

The Plattsmouth, Daily Herald

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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, MAXNARD SPINK. 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, with its sympathy with those who would with the commonwealth, or with the anarchists' destroy, resents its determination that the great railway corporations of this state which hold vast tracts of land, and the people shall be the fairly paid servants of the state and not its masters. The work of legislative control in the state and nation shall continue until the cause of complaint of exorbitant rates and unjust discrimination in favor of individuals of localities shall cease to exist. Assuming the responsibility which fairly belongs to it, of having originated all legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of those tribunals of appeal which have been enabled to exercise the power of the state, the republican party will see to it that by a needed amendment of power these commissions, national and state, shall be empowered 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 encourages its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff of rates for freight and carriage of passengers as is provided for neighboring states similarly circumstanced. It is grossly unjust and a grievous wrong that Nebraska should pay more for the transportation of her goods and the carriage of her supplies than her neighbors, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, with its 400 miles of existing coastwise and deep water navigable lines of railroad and the republican party of this state will not 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 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 democratic majority in congress in that after repeated pledges of tariff reform, it has utterly failed, while leaving a large majority in its house or representatives, where tariff bills must originate, to bring about such reform, which must 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 charity and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. We heartily sympathize with the abolition and relief of the pauperism of Ireland in their endeavor to obtain for their country the blessings of free institutions and local self-government. We recognize in Charles Stewart Smith and his fellow workers, who are the strong worthy champions of the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence.

We condemn the action of the president in his attempt to return the trophies won by bravery on the field of battle. We condemn the narrow, intolerant and partisan spirit of the democratic party in excluding from the privileges of citizenship the half million people of Dakota, solely on the ground of an indefensible ground of a difference in political views. We are in favor of the franchise to the negro from the elective franchise, that he may be able to exercise his rights, to possess an intelligible franchise, to possess an intelligible franchise, to possess an intelligible franchise.

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's 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 assembled will of the people 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 predecessors combined. He has sought by all the expedients of extraordinary power, to establish himself a caste in the executive 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.

The United States supreme court will give the anarchists' case a hearing tomorrow.

The latest news from Henry M. Stanley is that he is alive and pushing his way farther into the wilds of Africa.

The trial of Dr. St. John and others implicated in the escape of Wm. J. McGarigle, the Chicago hoodler has been continued till Nov. 14th.

The Ohio democrats have just found out that one of their candidates on their state ticket, at one time was shot in the neck while in the act of blowing open a safe and they have discarded him. Another illustration of the homage which vice is now and then compelled to pay to virtue, even in the worst sort of politics.

It is rumored that Secretary Lamar is about to go and do like Secretary Lamar and President Cleveland—that is to say, that he is soon to be married. The present administration bids fair to be chiefly known in history on account of the facilities which it has afforded to certain third-class politicians to provide themselves with first class wives.—St. Louis Globe Democrat

The death of Elihu B. Washburn, which occurred at his home in Chicago

Saturday, is the close of the life of a great man, a man who had played a great part in public affairs. He was one of the most potent men who sat in congress during the troublous days of the great civil war, and he fairly divided with Thaddeus Stevens the leadership of the war party. Behind the scenes no man's hands were more potent than his in Washington. He was the intimate friend and confessor of Lincoln. He was the townsman of Grant, and was Grant's champion when the modest soldier was unknown, securing for him the first important promotion and defending him steadfastly till opportunity developed the great general that he was. For this service alone, Elihu B. Washburn is entitled to the remembrance and the undying gratitude of the nation.—St. Louis City Journal.

Not Ashamed of Their Party.

Des Moines Register, 28: The significant fact of the present campaign in Iowa is that every strong man in the republican party is on the stump for his party ticket and proud to defend his party's principles. The republican party also is so rich in strong men in Iowa that it can make a campaign of its own without any outside help, as it is doing this year, and can besides loan some of its strong men for the help of the party in other states. The democratic party of Iowa is in the campaign with such bad and shameless principles that the best men it has refuse to go on the stump for it, just as they refused to do on the stump in the amendment campaign of 1883. They could not do it then without defending the saloon outright. They cannot speak for the party this year without doing the same thing. Therefore they will not speak. As a consequence the saloon is hiring outside speakers, as it did in 1883, to come and make the speeches for the democratic party. A party has fallen to very low estate when its best men and speakers are ashamed to go out in the daylight and advocate its principles on the stump.

