

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSBOURGH 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., for the purpose of electing four delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets in Chicago June 19, 1888.

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 and their corresponding votes for the Republican convention.

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

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

We were asked yesterday why we did not say more about the strike, and take the offensive against the strikers. All we have to say is we wrote our opinion at the beginning of the strike, and have nothing new to say. We have considered the strike ended for the past two weeks, and the raising of the boycott yesterday in Chicago convinces us more than ever that the Brotherhood is left out in the cold.

The threatened strike of switchmen on the lines connecting with the Burlington road indicates that it may yet become necessary for the railway companies of the west in general to make a fight in defense of their right to do business according to law, notwithstanding the demands of their employes that they shall haul only such cars as are painted in given colors or received from certain sources.

A summer hotel planted on the shifting sands of the seashore is liable to meet with the fate foretold in scripture, unless when the ocean's ravages become too threatened some way of escaping from them is conceived and put in practice. Two different methods are illustrated at Coney Island. The Manhattan Beach property has been protected for half a dozen years by a barricade of piles and stonework; although this plan has been pooh-poohed by some people at first its wisdom has been demonstrated.

THE FATE OF THE STRIKE.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The outbreak of violence at Chicago seals the fate of the Burlington strike, if that were not already decided. The question which the Brotherhood of Locomotive

Engineers now has to decide is not the fate of the strike but the fate of the order. By ten years of careful observance of the law, since the strike upon the Grand Trunk and the Boston and Lowell in the troublous times of 1877, this order has held an enviable position. It has been known as intelligent, conservative and law-abiding. It has secured the confidence and the respect of the public. It has, in that time, by virtue of this very reputation, had greater influence with railroad officials and been enabled to secure peaceably a greater share of its demands than it possibly could by any other course.

DIRTY DETECTIVE WORK.

How Victims Are Sometimes Blackmailed by Private Detectives. "Something ought to be done to control these private detective agencies," said a police officer of rank to a reporter the other day. "They are a nuisance, and work more harm than any one imagines. I don't refer to the straight agencies, but these concerns that do all the dirty work are the ones I refer to. Anybody can start a detective agency, and some of the men who work for many of those in Chicago ought to be in the penitentiary. Many private detectives make their living by blackmail, and it is easy to see that they have a fine field to work in."

"Take, for instance, a case of a woman, or even a man, who has some standing. Some one—may be a husband or wife, or even an outsider—puts a detective on the track of the one he wants to find out about, and the victim is followed everywhere. Suppose something is found out—and there's nobody but has a little dark spot that shouldn't be exposed—and here's where the chance for blackmail comes in. The detective makes his report and receives his pay, but doesn't let the matter rest there. He has a hold on the one he's been shadowing, and when the proper time comes he works the racket for what it's worth. He wants a loan, after letting the victim know, of course, what knowledge he possesses, and nine to one he gets it. The one affected knows that he can't afford exposure and he is willing to pay for secrecy. Mind you, all private detectives don't work this snip, but many of them do."

"I know of a young man who robbed his employer. The latter knew something was wrong, so he hired a shadower. Proof against the young man was complete, and when he was confronted with it he confessed everything. He begged not to be exposed, and the employer consented to his remaining provided he made up the shortage. This he did and afterward regained his employer's confidence. Then he married a fine girl on the west side and was happy. The world smiled on him and he was getting along as nicely as any one could get when one day he was called on by a strange man, who soon let him know that he was the detective who had done the shadowing. He didn't say that he would expose the young man, but the latter knew what the matter was and readily consented to make a small loan. Instead of telling his wife and employer about it he struggled on, meeting demands on him, and finally took to drinking. His employer discharged him, he went lower and lower, and when he got clear into the gutter his wife left him because he couldn't support her. The other day, I see by the papers, she sued for a divorce, and she'll get it.—Chicago Tribune.

Preservation of Forests. The preservation of forests from the depredations of insects and aphides is largely dependent upon the spiders that inhabit them, more effective work of this kind being performed by them than by the insect-eating birds. Examinations of the viscera of the spiders kept in captivity show them to be voracious destroyers of these creatures, and as they prefer dark spots in the forests, which are the places most infested by vermin, the results of their labor are very beneficial.—Globe Democrat.

Water Proof Book Bindings. A composition has been produced which may prove valuable to book binders, having for its purpose the rendering water proof of leather, cloth, paper, etc. It is a mixture of water, silicate of soda, resin, alum, potash, fish glue, sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper in various proportions. The application is said to render the material impervious to the influence of oil or water, and, if a variety of ingredients increase practical utility, should be very valuable.—Chicago Times.

Market for Red Oak. A profitable market has been found for the poor, despised American red oak, that has been considered of no value at all. American dealers are buying up all they can get and shipping it to Liverpool. The lumber is manufactured into fancy furniture and shipped back to New York, where it is sold to wealthy people as the real English oak, and at pretty stiff prices, too.—Chicago Herald.

She Thought So Too. He—Do you know, Miss Mabel, I have discovered why my brain is so active? She—No, Mr. Minnsuit, what is your theory? He—It is because I so often start a train of thought. She—Ah, yes! The "Limited."—Tid Bits.

The World's Way. My friend, don't forget this—if you lie down, the world will go out of its way to drive over you; but if you stand up and look severe, it will give you half the road at least.—Uncle Ezek.

MODEL COFFEE HOUSES.

SUPPLYING CLEAN FOOD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

A Question Which Thoughtful and Philanthropic Persons Have Studied—A Field for Practical Benevolence—Philadelphia's Model Coffee House.

Thousands of brain and hand toilers take their meals in down town restaurants. It is within the memory of most people when this was practically unknown here. The growth of the city and the extension of the limits of residence districts have served to bring this about. In this respect Chicago is merely having the same experience as Paris, London, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the other large cities of the world.

