

TERMS FOR WEEKLY.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

#### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN M. THAYER. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, GILBERT L. LAWS. FOR TREASURER, J. E. HILL. FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

THOMAS H. BENTON. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, WILLIAM LEESE. FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND

JOHN STEEN. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN STRUCTION.

GEORGE B. LANE.

BUILDINGS.

THE recent speech of Senator Vest on the Chinese question differs from his usual efforts in the fact that it contains one really graceful and interesting paragrapah-a quotation, to wit, from one

Blaine.

today in Missouri count as nothing in our erished blood. political struggles." But it is a melancholy fact, nevertheless, that Mr. Vest can not make as good a democratic speech as the colored orator, Col. Taylor, and he may as well acknowledge it first as last.-Globe Democrat.

that if the falling off of the prohibition vote noticed in many of the states this year should extend to New York it would Mr. Cleveland. There can hardly be a doubt that the prohibition strength in the latter state this year will be much below that of the election of 1886. But whether this will or will not be the case, there is not the slightest probability that the democrats can carry New York in 1888. The free trade propaganda of the party, combined with the renomination of Gov. Hill, has done the business for the democracy in the Empire state, and one of the caisson men working on the thus in the country as a whole .- Globa | Omaha bridge, which our company is Democrat.

#### HOW THE WAGE EARNERS VOTED.

Gen. Harrison in his letter of acceptance, speaking of the tariff question, very | nigh dead when the physicians reached truly said: "Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands." A little examination of the returns from Maine shows that the work ingmen appreciate this fact, and are declaring themselves forcibly against free trade and lower wages. The vote of four of the chief industrial centers of Maine-Lewiston, Auburn, Saco and Biddeford -affords a basis for an instructive comparison on this point. In 1886 the vote of these cities, at the gubernatorial election, was as follows:

Lewiston	1 633	Dem 1 34 71 45 1 31
Total	3 817	3 87
The four cities combined	l give a	demo

cratic majority of 56. In the election of 1884, which was calculated to bring out the world. I am told that for many the fullest republican vote, these cities years past he has been investigating the were returned as follows:

	Abtille	APCILL
Lewiston	1 512	1.590
Aubern	1 213	689
Saco	456	551
Biddeford	1 976	1 380
Total	. 4 557	4 219
The totals gave a repu	blican n	najority
of 338. But on Monday	this gr	oup of
cities voted as follows:		

Here, then, we have e republican majocity of 724, or more than double the majority of 1884, and a gain of nearly 1,000 in the republican vote, as compared with 1886. These figures tell their own by side with the same problem. Some story. They show that American work- time in the Twentieth century I suppose ingmen are thinking for themselves upon the great question of the tariff, and that clerk will not be able to secure a position no array of fallacies of theories of college professors can beguile them into voting for a policy which would reduce their wages and bring their condition down to the level of the ill-paid labor of Europe.

### HO PAYSTHE TARIFF DUTIES

William H. Grace, of Brooklyn, on the question "Who must pay the duty?" will repay careful persual. It is significant that the article was excluded from a Mugwump paper, although the discussion had been carried on in the columns for some time, until Mr. Grace had his adversary completely cornered, when the paper came to the rescue by closing its

columns against his clinching arguments. By looking at the problem from the sthandpoint of the foreign exporter, as well as the American manufacturer and wage worker, Mr. Grace shows at once how ludicrous is the proposition of Cleveland and Thurman that the consumer must ultimately pay the tariff NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET. duties in the increased prices of the protected articles. He lays down as an established principle of political economy recognized by all the eminent authorities that "an exporter, trying to compete in a foreign market with goods the same as his own, has to pay all the custom house charges, cost of transportation, and every expense incident to separation of consumer and producer." That the home competition inevitably prevents the keeping up of prices to a margin of profit beyond that prevailing in other channels of investment he shows conclusively by practical illustrations.

Mr. Grace takes positive ground against the cry for extra cheapness in everything produced by labor and shows that cheapness at the cost of labor is not desirable for the country nor the wageworker, as has been illustrated by the panics and depressions following former reductions of the tariff. He confronts the free trade allies of Cleveland today with the testimony of the great founders of our government who were strong protectionists and predicts the defeat of the present conspiracy against our industrial system. The exclusion of the article under the circumstances was an admission that its arguments could not be answered. -Irish World.

Canker humors of every description, whether in the mouth, throat, or stomach, are expelled from the system by the use of the recent addresses of Hon. James G. of Aver's Sarsaparilla. No other remedy can compare with this, as a cure for all SENATOR VEST says that "the negroes diseases originating in impure or impov

## Working Buder Deep Water.

You don't very often hear .? the mer who work in the caissons under deep streams preparing the foundations for heavy bridges; the great St. Louis structure for instance. This work is regarded as extremely hazardous by those unfamiliat with it, but the men who have been The democratic papers now concede engaged in it for years do not look upon it in that light. As a matter of course, person must become accustomed to the work before he can remain in a caisson for any length of time. Fresh air is, of have a serious effect on the chances of course, constantly forced in the caissons, while the foul air is sent out through the blow pipe that carries out the sand deposited under the water. Still the old. est caisson men or "mud hogs," as they are often termed, cannot remain at work more than two or three hours.

