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CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE NO. 146, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening at each week. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.  
PLATTSMOUTH ENCAMPMENT NO. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets every alternate Friday in each month in the Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are invited to attend.  
TURO LODGE NO. 81, A. O. U. W. Meets every alternate Friday evening at K. of P. hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. F. J. Morgan, Master; E. A. Baer, Foreman; Frank Brown, Overseer; J. Rosen, Guide; George Housworth, Recorder; H. J. Johnson, Financier; Wash. Smith, Receiver; M. Mayfield, Past M. W.; Jack Daugherty, Inside Guard.  
CLASS CAMP NO. 332, MODERN WOODMEN of America. Meets second and fourth Monday evening at K. of P. hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Newcomer, Venerable Consul; G. F. Smith, Worthy Advisor; D. B. Smith, Ex. Banker; W. C. Willets, Clerk.  
PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 8, A. O. U. W. Meets every alternate Friday evening at Rockwood hall at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend. L. S. Lapan, M. W.; F. Boyd, Foreman; S. C. Wilde, Recorder; Leonard Anderson, Overseer.  
PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at their hall. All transient brothers are cordially invited to meet with us. Wm. Hays, Secretary.  
NEBRASKA CHAPTER NO. 3, E. A. M. Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Mason's Hall. Transient brothers are invited to meet with us. F. E. WHITE, H. P.  
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M. T. ZION COMMANDARY NO. 5, K. T. Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month at Mason's hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us. Wm. Hays, Sec.  
McCOMBIE POST 45, C. A. R. Meets Saturday evening  
J. W. JOHNSON, Commander  
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MALON DIXON, O. M.  
CHARLES FOLDS, Officer of the Day  
ANDERSON FRY, Sergeant Major  
JACOB GOMBARTZ, Quarter Master  
J. C. CURTIS, Post Chaplain  
Meeting Saturday evening

THE SECOND DAY.

Dakota and Washington Territories Admitted to the Convention.

A VERY SHORT SESSION TODAY.

A Gold and Silver Cavel Presented to the Convention.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20, 11:15 a. m.—[Special to THE HERALD.]—The Tribune and Herald this morning say the New York delegation is divided, and that at least four of the delegates will not vote for Depew. This is the forecast of all the papers as to the outcome in their diagram of three days ago.

12:02—The Crowd is collecting slowly, and the convention will be called to order about 12:00. General Spaulding of Michigan says the sub-committee on platform has adjourned to 8:30 p. m.

12:29—The convention called to order. 1:30—Committee voted to effect permanent organization, and ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio, read the permanent organization report for platform. The report was adopted on motion of Mackee of Kentucky.

Mr. Estee was made permanent chairman of the convention, making a brief speech, in which he referred to the election in Oregon of two weeks ago. Roche of Illinois then took the platform and presented a solid silver and gold gavel to the convention. Mr. Works of Illinois, then presented to the chairman a gavel made of wood from a desk in the old tannery at Galeja belonging to Grant, which was received with great applause.

1:42—Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania read the report of committee on rules, recommending that Dakota be admitted with 10 votes and Washington Territory with 6 votes. Hear moved that the report of committee on rules be adopted with the exception of that relating to the election of alternates. Batterworth, of Ohio, moved that the limit of nominating speeches be 15 minutes and succeeding speeches be 10 minutes. His motion was defeated.

1:59—Senator Johnson of New York moved to recommit rule ten to the committee, which motion was withdrawn after 5 minutes' discussion, and Hear's motion to amend the phraseology of rule 10 was defeated. The original report was then adopted.

At 2:08 Senator Hoar of Michigan moved a recess be taken till 8 p. m. The motion was carried, and at 2:12 the convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Rumored Death of Stanley.

LONDON, June 19.—A rumor that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is dead is in circulation in this city and Paris. There is no news in government or in Congo missionary circles in London or Brussels of the death of Stanley.

Adobe Mansions of Santa Fe.