The great metropolitan centers have also long had to do with the matter of supplying to the people the cleanest and most nutritious food at the lowest price possible. Thoughtful and philanthropic persons have studied the question in its economic and moral bearings, and the experiments made in other cities have generally been very satisfactory and successful. The coffee house of Great Britain is known the world over. The British workman is as familiar with it as with the church or chapel he attends, the vocation he follows or the vernacular he speaks. It is a place where he can get for from three to five pence (from six to ten cents) a substantial repast of good food and coffee, tea or milk, served in a cleanly manner, in a respectable place, to which he could take his wife or daughter, or some one's else daughter. The same conditions and classes are to be found in America, as in London or Liverpool or Manchester, Birmingham or Bristol. The cities of the United States like New York and Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, have had growing up the past twenty-five years the same lunch or restaurant system which has long obtained in the cities beyond the sea.

Chicago is as well supplied with excellent restaurants as Paris or New York, according to its size. No visitor from the near or far fails to compliment this city in these particulars. The traveled, cultured and well-to-do classes recognize and appreciate such comforts and conveniences more readily than any other. There is, however, a portion of the community whose members are not often heard on these matters. They are not the opulent or middle classes, but the wage workers. How many places are there down town where respectable shop girls, for example, earning from \$3 to \$5 and \$8 a week, could afford to go and get a warm noon meal, or even a lunch, suitable to a brain or hand worker? There are restaurants without number where persons earning from \$10 to \$50 or \$100 a week can suit themselves as to the bill of fare, and yet how does the case stand with respect to those who cannot afford to pay more than 50, 75 cents or \$1 a week out of their hard earnings for lunches, and who and they must have some nutritious food in the middle of the day? The W. C. T. U. has undertaken and maintains a lunch establishment where healthful, plain, nutritive food can be obtained at about cost, but in the nature of the case this coffee house can do no more than suggest what might be done.

In the average restaurant all articles of food cost five cents or multiples of five. There are several establishments where from 3,000 to 4,000 persons are fed daily. The charges are reasonable, the coffee, rolls, milk, etc., are excellent, the places scrupulously clean and neat, and the service all that could be wished; and yet many of the working people are unable to patronize them because of the scanty wages they receive, and the strict economy they must constantly exercise. In some of the restaurants in Great Britain, Philadelphia and elsewhere, there have been maintained eating houses for just these classes, and they have been successful. Why might not some of our philanthropic citizens find in this a field for their practical benevolence? Is it not worthy of attention?

PHILADELPHIA'S MODEL. A model coffee house has been maintained in Philadelphia for years. It began in one room. The food was good, well cooked, clean and neat. A pint of the best coffee, with cream and sugar and a roll, cost five cents. It was no charity. Patrons paid for what they got, and got what they paid for. The idea was not one of profit, but purely of philanthropy. It steadily grew in favor, and its generous founder, a leader in the Society of Friends, had it enlarged time and again. Then a room was opened to women. The workingmen were benefited, and working women came to be by the dozen to the department for them. A reading room was added in time, and a hall that would seat 500 persons.

Other coffee houses have been established on the same general plan. The original refreshment room, opened in 1874, has grown to accommodate 400 persons at a time, and over 3,000 meals are served daily. The bill of fare is of the best. Some of the articles, whose cost is from three to ten cents. This will give some idea of expense to customers: Oatmeal, grits, mush, stew, pot pie, codfish cakes, liver, eggs, potatoes, corn, peas, and tea, coffee or milk, with bread, five cents; peaches, frozen custards and melon in season, six cents; beef, veal, mutton, ham, fish or baked beans, eight cents, and sirloin steak, chowder or egg, ten cents. The dishes are large, and are described as ample for all the requirements of the inner man. This model coffee house has no cigar stand, although very high prices have been offered for a corner to sell tobacco. The idea of the Philadelphia coffee house may lead some philanthropists in Chicago and elsewhere to go and do likewise.—Inter Ocean.

The Romans Not Dancers. It is an erroneous impression that is in vogue in certain quarters that the Romans were dancers or encouraged dancing. That was one feature of the Grecian civilization that the Romans did not adopt. In fact, dancing was always in disrepute among the Romans, who were too practical a people to indulge in such fantastic recreation. A Roman historian refers to this fact in connection with the trial of Claudius, who was charged with having fraudulently got himself elected to the tribune. It was also charged as a further allegation of Claudius' bad character and unworthiness that he had been guilty of dancing. This charge, however, is refuted by Claudius' counsel in an address to the tribune, who stated that his client had too much sense to be guilty of such foolishness as hopping around on one foot and then on another.—Father John N. Poland in Globe-Democrat.

Not a Small Man. There is a fallacious notion abroad that Lord Randolph Churchill is a very small man. The humorous papers of London, in allusion of his youth, as well in politics as in age, have dubbed him "Little Fandy," "The Boy," and such epithets have so constantly been bestowed upon him that most people who have not seen him suppose him to be in reality little. In good sooth, he stands about five feet eleven inches in his boots. He is spare and not very upright, being of a very delicate constitution.—New York Press.

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Dr. Schlemann has gone to Alexandria with Professor Virchow, and will spend several months in Egypt making explorations.

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If Diogenes lived today he would be out with a lantern looking for a Democratic lawyer who hasn't been mentioned for the office of chief justice of the supreme court.

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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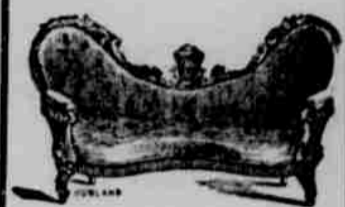
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