

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

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THE PLATTSBOURNE HERALD

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention, at the city of Omaha, Tuesday, May 15, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, supreme Judge, in 1887, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and major fraction thereof:

Table with 4 columns: COUNTIES, VOTES, COUNTIES, VOTES. Lists counties like Adams, Antelope, Arthur, Blaine, Boone, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Butler, Burr, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Dawes, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Garfield, Gosper, Grant, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Holt, Howard, and Unorg. territory with their respective vote counts.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from the proxies are given.

WALT M. SEELEY, Chairman. GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN, Secretary.

INTERESTING WAR HISTORY.

We clip the following bit of heretofore unwritten war history and publish it with a great deal of pleasure, as it sets right some matters that have not been generally understood:

Woodstock, Ill., March 17.—Gen. B. F. Butler, Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir: Pardon my seeming impudence in addressing you a letter of inquiry, but I know of no other source where I can obtain the information I seek.

You were United States commissioner of exchange part of the time during the dispute between the states, and I was one of the Andersonville victims. Now I have contended that our government might have continued to exchange prisoners, and thus have prevented the most of the horrors of those pens, and my republican friends call me all sorts of names. You have never been a partisan. You are no coward. You know, or at least you were in a position to know, just why the exchange stopped and why it was not resumed. Will you please inform me upon those two points, that I may be the more bold or more careful, as the case may be? I cannot find a word about the matter in Greeley's "American Conflict," nor in any other work to which I have access, and once wrote to The Century asking that to complete its war papers the prison business might be discussed while Gen. Butler was on deck, but that magazine did not want matter of that sort.

An early reply will confer a favor upon, yours truly, A. W. CUMINS.

Boston, March 19.—A. W. Cumins, Woodstock, Ill.—Dear Sir:—I think I am amply paid by the new phrase which I find in your letter describing the war of the rebellion as a "dispute between the states," for any pains that I might take in answering your question.

The cause of the stoppage of exchange of prisoners was twofold: First, because the confederates refused to exchange the colored soldiers, claiming that they would keep them as property to be returned to their masters, and at first putting them in trenches to work under fire. I stopped that by putting a lot of Richmond confederate prisoners to work under fire in Dutch gap until Lee had the colored men released from such work, but they would not exchange them.

The second, a strategic reason why Gen. Grant desired to put an end to the exchange was this: We had a larger army in our hands as prisoners of war than any one army of the confederates. We felt it our duty to keep them in a proper manner, well clothed, well fed, well cared for, well treated, well warmed, and with all proper hospital service that we gave our own men, so that every man substantially that we had was fit to step right into the ranks the moment he was exchanged. On the contrary, as you, if you were in Andersonville, as you say, know as well as anybody else, in their view of policy, as one of the methods of arguing their side of the "dispute," they did not clothe, did not feed, nay, did not even give water and wood to the

prisoners of Andersonville when there was plenty of both of those that might be had. I do not take so much stock in the food question as some people, because food was pretty scarce in the confederacy, and then our soldiers would starve on about what a confederate could live on. The consequence was, as you know, that our men, in the hands of the confederates were none of them fit to go into service or exchange until three months' recruitment, and a great many of them a much longer time than that, and many of them were never fit to return to duty. Therefore, if we exchanged man for man, we put into the field another larger army than the confederates could then recruit even by conscription, and in the very best condition to fight us, and we got nobody that we could use in return to meet them.

The wisdom of that policy you must discuss with those who enacted it. With it I could have nothing to do in my position. But while it was very hard on the poor fellows who were in Andersonville, Liberty, Salisbury, and elsewhere as prisoners, yet they even, in their sufferings, were adding their country more, in the war of the rebellion than they could have done if fighting in the ranks in the condition they were put in by the other side in the "dispute."