The adobe house, or "doby," as it is called, is familiar to all western tourists, but it is seen at its very best here. The wealthiest people live in structures which from the outside seem scarcely habitable, but within are cozy and, in many instances, luxurious. Judge Thornton, a wealthy mine owner, has a "doby" house near the plaza, or public square. In the center of the building is a square courtyard filled with magnificent flowers, with a fountain in the center. The doors of each apartment in the house open on the wide veranda which runs around the courtyard, and the effect is very charming. The walls of the building are nearly three feet in thickness, giving opportunity for deep cushioned window seats. These thick walls keep out cold in the winter and heat in the summer, and there are, therefore, but two fireplaces in the whole house—for use in the event of extraordinary severe weather.

The decorations of the dwelling are such as one finds in Atlanta's Peachtree street home—beautiful pictures and statuary, imported carpets and rugs, rare bric-a-brac and pot-teries—everything that money can buy. Of course, all this makes the change from the outside atmosphere of equaler the more marked. Judge Thornton's home is but the type of hundreds of others owned by wealthy Spaniards, Mexicans or Americans, who have settled here because of this incomparable climate.—Atlanta Constitution

The French Soldier's Defects.

A French military writer, M. De Fletres, in an essay on the education of the French infantry, makes some very serious charges against the French soldier. The latter, he says in effect, has serious moral as well as physical defects; grossly abuses his officers when out of hearing, is careless and slovenly, has no heart for military service, and, when opportunity comes, joneses all trace of its insignia.—Scientific American

Water Famine in England.

There is an alarming scarcity of water in many of the large towns of Great Britain, and Liverpool and Manchester are threatened with a water famine. In view of this state of things it is proposed to bring sea water to be used for baths, closets, watering streets, flushing sewers and extinguishing fires. The scheme meets with much favor.—Chicago Herald

A JUDGE SUGGESTS

THAT ALL JURIES BE ABOLISHED SAVE IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

His Idea in Regard to Civil Cases—A Bench of Three Judges—Evils of the Present System—Expense and Delay of Business in the Courts.

"What is necessary for an efficacious reform of the jury system?" Judge Jamieson was asked.

"There is only one way; abolish it altogether. It is absolutely useless for anything but to increase and multiply the delays and vexations of litigation. It is the most expensive and cumbersome clog in the already cumbersome machinery of legal jurisprudence. Except in criminal cases it is unnecessary. My idea about civil cases is to have them tried by a bench of three judges. The advantage of such an arrangement would be an enormous saving of expense; it would expedite the business which the court already have to do, and it would cut down the amount of litigation 40 per cent. Why it is notorious among the judges and members of the bar that half the suits brought in this county ought not to be instituted at all, and that seven out of every ten that are brought ought not to be defended. It is not the people who demand juries for the trial of civil cases. It is the lawyers."

"Why is that?" "Because a jury is more susceptible of influence than a judge. Because a lawyer who has a poor case will calculate on getting a disagreement if not a verdict, and with that as an argument he can force a settlement in behalf of his client. It is the experience of every judge that when a lawyer has a poor case he will not try it before the court, and that when he has a good case he will. If the plaintiff or the defendant is a woman a jury is invariably demanded. She calculates on the exercise of blindisms which would be inefficacious with a judge, but profitable when applied on a susceptible young juror. A lawyer thinks of a jury that he can convince at least one man on it and induce him to come to his way of thinking, and he has just twelve chances with a jury, whereas he would have three with a bench arranged according to my way of thinking."

