# The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTTS BROS.,
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THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

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TERMS FOR DAILY.

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## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

LEVI P. MORTON,

of New York.

DAILY delegations from surrounding states and localities wait on Gen. Harrison who receives all and who has already become famous for the brilliant and versatile qualities of the many short, *impromtu*, addresses he has already made. That made to a delegation of miners on the 26th inst. contains more statesmanship and more loyalty to American interests than Grover Cleveland is capable of comprehending were he to live a century. Presenting the delegation of some 3000 coal miners from Clay county, a miner named Edward Wilson, said:

The miners have come here to take a hand in procuring the bread and butter mentioned by our chairman. Free trade will bring us low wages and a very strong smell in the butter. We did not leave the shores of the old country to be bossed in this land by foreigners. We believe in America for Americans. Those who want a foreign policy ought to go abroad to live. The highest wages for miners in Southern England is 62 1 2 cents, and the highest wages in England for mining is $1 a day, and half of this goes for bread. We can make as much in America in one day as in two in the old country. Let us vote to make a demand for our commodity—labor. We intend to vote this time for our wives and children. We are going to take a hand in this fight."

Robert Lee McCowan, a colored man, of Knightsville, also made remarks expressive of the esteem in which General Harrison is held in Clay county. General Harrison said in reply:

Gentlemen, and friends from Clay county: I thank you for this enthusiastic demonstration of your interest. I am glad to be assured by those who have spoken for you today that you have brought here and desire to evidence some personal respect for me. This demonstration has relation, I am sure, rather to principles than to men. You come here as representatives of the diversified interests of your country. You are fortunate in already possessing diversified industries. You have not only agriculture, but the mine and factory, which provide home markets for the products of your farms. You come, as I understand, from all these pursuits to declare that in your opinion your interests as farmers, as miners, as mechanics, as tradesmen, are identified with the maintenance of the doctrine, of protection to American indusries, and the preservation of the American market for American products. (Cheers.) Some resort to statistics to show that the condition of the American workman is better than that of workmen of any other country. I do not care to deal now with statistics. One fact is enough for me. The tide of immigration from all European countries has been and is toward our shores. The gates of Castle Garden swing inward. They do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this. (Cries of "Never.")

My countrymen, these men, who have toiled at wages in other lands that barely sustained life, and opened no avenue of promise to them or their children, know the good land of hope as well as the swallow knows the land of summer. (Applause.) They testify that here there are better conditions, wider and more hopeful prospects for workmen than in any other land.

The next suggestion I have to make is this: That the more work there is to do in this country, the higher the wages that will be paid for doing it. (Applause.) I speak to men who know that when the product of their toil is in demand in the market, when buyers are seeking it, wages advance with the demand, but when the market for your product is depressed and the manufacturer is begging for buyers, then the wages go down. Is it not clear then that that policy which secures the largest amount of work to be done at home is the policy which will secure to our laboring men steady employment and the best wages. (Cheers and cries of "that is right.") A policy which will transfer work from mines and our factories to foreign mines and foreign factories inevitably tends to the depression of wages here. (Applause.)

These are truths that do not need profound study. Having here a land that throws about the working man social and political conditions more favorable than are found elsewhere, if we can preserve also more favorable industrial conditions we shall secure the highest interests of our working classes. (Great cheering.) What, after all, is the best evidence of a national prosperity and best guarantee of social order if it is not an intelligent, thrifty, contented working class? Can we look for contentment if the workman is only able to supply his daily necessities by his daily toil, but is not able in the vigor of his youth to lay up a store against old age? A condition of things that compels the laborer to contemplate want as an incident of sickness or disability is one that tends to social disorder. (Applause and cries of "That's so.") You are called upon now to consider these problems. I will not debate them in detail. Others will. I can only commend them to your thoughtful consideration. Think upon them; conclude for yourseves what policy as to our tariff legislation will best subserve your interests, the interests of your families, and the greatness and glory of the nation of which you are citizens. (Cheers.)