Combined Against Foraker.

No one has been bolder or more courageous in denouncing Cleveland's administration than Governor Foraker, and now the administration is leaving no stone unturned to compass the defeat of Foraker in Ohio. A Columbus, O., correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star says that every appointee of Cleveland or of any democratic department is at work for Powell; federal officers have been assessed, and in many cases have volunteered large contributions for the campaign in order to assist the tremendous vindication of Grover Cleveland, which would be the moral of Foraker's defeat. That is to say, Foraker is fighting not only the democracy of Ohio, but the democratic president as well. But no means employed will defeat the courageous Foraker. He is admired for his pluck and honesty by the people of his state, and additionally as the advocate of a protective tariff, he represents the best interests of his constituents. It is alleged by the correspondent to whom reference was made above, that "The free trade south has taken up the cause of Grover, and poor as the politicians may be in the land of the lost cause, they are sending their men and money to Ohio that Foraker may be defeated. They wish to rebuke the man who had the courage to say, "No rebel flags will be surrendered while I am governor."—Republican.

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: Balyent's Fig Tonic, Dr. Watson's New Specific Cough Cure, and Heaps' Arnica Salve, for the reasons that we know what they contain, and are the results of science applied practically.

WILL J. WARRICK.

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

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. —Hard, dry wood \$4 per cord, delivered. Leave orders with John Tuttle.

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.

ABOUT FOREST FIRES.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES ADOPTED BY COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Provisions of the French Forest Laws. Penalty for Carelessness—Forest Regulations in Germany—A List of Rules and Ordinances.

The greatest work which can be done by our government, or any government in fact, in aid of national forestry is the protection of forests from fires. It is thought by some authors that the destruction of forests by fires, even in America, is greater than the amount used in the production of lumber. Be this as it may be, it is useful to know what some European countries may practice in this regard.

Thus, in France, the penal code provides for the punishment of persons who cause forest fires, either intentionally or through carelessness. The forest law prohibits the lighting or carrying of fire, either inside the forests or within 200 yards of their boundaries. But the ordinary laws do not prevent proprietors from lighting fires in their own forests, to the danger of their neighbors' property. This is an important question in the low mountain ranges in the south of France, where the bad practice is followed of systematically lighting fires in the forest in order to burn up the leaves and other shrubs which interfere with the regeneration of the crops of trees. In 1870 a special law passed prohibiting the proprietors of these districts from lighting fires in their forests except at seasons fixed by the prefect, also compelling them to clear fire lines around all woods and forests which have not been completely freed from all inflammable shrubs.

In 1875 there were 230 fires in the area covered by the forest department, nearly all of them being the result of accident. The surface burned over measured 2,350 acres, and the damage was estimated at nearly \$20,000. The proportion of fires was greater in the broad level than in the coniferous forest, but, on the other hand, the amount of damage done per acre in the latter was three times as great as in the former, the result in the trees themselves and in the dead needles on the ground rendering the fir and pine forests excessively inflammable. Fires, as a general rule, were of more frequent occurrence in the spring than at any other season of the year, though the autumn fires were, on account of the recently fallen leaves, by far the most destructive.

In Germany much destruction occurs from forest fires, which are usually the result of carelessness. Since the existing forest regulations do not permit the litter that falls upon the ground to be removed, it is but natural that it will in course of time accumulate enough to become a great danger to the forest when dry, in which condition it burns like tinder and is most easily ignited. A serious fire occurred, destroying a fine forest, which was set on fire by a cigar stump carelessly thrown away on a forest road. Districts thus destroyed in Germany are at once replanted, and the relative amount of forest and cultivated land constantly remains about the same.

HOW GERMANY MANAGES.

In Germany, among the measures for preventing forest fires are the following regulations:

The places where charcoal may be made in the forests must be assigned by the forest authorities. The coal pits must be fifteen paces from the ends of the nearest tree trunks and at a distance of ten paces from the burning pile all combustible materials must be removed. A pace in this, as in every case where a doubt may be found to exist, is to be regarded as 2 1/2 feet. The charcoal maker is in duty bound to notify the forester, or forest overseer, of the time when he starts his fires. After the fire is once started the charcoal maker must not leave his pit by day or night; besides, he is in duty bound to have a sufficient quantity of water on hand to prevent accident by fire.

