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FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1891.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties, to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Thursday, September 24, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for one associate justice of the supreme court, and two members of the board of regents of the state university, and to transact such other business as maybe presented to the convention.

THE APPOINTMENT

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon Geo. H. Hastings, for attorney-general in 1890, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Table with columns: COUNTIES, DEL., COUNTIES, DEL. Lists counties and their respective delegates.

*No vote returned. It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

JOHN C. WATSON, WALT M. SEELY, Chairman, Secretary.

THE Ohio democrats demand for silver and gold "the equal right of each to free and unlimited coinage." They are precisely the words in which they put their demand, and in this, the Ledger thinks, they have made another grave mistake, if their platform, in this regard, is to set the pattern for the presidential election next year. They are demanding equality for things—silver and gold—which in their very nature are unequal, and which no iteration or reiteration of mere words in the resolves of a political convention, or an act of congress can make equal.

MR. BLAINE'S NEUTRALITY. There is nothing to show that Mr. Blaine expects to use his remarkable popularity in the interest of some other man; but it is well enough, nevertheless, to let the fact be understood that he can not do so under any circumstances. It will not do for him to decline the nomi-

his supporters are free to do what they please in the way of forming alliances and negotiating bargains. They are under no obligation to him that requires them to carry out his desires in a contingency of that sort. It is not for him to determine what is best for them to do if they can not have him for a candidate. That is a question to be decided without any reference to him or his associations. He is wise enough, it must be believed, to see that it would be an ungenerous and improper thing for him to manifest any partiality for one over another of the aspirants who will be in the field if he is not a candidate. He can not afford to espouse the cause of any one of them, whatever he may think about the fitness or expediency of a particular nomination. It is for him to preserve an entirely neutral attitude, provided he does not want the nomination himself; and the people will expect him to adopt that course as a matter of simple justice and propriety.—Globe-Democrat.

NEW SOUTH WALES ABANDONS FREE TRADE.

Free trade has received another stunning blow. The colony of New South Wales, Australia, which has been under free trade for many years, has abandoned it, and adopted the protective policy. Its next neighbor is the colony of Victoria, which has always been protectionist. The two have similar soil, the same climate, and the same class of people, engaged in similar occupations. Victoria has grown in population and in wealth and her people are individually prosperous. New South Wales has fallen far behind in the race, is burdened with debt, and her people have been for years chronic complainers about hard times to make a living. The object lesson which Victoria afforded was too strong a one not to be heeded; and so the people of New South Wales very sensibly determined to adopt the same economic policy under which Great Britain as the only civilized free trade country in the world. The fact is one which should not be lost on the American people.—Toledo Blade.

TEN MONTHS OF MCKINLEY PRICES.

The McKinley tariff law went into effect ten months ago August 6, says the New York Press. There were predictions at the time by free trade and mugwump papers that stagnation of business and trade would follow.

The conspiracy against prosperity was begun to keep improvement in business.

In large lines of goods prices were raised without reason, the excuse being given that the increase was due to the McKinley bill.

It was declared that no new industries would spring up in this country and that old industries would not be stimulated.

The ten months that have elapsed since these predictions were made have utterly disproved each and every one of them. Trade and commerce have followed the even tenor of their courses. The country is generally prosperous.

The commodities on which prices were raised for political effect can nearly all be purchased at lower prices than before the McKinley bill went into force. New industries are being established. Old industries are flourishing.

The only place where stagnation is to be found is in the speculative circles of Wall street.

Actual prices, not "McKinley prices" gotten up for the moment, demonstrating to the people that the McKinley bill is a good piece of national legislation.

Prices of commodities on the whole have declined, and the people know the reason. It is due to protection, and the gratifying feature of it all is that the democratic press, having asserted that the forced high prices of last fall were McKinley prices, cannot now with consistency deny that the present low prices are also McKinley prices.

PRESIDENT BALMAEDA, it is said, has offered the United States Government \$4,000,000 for the cruiser Charleston. It is not easy to see, however, how this boat, serviceable as it is, could do any good to the Chilean Government without the American sailors who man it. The insurgents have readily beaten nearly all the vessels, good and bad sent against them by Balmaeda thus far.

A large lot of sewing machine oil also needles and supplies for all kinds of machineries just received at Muir's on Sixth street.

A SPRAY OF HONEYSUCKLE.

I broke, one day, a slender stem— Thick set with little golden horns— Half bud, half blossom; and a gem— Such as one finds in autumn morns. When all the grass with dew is strung, On every fairy bugle hung.

Whereat I thought, O heart of mine! A lesson for thee, plain to read: Thou needest not that light should shine. Or any man thy beauty heed; Enough—if haply this be so— That thou hast sweetness to bestow! —Mary Bradley in Harper's Bazar.

How the Greeks Combed Their Hair. In Greece, during the heroic ages, men wore their hair and beards long, which so disgusted the cleanly and clean faced Egyptians that, if we are to credit Herodotus, no one of either sex of the latter nationality would on any account kiss the lips of a Greek, make use of his knife, his spit and cauldron, or taste the meat of an animal which had been slaughtered by his hand. It must not be inferred from this that the Greeks, in the early days of their being, were altogether barbarians; but they were certainly not so civilized—not so well acquainted with the arts of peace and war—as the Egyptians until long after they had made their mark in history.

