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The Plattsmouth Daily Heraid.

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TERMS FOR DAILY. TERMS FOR WERKLY.

HURRAH! HURRAH! HURRAH!

Hurrah for Harrison and Morton! Hurrah for Brother Johnathan! Hurrah for the American laboring

man!

Hurrah for the American producer! Hurrah for the American product! Hurrah for the American fisherman! Hurrah for the American manufacturer! Hurrah for the old soldier!

Hurra's for a free ballot and a fair count!

Hurrah for a dissolution of the southern confederacy as exemplified by the solid south!

Hurrah for everything American as represented by the stars and stripes and a united loyal north!

Hurrah for all these glorious sentiments as advocated by the National Rublican Party; and, Hurrah for that grand old party and victory on Tuesday next!

Wirm todays issue the campaign of 1888 closes and THE HERALD is glad of it. These presidential elections happen too often; they are periods of waste. The the law of gravitation, will pull wages great political parties of the country in down to the natural level; that level will their strife for supremacy absorb the American mind completely. The club wages of the old world will fit; so we organization, the "rally," the time spent say, can you afford to take this risk ? by everybody in helping along and keeping up the noise and fury of the politcal battle, the campaign expenses from the national committees down to the voting precinct, are all a drain on the citizens; then the politics of the great parties often | cal campaigns, and then vote on the side threaten commercial and industrial inter- that you know will not imperil American ests, capital becomes intimidated, business labor. nastable, and times of contraction follow. Once in six years is often enough for our presidential elections

THINK BEFORE YOU VOTE. This is the last word that can be said to voters, during what will ever remain

the memorable campaign of 1888. The man that casts his vote tomorrow can never recall it; if he makes a mistake he must remain unrectified, for in this free state of Nebraska it will surely be counted. If he be a laboring man, whose future depends on the prosperity of the coutry and the wages labor demands for its honest service, he has a double interest in the vote he casts. If that vote is cast for the party that has, by its protective policy, placed industrial America in the position

it holds today among the nations of the earth, he can lay his head upon his pillow Tuesday night with the assurance that if Mr. Cleveland is elected and the industrial policy of Great Britain, with its pauper wages, is to take the place of the American system, he will never blame himself with having been a party to his fellow countrymen's woes. If on the other hand, he casts that vote for the present administration, he will feel, after it is all over, that he has cast a vote that may assist in an industrial revolution upon this continent. Do our laboring men want to even take that chance ? On the one hand you are morally certain that your vote and influence will not tend to bring about this great danger to our country, on the other hand you cannot be certain. The ruling power in the democretic party, the south, is unquestionably unfreindly to the protective system, however modified; that has been its history since the days of John C. Calboun. The

influences of Great Britain are unmistakeably in favor of free trade; with the democratic party firmly seated in power in this country its drift and tendency is certain to be toward free trade, no sane man can doubt this, and free trade means papper wages. With the barriers thrown

down, supply and demand, as certain as be just what competition with the pauper Ponder well this matter before the white ballot drops from your fingers tomorrow. Think of it as you would in your midnight meditations, away from the noise, the fury and the ruffanism of our politi-

AMERICAN CHILDREN.

HOW MUCH THEY DIFFER FROM PARISIAN LITTLE DARLINGS.

French Children Taught to Behave Themselves-Their Politeness Towards Elders in Vivid Contrast to Young America's Ways-The Secret of the Matter.

Speaking of American children I have often wondered why it was that they were generally so trying to the world at largo outside of their immediate families. French children are treated with quite as much if not more injudicious indulgence. I have known French parents to stipulate before accepting an invitation to a dinner party, that they should be allowed to bring with them their darling daughter, aged six. And this was by no means an isolated or extraordinary instance. But no one ever saw a French child swinging on the back of a visitor's chair or poking its fingers into the caller's neck or crawl ing under the table to investigate the caller's shoes or taking his or her umbrella to ride cock horse on it, or playing circus around the center table with whoop and yells enough to deafen the bystanders while a visit was in progress.

THE BAD BOY IN PARIS.