"Another thing about juries is that nearly every verdict is a gambling verdict. A jury is more apt to render a judgment on the flip of a penny than by any consideration of the merits of a case. I have heard jurors say that they have reached a verdict by each man putting down a sum, which is added up and divided by twelve. Why, the whole thing is a ridiculous farce. The comical side of the jury system often impresses me. Take a complicated case involving bookkeeping and involved accounts. Its ramifications are sufficient to puzzle a judge experienced in trying such cases. What then can be said of a jury composed of day laborers, who know no more about bookkeeping than I do of steam fitting or ship caulking? Or take a case concerning the value or title of real estate, and there are men on the jury who never owned land and never knew anybody who did, and as to the principle of possession, they don't know the difference between a title and a horse's hoof. I presume that nearly fifty per cent. of the cases appealed are reversed because of the error in instructions to juries. Abolish the jury and you do away with that. Then look at the frightful amount of time consumed in getting a jury, not to mention the expense. First they have to be summoned. Then they must be called in a case. Next they must be examined by the lawyers one by one. Finally they must consider their verdict. I venture the assertion that a bench of three judges could try ten cases while a jury is trying one."

"As a general thing a jury does not arrive at its verdict from the evidence. The instructions are seldom looked at. It comes into court with a decision which the judges know is contrary to the law and the testimony. Then the court must either grant a new trial, with its attendant delay and expense, or let it stand because he knows a second trial would be but a repetition of the first. So that if the time consumed in fooling with a jury is not looked at, it comes found that a few tenths of the time required for the trial was taken up by jury delays. Still another point to be considered is that with no jurors there would be no corruption, and justice would be surer, speedier and less costly. Jury service is a hardship to many men. In trying common law cases I like best to see mechanics, workmen, small shopkeepers and clerks, to whom or their families two weeks' jury service would be almost a ruin. With juries only in the criminal courts, a man would have to sit on a jury about once in a lifetime. In this busy city many a man has been discharged by his employer because he had to perform jury service. The judges can't stop it. An employer can't say he did not discharge a man for that reason, but for some other. I have looked at this matter from every standpoint, and I can see only one way out of it. The abolition of juries in civil cases would be of vast benefit to the taxpaying community and honest litigants, decreasing blackmailing suits and insuring better results. I think there is no doubt that the litigation could then be disposed of, and disposed of easily, by the judges who now have on the bench. It would give them a good quota of work for every day in the year, but it would not be too much."

"The plan you suggest could not be adopted without an amendment to the constitution, could it?" "I presume not, but there is no obstacle in the way of amending the constitution. The law has made less progress than any other institution. The grand jury system is absurd in this age. The needs which called it into being now no longer exist. The grand jury was created to take from the nobles of England the prerogative of indictment and imprisonment, and for the purpose of making better could have been then devised. But to say now that a secret inquisition which can smirch a man's character irretrievably on ex parte charges without giving him a chance to defend is a proposition not in harmony with the tendency of the age. A charge before a magistrate and a hearing then and there, with an information by the prosecuting attorney if the hearing warrants it, is a common sense substitute for a grand jury."

"Is there any other way, judge, than the abolition of juries to remedy jury fixing?" "Is there any way to prevent murders and burglaries? Jury fixing is a thing that might be decreased to some extent by strict punishment. But as hanging does not prevent homicides, nor iron bars prevent burglary, so the punishment of an occasional jury briber would not prevent that crime. As long as there are men to be 'reached,' and opportunities for reaching them, you must expect jury bribing. The only way to stop it is by the adoption of my plan. The average men composing juries are incapable of sifting and weighing evidence. Their judgments are more often the conclusions of the heart than the head, and I have noticed that oftentimes when the most important evidence is being given in a case from one to six jurors are sound asleep. What sort of qualification do such men possess for deciding matters of such vital import as are involved in suits at law?"—Chicago Times Interview.

THE FAIR SEX.

Newspaper Chat Concerning the Daughters of Eve—Personal Gossip.

Queen Victoria will present a fine painting of herself to Prince Bismarck as a souvenir of her visit to Berlin.

The fact that Sarah Bernhardt has in her possession 800 unread plays illustrates one of the sad features of contemporary life.

Mrs. Alice Shaw, the American whistler, recently whistled for the Prince of Wales' benefit, and was personally complimented by him for her "unusual facility in an unusual feminine art."