My colored friends who are here today, the emancipation of the slave removed from our country that which tended to degrade labor. Men are now all free. You are thrown upon your own resources. The avenues of intelligence and of business success are open to all. I notice that the party to which we belong has been recently reproached by the suggestion that we have not thoroughly protected the colored man in the south. This has been urged as a reason why the colored people should join the democratic party. I beg the gentlemen who urge that plea to answer this question: Against whom is it that the republican party has been unable, as you say, to protect your race? (Applause and cries of "Good," "Good.") Thanking you again for this demonstration and your friendly expressions, I will, if it be your pleasure, drop this formal method of communication, and take my Clay county friends by the hands. (Great cheering.)

This short, terse, trenchant, view of the situation by Mr. Harrison should be placed in the hands of every working man in America. How well it reads along side of one of Grover Cleveland's plagerisms?

### "SMOCKING."

The newst industrial "craze" is "smocking." Now "smocking" is a revival. Years ago our grandmothers "smocked" or "honey-combed" their best bedspreads and towels. Now it is being used considerably for trimming dresses. It is very ornamental; the pattern is usually a diamond-shaped design, and it is said the knack once acquired, the work is easy and rapid. Curious it is how fashions reassert themselves in all branches. Take a group of ladies, chatting over their morning fancy-work. The needle of one speeds over a band of smocking-work; another clicks a bewildering number of long, steel needles, rounding the toe of a silk stocking, and another crochets a quaint coin purse, just as did the dames a century ago.—August Table Talk.

### Foraging for Her Cats.

The spectacle of a handsome woman in an unmistakable Worth gown plucking grass out of a Fifth avenue dooryard would, I am certain, have attracted the attention of an even less curious person than myself. The fact that I was well acquainted with the charming wearer of the gown and had never known her to be adicted to excesses of lunacy added to the interest her act inspired in me. Her explanation was simple enough, however. She was foraging for her cats. Pussy, it seems, has a gastronomic fondness for grass second only to that which she cherishes for catnip. She devours grass, my fair friend avers, as a tonic, and a cat well dosed with grass will, she states, preserve its good condition against all the ills that felinity is heir to. Having two cats in her family, my gentle informant should certainly be an authority.

She goes to the trouble of carrying a handful of grass home every day to her pets to nibble on, and they do it justice, she says, as a properly constituted Frenchman would render its due to the most succulent salad. They get the grass as a regular diet, and catnip as an occasional reviver at this season, but in winter time have to worry along on catnip alone. An additional and curious item, according to my enlightener, is that a fairly well bred cat infinitely prefers the dried catnip one buys at the druggist's to the leaves fresh from the field. Pussy will roll herself on the fresh leaves, and perhaps nibble them just a little. She will roll on the dried catnip, too, and then devour it to the last crumb and then stagger away to sleep off her debauch in a quiet corner, like any experienced rounder that travels on two legs.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

### Press Censorship in Russia.

The drastic censorship of the press in Russia is a curious study for Americans. We have most of us seen Russian newspapers with whole columns blurred out by the censor. Carlisle's histories of "Frederick the Great" and the "French Revolution" have only just been admitted to circulation. The queerest thing is to take the French and Russian editions of Rambaud's "History of Russia" (London, 1879), and compare them. No one would recognize them as the same work. But, then, as the celebrated Olga Novikoff once said to the present writer: "You know our peasants are not allowed to know that Peter III was murdered by the Empress Catharine." The whole thing was contained in that sentence.—Belford's Magazine.

### Italy's New Criminal Code.

The new criminal code of Italy, just promulgated, abolishes the death penalty for murder or any serious crime. It substitutes therefor imprisonment for life. The first ten years is to be in solitary confinement at hard labor. At the end of that period, if the convict has conducted himself well, he can thereafter work among his associate convicts, but is still condemned to remain silent. For continued good behavior he is to be rewarded by permission to speak occasionally. In case of dueling the court has first to determine whether all laws of honor have been complied with, and then the penalty is six months' imprisonment for mere fighting. For death, five years' imprisonment; seconds in the first case to have three months, in the second case two months and a half.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Male Versus Female Journalists.

When a male writer begins to rust out he takes to drink. What does a woman do? Can any one tell me? So far as memory aids me, it seems to me that women who work hard at literature die while working, unless they marry young and give up their work. They get tired to death and then lie down and die, but they never become the wrecks men do.