In windy or stormy weather the charcoal burner is in duty bound to erect something to break and keep off the wind, and during the prevalence of such weather he must not remove the cover from his pit by day or night. Coal must not be taken from the pits through the forest before twenty-four hours have elapsed after it has been drawn from the pit.

The same rules must be observed in preparing ashes as prescribed for the making of charcoal.

No fire must be kindled in a forest, nor within 200 feet of the same, nor near a turf pit lying near by, without special permission from the forester, who, when such permission is given, must see that all necessary measures of safety are taken.

As exceptions to the rule laid down are the fires for shepherds, wood choppers, quarrymen, etc., and these must be kindled in places as remote as possible from danger to the forests.

Also fires used for burning out roots, stumps, etc., when the woodland is being prepared for culture. In all cases must the fires be set from the forest, and at least four paces from large trees, and the ground lying between the fire and the wood and trees must be dug or broken up.

The kindling of a running fire in the woods is forbidden; only in special cases can it be allowed by the forest authorities, with the approval of the mayor.

Shepherds, woodchoppers, quarrymen, etc., are in duty bound to extinguish the fires before they quit the forests.

No place for preparing tar or preparing lime (lime kiln) will be allowed within fifteen feet of the edge of a forest or woods. There are special ordinances indicating what shall be done in case of fires breaking out in forests.—Boston Budget.

A Pretty Device for Photographing.

"What a charming face!" "Yes, I rather flatter myself it is. It is a photograph of my wife." "How did you ever manage to have it photographed on the inside of your watch cover?" inquired the reporter. "That is not very hard to do, if you only know how," replied the jeweler. "A process has been invented, named on which a photograph has been transferred is fitted perfectly on the surface of the case. It can be successfully done no other way, and is an immense improvement over the old way of putting the paper negative of a photograph in a watch case. It is even a neat device than to photograph in miniature the face directly on the metal, besides being much cheaper."—New York Mail and Express.

Organization of the Nihilists.

A St. Petersburg pamphlet announces that the Nihilists have completed their reorganization. Killed or otherwise disposed of all spies, and are now ready for the winter campaign. The report is said to be proceeding with encouraging speed in Siberia, where last month forty-five guards and twenty-three prisoners ran away.—New York Sun.

De water-millon vines need a taller fence dan de rose bush.—J. A. Mason.

German cattle are now being imported into England.

A DIFFERENT VIEW.

I like not these grim sages who would pray For solitude and silence, far apart From the fierce beating of the vast world's heart— Who would ere night their burdens lay away, And in some cavern's dim and ghostly shade Would nurse their wounds and count the battle scars. That the received in many hard fought wars, And tell the agony the sword thrust made.

THE AMERICA'S VICTORY.

Description of a Famous Race—Yacht Building in England. Mr. D. went on to describe some of the scenes attending that great victory which he witnessed from the life of Wight.

"The America beat the Englishmen twice in that race," he said, "she just simply smothered away from them from the start without the slightest apparent effort, and by the time she had reached the point where the course turns around the Isle they were out of sight. Just at that point, however, the tide runs like a mill race and it was going out. The yacht stood off and on, and made every effort to continue, and heaved about there till the rest of the racing fleet overtook her; but she did not move leeway and managed to slip through and five minutes was done by the beating of the horizon of the other fellows. She beat them just as she did the first, and the lookout from land, who was shouting down points to the other fellows, who stood below, cried out that the yacht was in sight. 'Who's ahead?' an American called out. 'The America,' answered the lookout. 'And who's next?' he asked on a second time. 'The body is next,' was the reply, 'but that word a fellow from the states began to swear from pure joy, and exclaiming his neighbor's boat tails enthusiastically were the game in two, to the great satisfaction of both of them. The London papers next day were choked with glowing and fine people in cheerful journalistic effusions. 'The America,' they said, 'has shown us that our boats are turned around wrong side before, that our stern post is where our bow ought to be, and these Yankees have proved very convincingly that we, a marine people, don't know the first principles of boat building.' The whole country set a-crow, I can tell you, and that day revolutionized the whole business of yacht building in England."

The apparently unexplainable mistakes of the English in the matter of building boats is attributed to their tongue and navigation laws. Their whole effort was directed toward getting as much stowage room as possible while avoiding as far as possible the peculiar system of foresting. The result was that all their craft were affected by this tendency, and that they built the full round bows and narrow keel that in their fishing boats today. As the papers said, their boats were turned hind side before.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Duval Restaurant.