The love of the beautiful was there, no doubt; but it had not yet manifested itself and raised the social character of the people. It required the softening and humanizing influence and intercourse with more liberal races, such as the Egyptians and Phoenicians, to one or the other of whom they were indebted for much that they possessed. It would seem that, in the matter of personal adornment, they derived the beginnings from the Egyptians, and that they improved upon these beginnings as their own sense of the fitness of things developed into a passion for the beautiful. Their arrangement of the hair they and their women carried eventually to the highest point of artistic excellence.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Cured by a Doctor's Bill.

A westerner at one of the prominent up town hotels was feeling restless and ill one hot evening and rang for a doctor. The latter was in the same house. He called at his patient's room and diagnosed the case as simple insomnia, and gave a couple of powders and retired. The doctor called the next morning to see how the patient (whom he correctly judged to be a man of means) was getting on. During the day he saw him incidentally three or four times. The bill was twenty-five dollars. Five dollars a visit from a doctor living on the same floor with him in the same house was something that nearly caused the westerner to faint. But the bill had one effect—it made him a well man, he says. He wouldn't risk getting another such.—New York Herald.

How Indians Use Ants.

The grip of an ant's jaw is retained even after the body has been bitten off and nothing but the head remains. This knowledge is possessed by a certain tribe of Indians in Brazil, who put the ants to a very peculiar use. When an Indian gets a gash cut in his hand, instead of having his hand sewed together, as physicians do in this country, he procures five or six large black ants, and, holding their heads near the gash, they bring their jaws together in biting the flesh, and thus pull the two sides of the gash together. Then the Indian pinches off the bodies of the ants and leaves the heads clinging to the flesh, which is held together until the gash is perfectly healed.—Boston Courier.

The Economy of the Egyptians.

A curious illustration of the domestic economy of the Egyptians has been met with in the unwinding of the bandages of the mummies. Although whole webs of fine cloth have been most frequently used, in other cases the bandages are fragmentary, and have seams, darns and patches. Old napkins are used, old skirts, pieces of something that may have been a shirt; and once a piece of cloth was found with an armhole in it, with seam and gusset and band finely stitched by fingers themselves long since crumbled and their dust blown to the four winds.—Harper's Bazar.

A Railroad on the Tops of Trees.

California enjoys the distinction of having the only railroad that runs on the tops of trees. This peculiar piece of engineering is in Sonoma county, between Clipper Mills and Stuart Point, where the railroad crosses a deep ravine, in the center of which are two huge red-wood trees, side by side. These giants have been sawed off seventy-five feet above the bed of the creek, and the timbers and ties are laid on these tall stumps. This natural tree bridge is considered to be equal in safety to a bridge built on the most scientific principles.—Chicago Tribune.

A Mushroom Over a Foot Thick.

Investigation shows that nearly all the varieties of Europe are found in the United States. The "puff ball" reaches a circumference of several feet and a weight of thirty pounds, and the cook may go out into the garden and slice off what she wants from day to day.—Indianapolis Journal.

Above 6,000 feet the population of America, which is confined of course to the Cordilleran region, is almost entirely engaged in the pursuit of mining, and the greater part of it is located in Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and California.

If you get tired doing nothing it is a good thing to sit under the barn and pass the time in waiting for the weather cock to crow. A great many days may be employed in this manner.

SOUTH PARK

Continues to Offer the Opportunity for Investment.

No Excuse for not having a Home of Your Own.

Put What you are paying out for Rent into a home.

7 per cent money for persons wishing to build in South Park.

Look to the Future and invest now in South Park.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME.

Among other reasons why it is better to invest in South Park than elsewhere in the city, are these:

Property is more saleable if you wish to sell, more rentable if you wish to rent; if looking for an increase in value, no other part of the city will compare with it in prospect.

The 5th ward composed largely of South Park, less than three years ago could hardly muster up a vote at the last general election the vote was 139 and all were not polled. It has been less than two years since the city invited us into the corporate limits, yet we have over one hundred newly built house and others in process of construction, owned, with few exceptions, by the parties now living in them.

This part of the city has a store water mains, electric arc lights, church and school privileges and a new church edifice just erected of which the whole city is proud.

Plattsmouth's steady growth for five years past almost doubling its population; the advance stand it has taken regarding public improvements, the certainty of a new \$80,000 court house; the completion of the great Missouri Pacific railway into this city, giving us another great trunk line and competing market; the constant increasing pay roll of the C. B. & Q. shops, together with many other well known reasons, assure a steady and permanent advance in realty, which will doubtless effect South Park more favorably than any other portion of Plattsmouth.

With a view to the encouragement of a still greater growth of this part of the city, we will continue to sell lots on monthly payments, furnish money with which to erect houses will exchange lots for other improved city property or for desirable improved or unimproved lands. It is not so much the speculator as the permanent resident that we wish to purchase this desirable property. Out of over EIGHTY present owners of South Park property none are speculators hence there are no fictitious values and lots are selling at about the price they were immediately after it was platted—a strong argument why the present is a most desirable time for investments. Much additional information regarding South Park may be had by calling at my office on Main street over Bank of Cass County.

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SURVEYOR

C. MAYES COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER. All orders left with the county clerk will be promptly attended to. OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

TAILOR THE FIFTH STREET MERCHANT TAILOR.

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