Passing along the Paris streets, if you e a well dressed boy of 7 or 8 swinging on all the iron bars in front of the shop windows, getting into people's way, and making a nuisance of himself generally, you may be sure that the youth is an embryo citizen of the great United States. On one occasion, in a London boarding house, two boys of 10 and 8 respectively tried to hoist up a bowl of custard from the hall table down stairs to the third floor landing by means of a noose of cord. Ci course the bowl was overturned and broken and the table and carpet were deluged with the custard. Being left unpunished, and even unrebuked, by their parents, they lowered next day a sponge into the soup tureen, and the family were forthwith requested to leave the house. I do not wonder that the landlords of flats or furnished houses in America refuse often to take families with children. When one hears of a set of furniture covered with fine stamped leather having its covering cut into strips by the children of an American tenant (this occurred in a London hotel), one ceases to marvel at the apparent cruelty of those proprietors who seek to shut out such destructive impa from their premises. Nor are these dread ful young ones the scions of people in a class of life in which one would usually expect to find ignorance of the finer in-stincts of life. I have seen an American boy belonging to one of the most aristo-cratic families in the United States seated on the floor at a juvenile party with a plate piled high with delicacies between his legs, and gobbling down the dainties with uncouth noises and unrestrained greediness. Now, these dreadful small boys and

girls almost invariably grow up into well behaved men and women. But the great source of their ill conduct in childhood arises from the fact that American parents seldom or never think it worth while to teach their children manners. A French boy or girl is trained from its earliest infancy to rise from its seat when a stranger enters the room, to sit perfectly still when making a call, and not to speak till spoken to, to remain quiet when taken out driving, and not to ask for water or to complain of being tired, to walk along the street like a lady or a gentleman, never to touch the belongings of any grown person, etc. I have staid at the home of a French lady whose youngest and idelized child was then a line boy of 8. In the absence of his father the young gentleman (which he was, most emphatically) would gravely creat the part of host, offering me his sl to take me out to dibner and t back to my seat, and always lo with the profound bow required by I reach etiquette. POLITENESS TOWARDS ELDI The American boy or girl, even when nearly grown up, is entirely ignorant of any form or demonstration of politeness towards his or her elders. None of my young country people, unless educated in Europe, ever think of rising when an elder person enters the room, of drawing aside to let such a person first pass through a doorway, of relinquishing a seat on the sofa or in an arm chair to an elderly visitor, etc. It is not their fault -their parents have never trained them in manners while they were little children. I had an exemplification of the difference in manners between French and American children the other day whilst paying a call at one of the great Paristan hotels. As I was waiting to get into the elevator an American boy, about 9 years of age, pushed past me with all his small strength, jumped into the elevator and took the only available sent, leaving me to stand. My visit once paid, I left my friend's room and encountered in the hall a group of French children, scated on a sofa and evidently waiting for some one. On seeing me, one of the number, a little fellow in a collegian's uniform, instantly slipped off of his seat and raised his cap to salute me as I approached. Possibly The secret of the whole matter is that manners, like foreign languages, should be taught to children in their earliest years. I have heard American parents talk of the charm of letting children grow up natural and unrestrained. The natural and unrestrained (i. e., the untrained and unrestricted) child is a detestable howl-ing little savage. If the world, as in the days of Eden, held only one married pair and their offspring, such a case of severely one calls the minor morals of humanity would do well enough. But as long as there are people on earth who are flable to be worried by other people's children it is the duty of parents to render their darlings as little obnoxious to strangers as possible, and not to so bring them up that we may wonder if Beelzebub, after creating a sufficient not ber of imps for the realms below, had not left over a the realms below, had not left over a large quantity of unused material which had been worked into the substance of which American children are composed. There is in America a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. What is sorely needed in the United States is a Society for the Prevention of the Perse-cution of Grown People by Children.— Lucy H. Hooper's Paris Letter.

Meaning of the Word "Limited." A subscriber asks for an explanation of the word "limited," which frequently follows the name of a corporation, as the "Sunrise Blacking company, limited," or "Smith & Jones, limited." In the last case, as in the first, the concern is a corporation, with shareholders, not one of whom, possibly, is a Smith or a Jones.

The old principle of corporations cre-ated by legislative act was that the entire property of every stockholder was linble for the whole debts of the company, as the whole property of every member of a general partnership is still liable for the debts of the firm.