Julia Ward Howe and Queen Victoria are exactly the same age. They both celebrated their sixty-ninth birthday recently. The former achieved greatness; the latter had greatness thrust upon her.

Queen Victoria is quite well posted on current literature. Every new book of any prominence is at once sent to her. If she is attracted by its title it is read to her by some maid of honor in waiting. During the morning the queen always listens to several columns of The London Times. She has a great liking for newspapers.

The splendid monument to Maria Theresa, lately dedicated at Vienna, is by far the finest and most costly work of the kind in the empire. The illustrious empress is represented in a sitting posture, her right arm extended and her left hand grasping the scepter. At the four corners are equestrian figures of her four great generals, Daun, Laudon, Traun and Khevenhuller. The inscriptions are simple; on the front, "Maria Theresa," and on the back, "Erected by Francis Joseph I, 1888."

There was a curly haired, baby faced, blonde young damsel, Ellen Hutchinson, who came to New York city from an interior hamlet to try her luck as a reporter for the press. A few years have passed since then, and now her name appears on the title page of the ten octavo volumes of the erudite work entitled "A Library of American Literature." The ponderosity of the work has not crushed her merriment. Her eyes sparkle as brightly and she trips as lightly as of yore. We have learned in these times that it is not necessary for a literary woman to cease to belong to the fair and gentle sex.

Before her death Lady Marian Alford left memoranda for her daughter's guidance in arranging for her funeral. Among other things, she wrote: "I think that in this short life too much is given to signs of grief for the departed into happiness. I should prefer no mourning for myself, but I should not like to shock any one's prejudices on this account, and would only set an example as restricting the matter to the smallest compass. I think that crape mourning is a cruel tax to the poor; it is expensive and tawdry, and nasty the moment it ceases to be fresh, and, therefore, I would wish you to set the example by not wearing it for me." Consequently, no crape was worn at Lady Alford's funeral.

Somebody suggested to Mrs. Cleveland that it must be unpleasant for her never to pick up a newspaper without finding some account of her own doings. "Oh, it does not strike me in that way," she replied. "If the editors think that people like to read about me, that is flattering, and it is always done so politely, you know. The president once said to me, 'I believed he would have to let somebody go through the papers that I was to see, and clip out all the articles in which I was mentioned—just as they do with juries. I believe, when trials are going on. He hasn't done it yet, however, and possibly he remembered what I had once told him about a schoolmate of mine. Her father found that she was in the habit of reading particularly all the accounts of marriages, elopements and other sentimental things in the family paper, so he clipped out all the matters of that kind before she got at the sheet. Of course her curiosity was acutely aroused by such expurgation, and what did she do but borrow another copy of the same paper from a neighbor, spread out the cut one over it, and read through the holes.'"

The queen of Serbia the other day was visiting a museum in Vienna and persisted in taking her umbrella into the galleries with her. This the man at the door, who did not know her majesty, insisted in not allowing her to do, whereupon the queen got excited, and told the man who she was. The official refused to believe her, and her majesty, who is not distinguished for the smoothness of her temper, lost it entirely, and gave the man a sharp blow across the face. On this he cried out for assistance, and, perhaps for the first time in our century, a queen was arrested. The amusement of everybody concerned, when they discovered that the lady of the umbrella was indeed the beautiful queen of Serbia, can well be imagined. Her majesty, however, took the thing in a good tempered way, and admitting she was very much ashamed of herself for her exhibition of temper, insisted upon shaking hands with the guard of the cloak room, and after making him a handsome donation, proceeded with her lady in waiting triumphantly round the galleries, umbrella in hand.

NOTICE

We earnestly request all of our friends indebted to us to call at once and settle accounts due. We have sustained heavy loss by the destruction of our Branch House at Fairmont, Neb., by fire and now that we need money to meet our obligations, we hope there will not be one among our friends who would refuse to call promptly at this particular time and adjust accounts.

Trusting this will receive your kind consideration and prompt attention, we remain,  
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