Butcher Duval created the type of eating house which bears his name. His central idea is that in fairness people with large appetites should be obliged to pay for them, and not be allowed to satisfy them at other people's expense. It is easy enough to understand that if the regulation of the average man's "la carte" just contents the hungry Mr. X, while the more abstemious Mr. Y cannot possibly eat more than half of it, then Mr. X is really paying for one-quarter of Mr. Y's dinner. Obviously the equitable solution would be to reduce the size of the steak and its price to the measure of the stomach. The result was average citizens. Then Mr. X, if unusually hungry, or if his appetite is regaining its normal, he simply pays the price of being thus distinguished—supper as he would have paid a double reckoning to his hostess in the unfortunate event of his being left with four legs. In other words, in the Duval restaurant the regulation portion is a little less than the ordinary man would care to eat, and not a great deal more than he can possibly want. That the portion is a little less than the average man would want only illustrates more clearly the perfection of the system, for the feminine contingent of its patrons makes the balance long exactly, it being admitted that the average woman eats less than the average man.

But the Duval system is carried out still further. If one wishes wine he is not obliged to order a pint, but may ask for a carafon, holding about half a pint. Then, again, bread, which in ordinary restaurants is furnished in large loaves, is here cut into small definite pieces, as well as any other article of food. It is the same with the butter, the pickles and similar relishes. The economical man may even save a cent by not ordering a napkin, but retrenchment to this extent is not usual.

As one enters the restaurant he receives a card from the "controller" at the door, on which his waitress notes his orders, each dish is brought. When ready to go the diner leaves two or three cents on the table for attendance, and then takes the card to the cashier, who calculates the amount and receipts for it. The card is finally surrendered to the "controller" at the door as the diner passes out.

The merits of all the Duval restaurants are their absolute cleanliness, their cheapness and the really good quality of their viands. The portions, as said before, are small, but good, especially in the case of the meats and fish, and always well cooked. Lastly, if one desires a plate of roast beef, he can get it with out the usual garnishment of bread and butter, potatoes and other extras, which he neither desires to eat nor to pay for. Theoretically, the Duval system is the perfect restaurant, and its practical workings justify the claim.—Paris Cor. New York World.

A Novel Picture Gallery.

The "Exhibition of the Rejected" is the name given at Berlin, Prussia, to a gallery of those paintings which were rejected by the commission deciding upon the admissibility to the royal exhibition. Some of the most renowned artists of Germany were offended at the decision rejecting, it is said, some of their best efforts. So they combined for the purpose of exhibiting the "rejected pictures," and the residents of the capital will this year have an occasion to see the whole of the artistic activity of the capital, and with few exceptions, of the German empire, by visiting both the exhibitions of the "certified" and that of the "rejected" paintings.—Chicago News.

New Way of Shaking Hands.

There is a new way of shaking hands in London, and it may stray over here. If it should, it ought to be nipped in the bud, like Boyle Roche's rat, for it is utterly absurd, and is only an imitation of the necessarily awkward performance of persons afflicted with lawn tennis elbows. In this form of salutation, the elbow is lifted outward and upward and the shake is executed by a vertical movement of the hands.—Boston Transcript.

The New York Tribune advocates the establishment in that city of a hospital for babies.

\$150 \$150

SOUTH PARK

For the next few weeks choice of lots in South Park may be had for \$150. Purchaser may pay all in cash; or one-half cash, the other half in one year; or, one third cash, balance in one and two years; or \$25 cash, remainder in monthly installments of \$10; or, any one agreeing to construct a residence worth \$2,500 and upwards will be given a lot with-

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to select your residence lots, even though you should not contemplate building at once. One visit to South Park will convince the most skeptical that it is the most desirable residence locality in the city, and we will add, that the most substantial class of buildings of which Plattsmouth can boast for the year 1887, are now being constructed in this handsome addition.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION

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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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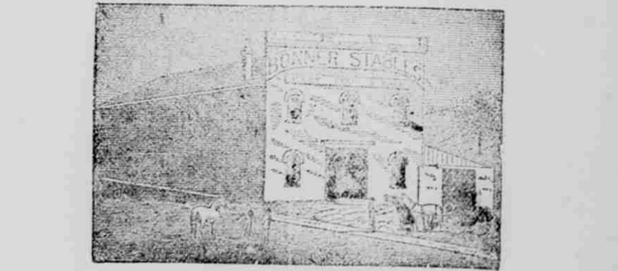
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