But this system made every shareholder responsible for bad management of which he might not be guilty, and deterred wealthy men from becoming interested in the shares of corporations. To remove this objection the principle of limited liability was introduced, and in order to notify the public that only the separate property of the corporation was liable for the debts of the corporation the English law requires that the word "limited" shall be used in every case by the com-

Most American corporations are constituted on the principle of limited lia-bility, but few, if any, of the states enjoin companies to append the word limited to their corporate titles. The matter is so well understood in this country, indeed, that it is not necessary.

The most noteworthy exception to the general rule is the case of the national banks, and even in this instance liability is limited to an amount equal to the par value of the shares. That is, if a national bank fails, each stockholder may not only lose what he has invested, but \$100 more for each share of stocks he holds, if so much is necessary to pay the debts of the bank.

Until within a few years all the Scottish banks were organized with unlimited liability, and when, eight or ten years ago, a Glasgow bank failed, disastrously there were cases of men who only owned a share or two, valued before the failure at not much more than a hundred dollars each, who were a set thousands of to debts of the pounds sterling, to me bank. Since that time the doottish banks have been allowed to reorganize on a basis of limited liability.-Youth's Companion.

Petroleum Wells in Burmah.

The petroleum field of Yenangyoong ex tends over an area of sixteen square miles, the physical conformation of which repro duces almost exactly that of the oil producing district in Baku in the Russian Caucasus. Bare crumbling ridges alter-nate with deep, dry gullies, half choked with sand, while every here and there you come upon a black, narrow, and seemingly unfathomable chasm in the parched earth, all around the mouth of which the dusty, yellowish gray surface is spotted with pools of thick, dark, glutinous liquid, as if some boy giant had been set to fill a number of colossal jars of molasses, and had done it so awkwardly as to spill the precious fluid all over the place

The petroleum wells of Yenangyoong are about 800 in number, and vary in depth from 200 to 320 feet. They have been worked for a considerable period, but hitherto without much succers, partly on account of the unskillful and costly system adopted by the natives and partly on account of the ingrained rapacity of



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THE HERALD believes that Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton will be triumphantly elected tomorrow, and so believing, we confidentially await the issue, trusting to the intelligence and patriotism of the American voter. We know there would not be one particle of doubt about the election of these gentlemen were the honest voters of this country free to go to the ballot box and there cast their votes without intimidation and with the certainty that their votes would be honestly counted. Yet, notwithstanding the palpable and conceded fact that a fair election cannot and will not be held in Louisiana, Mississippi, South wrapper, and faithfully carried out for Carolina, Florida, the Virginias, or North | many years. Carolina, where republicaa majorities exist, we firmly believe enough electoral votes yet remain to elect the republican nominees. If we are mistaken in this forecast we shall try to bear our disappointment in a manly way, and pledge ourselves to keep up the warfare for a free ballot and a fair count, until the people of this country awake to the peril of a condition of things which permit a political party to seat a man as President happily but too well known. They differ of these United States by means submersive of every principle of a republican A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. form of government.

morrow, don't throw your votes away on bear inspection at any time; if it is not the enemy, see that your lines are not broken. There is not an honest republi-can in Cass county, who believes in the principle of the party, who would not as soon put his hand into the fire as to vote for John A. McShane for United States of blood. There may be giddiness and Senator from this state, yet, we have often headache and acidity or datplence men in our midst who call themselves and tendervess in the pit of the stomach. republicans who tomorrow deliberately intend voting for men that publicly trifle and thousands attest its efficacy. sunounce their votes for Mr. McShane for United States Senator from Cass counev, in the event of the election to our legislature. Gentlemen should not do this thing, there is no local issue in this county which warrants it, True, we for sport .- New York Sur. have a county seat contest on our hands but that is before the voters and must and will be, settled by the voter himself tomorrow. Mr. Polk and Mr. Gilmore, Messra. Satchel, Jeary, White and Marquardt have nothing whatever to do with this county seat fight. That issue was not, in any sense, involved in their was not, is any sense, involved in their case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick nomination and cannot honestly have headache, indigestion, constipation or snything to do with their election. costiveness we cannot cure with The republican who scratches these West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the The republican who scratches these

HAVE we any republicans in Flattsmouth city who would prefer Paster McShane to the old soldier and statesman John M. Thayer?

"One breaks the glass and cuts his fingers : But they whom Truth and Wisdom lead. Can gather honey from a weed."