We arrange the shifts when working these men so as not to keep them down more than an hour or two at the most. Even then they get what they call the hens" at times. The "hens" is a form asphyxia, and I can assure you it is a very serious ailment. Some time ago now building, was prostrated as soon as he came out, and it proved to be one of the worst attacks seen by the men accustomed to witnessing such sights in a long time. When he reached the ground he fell, with the blood streaming from his nose, ears and mouth, and was well him. He finally recovered, however, but had no further desire to go "mud bogging," as he called it. I have been in caissons on many occasions, but as I do not remain down any length of time I do not meet with severe consequences Taken all in all, it is not the healthiest occupation a man can follow, but without caisson workers we could not have the mighty bridges in this and other countries.—Bridge Builder Hopkins in Globe-Democrat.

The Laws Governing Prices. Professor Leone Levi's literary executors are preparing for prolication a great deal of manuscript which the late pro-fessor left behind him, some of which will. I am told, create quite a sensation in both scientific and financial circles. Levi was for years a leading fellow of the Statistical society of London, and perhaps taking him upon all subjects he was one of the foremost statisticians in curve of probabilities, especially as relating to prices of different commodities and the laws governing the recurrence of commercial crises, and that his work upon this subject is so nearly complete that it will shortly be given to the world, Levi was a keen and accurate student and a very conservative scientist, so that if a book of his upon this subject appears it will be received with a weight of au-

thority which will make it a standard. Levi is not the first student who has attempted to solve the problem of the fluctuation of prices. Ricardo, who was also a Jew, is said to have made his large fortune by his mathematical work on the problems afforded by the stock exchange, Professor De Morgan gave the subject some time, and Mr. Edgeworth worked out a very complicated forecast of "prob able mercantile error," which runs side

## EXILED TO SIBERIA.

Fate of "Suspects."

Mr. Borodin, a well known writer for the Russian magazine, "Annals of the Father-land," was banished to the province of Ya-kutsk on account of the "dangerous" and "pernicious" character of a manuscript found in his house by the police during a search. This manuscript was a copy of an article upon the economic condition of the province of Viatka, which Mr. Borodin had sent to the above named magazine, but which up to that time had not been published. Mr. Borodin went to Eastern Siberia in a convict's gray overcoat with a yellow ace of diamonds on his back, and three or four months after his arrival in Yakutsk he had the pleasure of reading in the "Annals of the Fatherland" the very same article for which he had been exiled. The minister of the interior had sent him to Siberia merely for having in his possession a "dangerous" and "pernicious" manuscript, and then the St. Petersburg committee of censorship had certified that another copy of that same manuscript was perfectly harmless, and had allowed it to be published, without the change of a line, in one of the most popular and widely circulated magazines in the empire.

A gentleman named Otchkin, in Moscow, was exiled to Siberia by administrative process in 1885 merely because, to adopt the language of the order which was issued for his arrest, he was "suspected of an intention to put himself into an illegal position." The high crime which Mr. Otchkin was "suspected of an intention" to commit was the taking of a fictitious name in place of his Upon what ground he was "suspected of an intention" to do this terrible thing he

Another exile of my acquaintance, Mr. Y-, was banished merely because he was a friend of Mr. Z—, who was awaiting trial on the charge of political conspiracy. When Mr. Z-'s case came to a judicial investigation he was found to be innocent and was acquitted; but in the meantime Mr. Y-, merely for being a friend of this innocent man, had gone to Siberia by adminis-

trative process. In another case a young student, called Vladimír Sidorski (I use a fictious name), was arrested by mistake instead of another and a different Sidorski named Victor, whose presence in Moscow was regarded by some body as "prejudicial to social order." mir protested that he was not Victor, that he did not know Victor, and that his arrest in the place of Victor was the result of a stupid blunder; but his protestations were of no avail. The police were too much occupied in unearthing "conspiracies" and looking after "untrustworthy" people to devote any time to a troublesome verification of an insignificant student's identity. There must have been something wrong about him, they argued, or he would not have been arrested, and the safest thing to do with him was to send him to Siberia, whoever he might beand to Siberia he was sent. When the convoy officer called the roll of the outgoing exile party Vladimir Sidorski failed to answer to Victor Sidorski's name, and the officer, with a curse, cried: "Victor Sidorski! Why

don't you answer to your name?" "It is not my name," replied Vladimir, "and I won't answer to it. It's another Sidorski who ought to be going to Siberia."

