement; it is the seventh month because the month closed the festival half of the Mosaic year, and thus, in a sense, formed its Sabbath; it is the tenth day of the month, because, say the wise men, on that day Adam sinned and repented, Abraham was circumcised, and Moses came down from the Mount and found his people worshipping the golden calf. The day thus set apart is strictly and solemnly observed. On it, and on it alone, is there a fast enjoined. The Jew is expected to "afflict his soul" on that day, which means fasting in addition to repentance and humiliation.

THE ANCIENT CEREMONIAL.

The ancient ritual included a ceremonial of Oriental magnificence. The priests were dressed in pure white linen, signifying simplicity. Two goats were furnished by the people upon which were cast lots for Jehovah and the other for Azazel, the name of a bad spirit living in the wilderness. One of these goats was killed as a sin offering after the priest had slain a bullock; then followed that singular ceremony of sending the living goat into the wilderness. A man appointed the year before led the goat away into a district from which there was no return path. The idea of this procedure evidently was that the sins which had symbolically been laid upon the goat did not return. The man who had led the goat could not re-enter the camp until he had washed his clothes and himself. The high priest then took off his linen garments, washed himself, put on his usual dress and burned the fat of the other goat upon the altar.

Since the destruction of Jerusalem the Day of Atonement has not been observed with such imposing ceremonial. But yet it is kept up. The service is binding on every Jew, except those who are too ill to risk the fast. The synagogue services begin about sunset and last several hours. They are resumed the following morning at 6 o'clock and continue until sunset. The services consist of a set ritual of prayers for forgiveness, expressions of contrition and promises of amendment. Selections from the law and prophets are read, and addresses upon the topics of the day are made by the rabbis. The music for the day is pitched in a tone of special solemnity. A striking feature of the service is the memorial of the dead, so called, in which not alone the names of departed members of the congregation are mentioned, but the fact of their departure is used to point a lesson of morality, and their memory employed to incite the pious emulation of those who mourn them. In many congregations very large collections are taken up for benevolent purposes.

SOLEMN CLOSING SERVICE.

The closing service, which begins just before sundown, is pitched in a still higher key of solemnity. The synagogue is then crowded to its utmost. Those who have gone out during the day for air—it is very warm here in a crowd of people for twelve hours; besides, the effects of the fast are beginning to be felt—return encouraged by the knowledge that the close of the service is near. The responses are louder. The rabbi ascends the steps of the ark to close its doors, which have been open all day. The whole congregation, standing, repeat the amazing or Hebrew declaration of faith: "Hear, O Lord our God is one." Then follows the repetition of the people's cry upon Mount Carmel in Elijah's time seven times: "The Lord he is God." The doors of the ark are closed and a single blast is blown upon a ram's horn, which dissimulates the congregation. The article used in the service which probably comes the nearest in resemblance to the one used in Jerusalem before the Jew hung his harp upon the willows is this ram's horn. It is just such an instrument as that which Joshua and his band blew upon when the walls of Jericho fell. Some little skill is required to blow it. It emits but one note, and that of a peculiarly weird and mournful character. Following the custom established by the priests in the early history of the cult, it has been the habit from time immemorial for the men to wear the veritable shrouds or garments intended to be used at the burial. This practice, however, among the wealthier Jews of this city has fallen into disuse. Among the poorer congregations the white garments are still worn. But rich and poor alike yet cling to the little white cap which is worn on the Day of Atonement.

A highly cultured rabbi, when asked this morning if he made any preparations for the fast by eating a hearty meal, replied there was a time in his experience when he did so, but he had found that such a course was injurious. Now he eats only an ordinary meal. But an aged clothing dealer on Chatham street pursues a different course. He eats all that he can hold and says he suffers no ill effects from so doing.—New York Sun.

Refused to Co-operate.

Little Julia is in the habit of saying "amen" to the grace her papa asks at table, and she usually says it heartily and with unctious. But she failed to say it altogether at breakfast a few mornings ago, and sat looking gloomily at the table, which had rather less on it than usual, and nothing that Julia liked. Some one at table asked why Julia was silent. "Puh," she said with a fine scorn, "I don't think I'll say amen for such a breakfast as this."—Boston Record.

THE MERRY CORPSE.

What a jolly life the corpse must lead In the grave to calm and cool, Scorning the tribles poor mortals need, And pitying the sage and fool! Lying at rest on earth's fair breast No battle of life to win; Fate's stern behest is a merry jest And time only makes him grin. What joy he finds when the rashing winds Sing gleefully o'er his head! But the damp, cold rain he never minds— What a rare life lead the dead!— His wants, though simple, he has at hand, And all on the beat of terms. While the finest fare at his command He serves to his guest, the worms— Critics of heart, and fancy free, I'd give all I have just a corpse to be.—Life.

PAIR OF DANCING TURKEYS.

Device of a Cruel but Ingenious Barkeeper to Attract Custom. In a saloon on Frankford avenue a reporter saw, the other day, two turkeys dancing to the strains of an organette. It was a strange sight to see the ungainly birds hopping up and down, first on one foot, then on the other, then up with both feet, circling and wheeling around each other, clucking and changing sides, keeping perfect time with an organette turned by the hand of the barkeeper. All the onlookers were mystified, while the barkeeper grinned and raked in the nickels which were paid over the bar by the amused crowd.