Those who are wise, and who love the truth, will belive what we say when we tell that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done more to relieve the sufferings of women, than all other medicines now known to science. It cures all irregularities, internal inflamation and ulceration, displacements and kindred troubles. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positipe guarantee from the manufacturears, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-

Fathos of the Municipons.

"There goes my vacation!" exclaimed s Norwich working woman the other day, but no one saw it go or could comprehend the meaning of the remark until she took her plate of false teeth from her mouth in two pieces. With working people vacations hold by a very slender thread .- Norwich Bulletin.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of biliousness are unin different individuals to some extent. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent

appetite for liquids but none for solids LET REPUBLICANS do their duty to of a morning. His tongue will hardly

> be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a

A Sportsmon's Recommendation.

A British sportsman recommends that the bantam, which is particularly pugna-clous and active, be turned wild, in the hope of having it become an available bird

The standard remedy for liver complaint is West's Liver Pill-; they never disappoint you. 20 pills 25c. At Warrick's drug store,

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any The republican who scratches these candidates either in the east or west of Cass county on sectional grounds simply records himself a creature of pre-judice who puts purty, men and prin-cipi s, hebind, and local prejudice in front Let republicans remain true to

In the Long, Long Ago. Eldely Heiress (sadly)-No, Mr. Jimsen, my heart is dead to the tender passion. The only man I ever 1 zed, or could ever love, was killed at the battle of -of ---

the Burmese government, which, up to the very latest moment of its existence. never failed to lay its greedy claws upon every native industry which showed the slightest token of yielding any profit whatever, thereby verifying to the letter a famons passage in the aucient Brahmin hymn to the five headed deity of night: "The priest is one of thy mouths, and with that mouth thou devourest the people; the king is one of thy mouths, and with that mouth thou devourest every

body." The oil yielded by the Yenangyoong wells is somewhat lighter than the ordi-wells is somewhat lighter than the ordiwells is somewhat lighter than the ordi-nary color, and unusually thin when first taken out, although after having been exposed to the air for some time (more especially in cold weather) it shows a tendency to become thick and glutinous. As regards its quality the resident ex-perts are not altogether of one mind, but all alike agree in pronouncing it for infeall alike agree in pronouncing it far infe-rior to the American article, and not likely to compare favorably even with the best quality of petroleum yielded by the Russian oil wells at Baku.—David Ker in New York Times.

To Tempt the Theatre Goers.

The midnight candy store is a new thing in upper Broadway. It is open for busi-ness all day long, of course, but the par-ticular trade which it is open to catch is that of theatrical audiences. It is situ-ated in a neighborhood of theatres, whose dispersing people are apt to see its glare of electric lights and its gorgeous front of illuminated red glass. The standard summer joke of the village newspaper, based on the difficulty experienced by the fellows in getting their girls past the ice cream saloon, is here adapted to the cold weather season in New York. A package of candy after the play is a sweet boon to of candy after the play is a sweet boon to women of every degree, whether from the proseenium box or the topmost gallery, and the proprietor of this place doesn't mean that any couple shall walk past without paying attention to it. But the striking chargeter of the ex-terior is operated inside, where a couple

terior is exceeded inside, where a comple-ment of very brightly red haired girls are on duty from 10 o'clock at night until 1. Whatever differences of opinion may arise as to the beauty of their aggressivo hair, their faces are all pleasant and they form a curious exhibition. There is no naughtiness about it. They merely sell candy, smilingly, but demurely, and their value lies in their attractiveness to their own sex, not to the other. The candy merchant calculates that they will make women talk about them, and thus advertise his midnight wares, which consist of candies delivered directly from the cal-drons during the time of dispersals of theatre audiences.-New York Sun.

Doves About the Wharves.

A stroll among the covered wharves on the East and North rivers discloses the particularly interesting fact that gentle-ness is an uppermost feature. Amid all the bustle and howling and swearing can be heard the soft cooing of doves. Some of the rafters of the wharves are nothing but veritable dovecotes. Moreover, the doves do not seem to mind the roar and activity. Many of them are very tame, and will eat from the hand. They are frequently seen hopping in and out under iron hoofs and whirling wheels. Nobady seems to know to whom they be long.-New York Sun.

Sie Transit Gloria Mundi.

Tourists complain that the delightful calm and quiet of Heidelberg has given way to noise and manufacturing busils. A number of tail chimneys injure the view from the castle grounds and the fearful forfloan from various tugs disturbs the



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