"What is your name then?" Vladimir told him. The officer coolly erased the name "Victor" in the roll of the party, inserted the name "Vladimir" and remarked cynically: "It doesn't make a d-d bit of differencel"-George Kennan in The

Near sighted, small or blinking eyes should have special treatment, the first care being never to expose them to trying light. Small bonnets and front light pouring into the face from window or lamp are responsible for the inferior, peering, uncertain eyes which abound. To enlarge the eye and to give it a noble steadiness of glance it must be rendered strong and the general health improved. Dyspepsia weakens the eyes, and good treatment for this is "liquid food" for six weeks, with coarse toasted crackers, meat broths, and grape juice or lemonade if it can be borne. The use of grapes, lemons, and sub rosa, of garlic and onions, has great effect on the eye. Tuscan and provencals, indeed all southern nations, owe their smooth skins, rich hair, and large liquid eyes to their diet of fruits, light wine, olive oil and the great regulating food, onions and tomatoes. Chilly surroundings contract the eyes with the rest of the flesh and injure ex-

Weak eyes and disordered stomach or kidneys exist together, and these must be set right before the eyes are good. The cool douche across the loins and constant use of green parsley are the best remedies. A jet of weak salt water-a teaspoonful of salt to a half pint of water-playing on the eyelid or spraying the closed eye with a vaporizer, strengthens and enlarges the eye. Holding the eyelids apart at the corners with thumb and finger will enlarge the size of the eye in time, being careful not to fret or inflame it. Outdoor work and use are indicated for every one with small, inferior looking eyes. Open air pursuits, not carried to extreme fatigue, will restore the balance of the system, which shows its bent in contracted organs and limited force. Skillful manipulation and training will cure near sight or far sight to the point of doing without glasses. When books and papers are printed in pica type, as they should be, much worthless matter will be dispensed with, and poor sight will be almost unknown. True distilled rosewater is the best soothing lotion, and, next to that, dew off the grass.-Shirley Dare's

## Gas for the Cash.

"They have a strange new kind of gas meter in Paris," remarked Gen. Hicken-

"What is it like!" "It is somewhat on the principle of these chewing gum boxes at the centennial, where you drop a nickel in the slit and a stick of gum is measured out to you. In this meter you drop a certain number of pennies in a box and then that amount of gas is at your service. If you want more gas another sou must go into the box."

That is a good idee."
"Yes, it is an odd trick. People are so economical in France and so many of them live from hand to mouth that I suppose that such a meter just fills the bill. There is such a large, floating population that if the gas companies were not thus paid day by day for the illumination furnished they might find it hard to find any one at the end of a month to present with a bill."

"Going to try that kind of a meter here?" "Can't tell; still, I do not think we want such a thing just yet in America. But it wouldn't be a bad thing in some ways," and the general paused reflectively as he doubtless thought that with such an automatic cash receiving meter there would be no unpaid gas bills.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He Lived Close By, Banker-What! you here again already!
Beggar-Yes; you see I live right aroun
the corner. It's no inconvenience at all fo
me to call.—Texas Siftings.

## Call for Republican Primaries.

The republican elections of Cass Co., Neb., are requested to meet in their respective wards and precincts on Saturday Sept. 22nd, 1885, to elect delegates to a steads for America convention to be held in Louisville, on

Stoye Creek 9 lex 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 ad utted into the union. Pending preparati n for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide right Mile Grove 7 they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and Stoye Creek...... 9 Rock Bluffs. 9 Plattsmouth Precint. 7

Elmwood at Center school house 7:30: Elmwood at Center school house 7:30;
South Bend at school house 4 p. m.;
Weeping Water precinct at Cascade school house 7 p. m.; Weeping Water city at Union hall 3 p. m.; Center at Manley 3 p. m.; Louisville at Adams' operathouse 8 p. m.; Avoca at flutchins school house 2 p. m.; Manufacture at Gilmore's school house 2 p. m.; Eight Mile Grove at Hyalt's school house 7:30 p. m'; Liberate Manufacture at Manufac tration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

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

Rock Bluffs at Bergers school house 3 p m.; Plattsmouth precinct at Taylor's school house 4 p. m.; Plattsmouth, 1st ward at county judges office 4 to 8 p. m., 2nd ward at 2nd ward school house 4 to 8 p. m., 3rd ward at Ritchey's lumber office at 4 to 8 p. m., 4th ward at Byron

tration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

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

To a republic like ours, where the citizens is the soveright and the official the servant where no power is exercised except by the will gin reople should possess intelligence. The free school is the proposer of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a gain d common-school education. office at 4 to 8 p. m., 4th ward at Byron Clark's office 4 to 8 p. m.