I perceive you have fully overcome all feeling in regard to the conduct of the men toward you in Andersonville by the use of that term. But if you use it in discussion with your republican friends, unless they are different from the class of men we have here who call themselves redoubtable, you will be likely to hear some pretty hard language, and perhaps some not justified by all of the ten commandments. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

GREENBACK CREDENTIALS.—The well-known fact that the Greenback party was composed almost entirely of men of broken party fortunes gave Luke Wallace, the blind justice of Indianapolis, the prince of wags, an opportunity to show his native wit. Under the law of Indiana a debtor might escape the payment of judgment by filing a schedule of his property, and thus showing that he had nothing over and above the amount exempted from execution. After the organization of a Greenback convention that met at Indianapolis, a delegate moved that a committee on credentials be appointed. "Mr. Chairman," said Luke, "it seems to me that the business of this convention could be expedited considerably if each delegate were allowed to file his schedule."—Harper's Magazine.

CAPTAIN H. E. PALMER is receiving hosts of favorable commendations, from the press all over the state on account of his candidacy for delegate to the Chicago convention. The captain is one of our most stalwart republicans and it would be greatly to the credit of our people if he should be selected as one of the delegates.

The war is on, and from present indications, the republican city ticket will be elected in its entirety.

How India Absorbs Coin. In the latest governmental report on the precious metals the curious fact is brought out that the gold and silver of the world have a steady tendency to finally find their way to India, where there exists a "gold passion" in all classes. No other wealth is considered distinguished, and no other satisfies. The export of silver to India throughout the Eighteenth century is estimated at 23,000,000 marks, and double that for the first half of this century. Gold and silver thus absorbed are simply hoarded as coin or converted into ornaments. A native judge says: "You can leave everything else unprotected; even the most valuable things are never stolen. The only thing that the Hindus (especially the women) value is gold. Gold coins are not in circulation, being used chiefly at weddings and other festivals as presents." In civilized countries the securing of coin has nearly ceased, while the use of the precious metals in the arts has greatly increased.—Globe Democrat.

Trout Caught in Asia. A trout caught with a fly rod in a stream in the Nuwara Eliya plain, in Ceylon, Jan. 21, is said to be the first angled, not only in Ceylon, but in all Asia. Some time ago a public subscription was raised in the colony for the purpose of obtaining ova from England; and, with a view to ascertaining whether the fish were still alive, the Nurwara Eliya plain was fished, with the result here stated. The fly used was a Loch Leven one, red body with teal wing. The trout was nine inches long. It is proposed now to pass a bylaw forbidding fishing for another year, by which time, it is hoped, the fish will have become acclimated in the new waters.—Boston Herald.

Pinck of Railroad Employees. At the recent fire at the transfer house of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company in South Chicago all attempts to remove the cars from the transfer house had been abandoned, when suddenly the cry was raised that several cars in the burning building contained gunpowder. The crews of three transfer engines volunteered to attempt to remove the cars from the blazing building, and three locomotives at once started toward it. The engines coupled on, and in a few seconds all the cars had been removed. One car contained gunpowder, but was successfully drawn out, it being itself in a blaze at the time.—New York Sun.

Never Had a Speaker. Illinois has never had a speaker of the house or a president of the senate, and no speaker has ever lived west of the Mississippi. Rhode Island and Delaware, among the eastern states, have never been honored with the speakership, and neither Louisiana nor Alabama has ever had a speaker.—Boston Budget.

LUCK OR PLUCK? TEMPERAMENT GOES FAR TOWARD DECIDING ONE'S FATE.

Who is the Lucky Fellow?—Value of Perseverance—The Environments of Birth—A Man of Many Accidents—The Reason Why.

Without plunging very deeply into the metaphysics of this subject, we will have a few moments' talk about fate and luck. We speak of a lucky fellow, meaning by that a man who is fortunate, and who, by his good luck or ill, the one quite as frequently as the other. If we mean by luck, however, an effort of recurrence along the line of help or hindrance, without special effort, work, thought, exertion on the part of him to whom the luck, good or evil, comes, why not believe in it? Some people go through life bathed in sunshine perpetually, others walk forever in a vale of tears, and the shadow of the high mountain, impassable, ungettable.