By the way, it has just occurred to me that sampling liquids is not confined to broken down journalists, for it is the failing of many a brilliant, hard working writer. Perhaps the sampling superinduces rest. But brilliant women do not indulge in such excesses. Perhaps that is the reason they die in harness.—Marie Fraecke in The Journalist.

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their deligates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throuhout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of states to the autoomy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a free and honest popular ballot and just and equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe

WE WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the unsurer and sherif.

We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties these articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR TRUSTS.

We declare hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

We approve legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between states.

PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats about fifty million acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union: therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government therein the people of such territories should be permitted, a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Wishington, North Dakota and Montanna territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and others as soon as they may become so.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menance to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute book legislation stringent enough to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign people should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both conbined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwiser and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increased security to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither affected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

FISHERIES QUESTION.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocate maritime legislation of 1830 and comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource of defense against foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, should shield and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, towit: The reform of civil service auspiciously begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at varience with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, and that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effertively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent on private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, especially of all working men whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

## Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln Thursday, August 23, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices.

Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State.
State Treasurer.
Auditor of Public Accounts.
Attorney General.
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

And the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

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

| COUNTIES. | VOTES. | COUNTIES. | VOTES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 14 | Johnson | 8 |
| Antelope | 9 | Kearney | 8 |
| Arthur | 1 | Keyha Paha | 5 |
| Blaine | 2 | Keith | 4 |
| Boone | 8 | Knox | 7 |
| Box Butte | 4 | Lancaster | 25 |
| Brown | 9 | Lincoln | 8 |
| Buffalo | 14 | Logan | 2 |
| Butler | 9 | Loup | 1 |
| Burt | 9 | Madison | 8 |
| Cass | 16 | McPherson | 1 |
| Cedar | 5 | Merrick | 7 |
| Chase | 5 | Nance | 5 |
| Cherry | 5 | Nemaha | 9 |
| Cheyenne | 11 | Nuckolls | 6 |
| Clay | 11 | Otoe | 12 |
| Colfax | 7 | Pawnee | 8 |
| Cuming | 7 | Perkins | 5 |
| Custer | 17 | Pierce | 4 |
| Dakota | 5 | Polk | 7 |
| Dawes | 7 | Platte | 16 |
| Dawson | 8 | Phelps | 7 |
| Dixon | 6 | Richardson | 12 |
| Dodge | 12 | Red Willow | 7 |
| Douglass | 27 | Saline | 13 |
| Dundy | 4 | Sarpy | 5 |
| Fillmore | 10 | Saunders | 13 |
| Franklin | 7 | Seward | 10 |
| Frontier | 10 | Sheridan | 7 |
| Furnas | 9 | Sherman | 7 |
| Gage | 19 | Sioux | 2 |
| Garfield | 3 | Stanton | 4 |
| Gosper | 5 | Thayer | 7 |
| Grant | 1 | Thomas | 2 |
| Greeley | 4 | Valley | 6 |
| Hall | 11 | Washington | 9 |
| Hamilton | 10 | Wayne | 5 |
| Harlan | 8 | Webster | 9 |
| Hayes | 4 | Wheeler | 3 |
| Hitchcock | 6 | York | 11 |
| Holt | 14 | Unorganized Ter | 1 |
| Howard | 7 | | |
| Jefferson | 9 | Total | 671 |

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

To Chairmen County Central Committees:

WHEREAS, At the republican state convention held at Lincoln October 5, 1887, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the state central committee be instructed to embrace in its call for the next state convention the submission of the prohibition question to the republican voters at the republican primaries,

Therefore, in accordance with the above resolution, the several county central committees are hereby instructed to include in their call for their next county convention the submission of the prohibition question to the REPUBLICAN voters at the republican primaries.

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


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Sunday School Teacher—Jehnnie, you did splendidly today.

"Yes, ma'am."

"I wish all the little boys in the class would study their lessons as you do. Are you struggling to win the prize?"

"Naw. Dad said he'd gimme a ticket to the next circus if I got off my lesson without a break."—New York Graphic.

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John O. Well & Co., 862 W. Madison St. Chicago, Its Sold by W. J. Warrick.

—Job work done on short notice at he HERALD office.

A Warning.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from disease of the throat and lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption and to the head, causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to continue will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may loose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your throat, lungs or nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boshee's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

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