#### M. D. Polk, Chairman. R. S. WILKINSON, Secretary.

-Send your job work to the HERALD

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assem-led by their deligates in national convention, bled by their deligates in national convention, pause on the thrashold 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 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 related with our greetings and prayer for his related by inclining the first successful the name of one of our living hero s whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the upble soldier and favorite child of victory. Fhilip 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 at d opporession.

devotion to human liberty, and with that hos-tility to ad forms of despotism at d oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republi-can party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their

we arraign the present democratic adminis-soluble union of states to the autonomy re-served to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union gam, especially to the suprema and socretion right of every citizen, right 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 foundation of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress over their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the American system of profession. We protest against the destruction proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Furness

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

convention to be held in Louisville, on the 6th day of October, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:

One senator.

Two representatives.

One county attorney.

One county attorney.

Aliens, which the republican party established in 18:2 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought the democrats of the public done in for the use of actual settlers, which was begon under the native of the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republical and democrats about fitsy million acres of uncompared lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to 

ADDIESTON OF TERRITORIES, The government by congress of the territ ries is based upon necessity only to the end that the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people and we heartly en-dorse the action of the republican senate in 

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The political power of the Mormon church in

school education, OUR MERCHANT MARINE,

We earnestly recommend that prompt acres be taken is a rgress in the e-aciment of such egislation as will best secure the rebabilita-tion of our American merchan marine, and If you have sick or nervous headache, take Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They will cleanse the stomach, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, remove effete matter (the presence of which depresses the nerves and brain), and thus give speedy relief.

the nerves are brain, and thus give speedy relief.

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the nerves are brain 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 en gaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. Each of our navy, for the construction of our navy for the construction of east fortifications and modern means of detause for the protection of our defendance and other sportage in the improvement of the harbors our soldiers, for necessary works of mathoral inportane in the improvement of the harbers and channels of internal, coastwiser and and channels of internal, coastwiser and ore ga commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlants. Gulf and Pacific states as cell as for the pays ent of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity for our various industries increased security to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheap in the cost of transportation. We affirm this to c far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks,"

FOREIGN RELATIONS

devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism at d 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 hopp we may soon congratatistic out fellow citizens of frish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION

aws. It the same those it is eaching is and must be the parenty and safeguard of him who wears it, should able d 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 and he may be on a lawful errand.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming interest of the country, and we heartly endorse the consistent and partityle action of the democratic party to place wool on the feel list and lists' that the duties thereon shal be adjusted and maintained to as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and lists' that the duties thereon shal be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and lists' that the duties thereon shal be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and lists' that the duties thereon shal be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and lists' that the duties thereon shal be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and lists' that the duties thereon shal be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and lists' that the duties thereon shal be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and lists' that the duties thereon shal be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and lists that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and find the feel list and lists that it is adjusted that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in the feel list and favored and the feel list and favored the feel list and favored the feel lists and lists that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and beginning that the feel list and favored the feel lists and lists the feel all neglects of the responsibility of the lists of the will be feel lists and lists that the duties thereon shall be The men who abandoned the republican par-



Dr. C. A. Marshall.



## Resident Dentist.

Preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Auesthetics given for PAIN-LESS FILLING OR EXTRACTION OF TEETH. Artificial teeth made on Gold, Silver, Rubber or Celluloid Plates, and inserted as soon as teeth are extracted when de

All work warranted. Prices reasonable. FITZGERALD'S BUICK PLATTSMOUTH, NEB

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including our Flor de Pepperhergo' and 'Euds

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Nov. 26, 1885.

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Attorneys - at - Law. Omce over Bank of Cass County PLATTSMOUTH, -

Notice to Property Owners.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. / PLATTSMOUTH Neb., Sept, 15, 1888.

To all whom it may concern: In compriance with resolutions of Mayor and council, Mr. J. E. Riley, who list the contract for paving and curbing Main street, will reset any old curbing which owners may wish to have reset; providing such old curbing complies with spec-

ifications, to-wit: All curbstones shall be of good quality, cut in rectangular form, 5 inches in thickness and not less than 20 inches in depth. and not less than 36 inches in length with a beyel of one-half inch at top. The edges and face of all curbstones shall be dressed smooth and even, to a depth of 10 inches below the top and not less than

6 inches or back. All persons wishing to have their curbing reset will immediately have it taken up so that it may be inspected by the engineer in charge, and if not found suitable may be replaced by the contractor with new curbing. J. W. Johnson, Chairman Board Public Works

A Warning.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from disease of the hroat and lungs than any other. It probable that everyone, without exe tion, receives vast numbers of Tul Germs into the system and where germs fall upon suitable soil the into life and develop, at first al is shown by a slight tickling a the throat and if allowed to ravages they extend to the ing Consumption and to ing Catarrh. Now al