It will not be gravely argued that birth has nothing to do with man's chances in life. I remember, when I began to work in 1860, thinking that of all the men in the world whose chances I envied, there were but two whose opportunities were seriously any better than mine. They were Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, whose progress through the provinces and the states I was then chronicling for The New York Times, and young Jim Bennett, whose father was then editor and proprietor of the great journal with which his name was synonymous. Do you mean to tell me that young Bennett didn't have a better opportunity for professional renown than any other young man about to enter the profession of journalism?

The average man is poor, the great majority very poor, and it is a fact that, unquestionably, that of every 100 young men who go into mercantile life ninety-five fail before they are 30 years of age, and of the other five, three go on fairly well, one makes a profound impression in his sphere and one alone becomes phenomenal, standing head and shoulders above his fellows in all the world, where comes in the matter of luck?

I tell you temperament decides almost everything. What would seem to one luck, of the most greswome nature, appears to another on a similar plane of life simply an unhappy incident, temporary in its nature, not lasting in its effect. Some men, worth \$100,000, grow over the luck of their neighbor who is worth \$1,000,000, while another man who can honestly say "I am worth today \$100,000," is so overwhelmed with recognition of his independence, of the power in his hand to do good among the suffering and the sick and the tired and the weary of earth, that he can find no words sufficiently rotund with which to express his satisfaction, his content, his delight.

Some people say: "Whatever is to be will be. If I am fated to be rich I will have money, and if I am fated to be poor I won't have any. A man who was born to be engaged will never be drowned, so whatever fates I take it because I have got to. I didn't ask to come here." Now that's silly. In the first place I don't know whether you asked to come here or not. Neither do you.

That two and two added together are fated to make four, yes, but are you fated? Is there any compulsion that forces you to put one under another? If you stub your toe you fall. But why stub your toe? If you hack your finger with a knife, blood will flow, but why hack your finger? You may assume that you are fated to be rich. What difference does your assumption make? In order to be rich you must be industrious, saving, self-sacrificing, methodical, industrious. Those factors enter largely into the problem of success in life, and if those factors are properly grouped in your case you will be rich. It is a very rare combination, this honesty of purpose, this continuity of industry, this intelligent direction, but if you have them the result is certain, and if you have them and do not use them the result then is equally certain. You cannot raise flags on a thistle tree or thistles on a fig tree, and you cannot bring disgrace upon honor, nor can you crown dishonesty with integrity.

I know a man who has lost an eye, who has broken an arm twice, who was shot through his right lung, and whenever anything happens to him, he says: "It is just my luck." My friend of the many accidents is a peculiarly constituted individual. Had he looked he wouldn't have fallen down the hatchway. That he was shot through the right lung was due to his presence upon the field of battle. That he lost his eye is attributable to the fact that when he had his little pile of powder he didn't shield his face, and yet he says, as accident after accident occurs, "It is just my luck."

It is just his stupidity. And when you say that it is Jay Gould's luck, or it is Vanderbilt's luck, or it is the luck of this, that and the other, you attribute to some unseen potentiality results which might much better be attributed to the nature, forcing of perfectly well understood, but rarely possessed, elements in human nature.—Joe Howard in Boston Globe.

A Desperate Case. Physician—Want treatment for yourself? You look heavy enough I'm sure. Caller—This fatness which you notice is not natural, doctor. It came very suddenly. "Your flesh looks all right. Don't worry over a little plumpness. Avoid rich food and highly seasoned dishes of all kinds and"— "I board." "Great Galena! Dropsy."—Omaha World.

Newspapers with a shibboleth, a cast iron mission, are like sailing ships which would cross the ocean without tacking.—Gath.

There are certain things that virtue won't mix with; ingratitude is one of them.—Uncle Ben.

Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup. Is the only medicine that acts directly on the Lungs, Blood and Bowels, it relieves a cough instantly and in time effects a permanent cure. Sold by O. P. Smith & Co., druggists. j25-3mo-d-w.

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Who is Your Best Friend? Your stomach of course. Why? Because if it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair chance and see if it is not the best friend you have in the end. Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and drink wait until your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right— if you are troubled with heartburn, dizziness of the head, coming up of the food after eating, biliousness, indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

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It may be that there is a land that is fairer than this, but it would take an artist to find it.

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