When the turkeys apparently kept time to the music, the reporter noticed that they danced on when the music stopped, raising first one foot and then the other, and as they warmed to their work their steps grew faster and faster, the musician raising his speed to keep up with the jumping birds. The turkeys, while going through their performance, were confined in a wire cage at the end of the bar. The cage was about three feet square and five feet high, and the floor of the cage was thin sheet iron.

The reporter, after the crowd went out, investigated the dancing turkeys and discovered the method by which they were taught to dance. The reporter noticed that they danced on when the music stopped, raising first one foot and then the other, and as they warmed to their work their steps grew faster and faster, the musician raising his speed to keep up with the jumping birds. The turkeys, while going through their performance, were confined in a wire cage at the end of the bar. The cage was about three feet square and five feet high, and the floor of the cage was thin sheet iron.

They know what's coming now as soon as I begin to fool with the slide," said the barkeeper, "and they begin to dance without waiting for the floor to be heated. It's a good card for the place while it lasts, but I'm getting tired of it myself already."—Philadelphia News.

Rudeness of the Traveling Public.

The other day at dinner the conversation turned upon the rudeness of a portion of the traveling public. One of the persons at the table related this incident: Some months ago the passenger on a night train on a branch railroad were kept awake by the loud and incessant conversation indulged in by two men sitting at one end of the car. There were no sleeping cars attached to the train, and one of the men in the course of their wearisome talk remarked: "If someone to me that a railroad car is a place where sleepers ought at least to fit up their cars with head rests, such as you find on some of the eastern roads." Whereupon a voice at the other end of the car replied: "Head rests wouldn't help much in this car so long as those two men down at the other end keep on talking." The passengers roused with delight, and one of the two offenders blushed up and declared he'd talk just as much as he pleased, but pretty soon quiet reigned. The passenger who so neatly administered the needed reproof was Edward Everett Hale.—New York Tribune.

Manufacture of Brussels Lace.

Brussels lace is celebrated all over the world, and we must not fail to visit one of the places where this beautiful and costly lace is made. Here we see a number of women, very quiet, very neatly dressed, and in some cases with wonderfully delicate and soft looking hands, although they are all plain workingwomen. Each is busy fashioning the delicate pattern of a piece of lace, and it is said that each woman has a pattern of her own, which she always makes, and which, perhaps, descended to her from her mother and grandmother. Some of the women are working on cushions, with pins and bobbins, but some are using needles and the finest and most delicate of thread. We are told that this thread is all made by hand, and it is so delicate that it has to be spun in damp cellars, because in the dry upper air it would break before it is finished. There are old women in Brussels who have spent nearly all their lives spinning in cellars.—Frank R. Stockton in St. Nicholas.

Nature's Seed Sowing.

The woody mellen-shaped fruit of the sand-box tree of the West Indies is made into a neat box by sawing off the top and scooping out the seeds and is used in Barbadoes for holding sand. When, however, the fruit is allowed to ripen on the tree, it bursts explosively, scattering the seeds over the ground. An experimenting naturalist recently sought to preserve a specimen of the fruit by drying carefully, but it exploded with such violence as to destroy the box containing it.—Arkansas Traveler.

New French Coinage.

The new French coinage is being carefully designed in hopes that parliament will sanction the alteration directly the chambers reassemble. Nickel will definitely replace bronze, and every coin will show the amount of its value in large, distinct figures on either side. The obverse will bear the effigy of the republic with the date, and on the reverse be the national motto: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.—Foreign Letter.

Doctors in the Russian Army.

According to The Privatitelstvenny Vestnik the Russian army has 2,508 surgeons, 232 veterinary surgeons, and 3,455 feldshers (medical assistants). The strength of the Russian army on a peace footing is said to be about 800,000, so that the allowance is about one surgeon to every 300 men.—Public Opinion.

She Ain't Built that Way.

"I see by the paper," said Scruggs, "at least by a headline, that a woman shot at Coney Island." "Well," said Murges, "I'll venture to say, from what I know of the sex's marksmanship, that she didn't hit it."—Philadelphia Times.

Life is one long waiting time, So the learned poets tell; All things come to him who waits— At a popular hotel.—Tit Bit.

\$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.

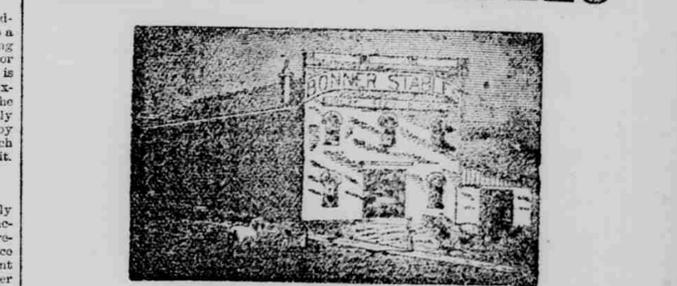
Beautiful Shade Trees OF MOST EVERY DESCRIPTION ADORN THE LOTS. PLEASANT DRIVES around and through the entire tract.

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.

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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, always kept ready. Calls or tight carriages, pull-bearing wagons and everything for funerals furnished on short notice. Terms cash. W. D. JONES, Proprietor.