

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

TERMS FOR DAILY. One copy one year in advance, by mail, \$6 00. One copy per month, by carrier, 50. One copy per week, by carrier, 15.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD. Is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Registered at the postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets. Telephone No. 25.

THE National anthem for all good republicans just now is, "Turn the Rascals out." It should be rendered in short meter.—Globe Democrat.

ARIZONA seems to have elected a democratic delegate to Congress; but this will probably not diminish her chances of admission into the Union as a state, in view of the fact that at the same time she was wise enough to choose a legislature which is largely republican in both branches.

THE latest compilation of the situation in Nebraska shows that the next legislature will contain seventy-six republican representatives and twenty-six senators, making a total of one hundred and thirty-three on joint ballot. When these figures are borne in mind it will be seen that McShane's efforts to capture the legislature were much more abortive than his efforts to capture the governor's chair. Nebraska republicans were on guard in this year of our Lord.—Frederic Tribune.

INFORMED from what is already being said on the subject by the press throughout the state the submission of a prohibitory amendment promises to be the most exciting question before the legislature this winter. Senator Polk and representative Satchell are both understood to favor submission. Of course, Mr. White is opposed, indeed in view of the platform adopted by our last state convention it is difficult to see how republican members can do otherwise than vote for submission. They certainly owe nothing to the liquor interest in view of the fight it made against republican legislative candidates throughout the state.

THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE A GOOD THING.

The following is an interview between Mr. Miller, who was a candidate for Governor of New York on the republican ticket and a New York Tribune reporter:

"Then Mr. Miller you do not believe the introduction of the high license issue weakened the general canvass?"

"Most certainly not. I believe that had there been three weeks more in which to make the canvass, and present the question fairly to the voters in some of the western counties and other parts of the State, I should have been elected. As you know I had to make the fight on this issue practically alone. But in saying this I do not overlook the loyal and hearty assistance given me by the Tribune and other papers. All the speakers sent out by the National and State committees, as you are aware, confined themselves exclusively to the tariff. I do not say this with any desire to reflect upon the policy of the party managers in this respect, but to simply answer the question whether the temperance issue was a source of strength or weakness to the general canvass."

"Does your experience make you skeptical about the influence of the pulpit in politics as opposed to that of the rum shop?"

"No indeed. My belief in the strength of the moral forces of the community is more firm than ever. In Brooklyn where I made my opening speech, I took for my text the remark made by one of Governor Hill's staff, 'I would rather have the saloons behind me than the churches.' I told the people of Kings county that I would leave them to decide upon the correctness of this remarkable observation. They did decide in a way that astounded democracy. So they did in Rochester, Troy, and all through the State where the question was fairly put before the people. Erie county is the only dark spot in the entire State. I did not go there and if I have any regret it is this fact.

"What is the lesson to be drawn from the result?"

"Simply this: We know the strength of the rum interests. They have demonstrated their power to the utmost. They were able to carry the state simply by taking advantage of the presidential contest and by joining hands with all the power of the administration, for it is a fact that all the influence of the federal government was used in behalf of Hill, as well as of Cleveland, a favor that the governor did not reciprocate. The postmasters and custom house officials seemed to think that Cleveland would get through all right, any way; so they diverted their energies to helping Hill, and

they did help him materially. Had it not been for this, had it simply been a state election with high license for an issue, I firmly believe we should have triumphed, notwithstanding the fact that our people were not as well educated on the question as they will be when it comes up again. There is, therefore, only one course for our party to pursue, and that is along the lines it has already laid down on this subject. We are committed to temperance reform. We cannot go back. The republican party never did take the back track on any moral question. I am convinced it will not on this. Why should it? Has it not put high license laws in operation in Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan? And has not each of these states given us a rousing majority this year?"

HE EXPECTS ANOTHER STRONG BILL TO BE PASSED.

"High License is now an established principle of the Republican party. I have no doubt that when the Legislature assembles this winter another bill similar to that of Mr. Crosby's will be introduced and passed. It may differ from its predecessor in some respects, but I am sure it will not be one bit less restrictive in character. What else can we do? Over ninety per cent of the rum power is in favor of the Democratic party. It has reached the climax of audacity in our political life. It must be overthrown. The Republican party must overthrow it. We have nothing to lose, but everything to gain, by a steady advance along the path that we have chosen. The people are with us as far as they understand the question, and they only need a little more instruction on the subject to give us an overwhelming majority in favor of the restriction of the whiskey traffic as proposed by the Republican party.

Before the reporter went away he alluded to the talk about the place in General Harrison's Cabinet that is believed to be reserved for Mr. Miller. The ex-senator quickly dismissed the topic by saying: "Such matters are entirely in the hands of a gentleman in Indianapolis, and he is perfectly competent to decide them without assistance from any one."

THE LUMBER TARIFF.

Canada has raised the export tax on pine saw logs from \$2 per thousand feet, lumber measurement, to \$4 per thousand. Canada evidently wants to keep her timber standing. If the government of the United States should remove the duty from lumber, is there any assurance that Canada would not increase her export tax just the amount of the import tax now imposed by this government? Experience has shown that the export tax would be immediately placed on lumber by the Canadian government.

Patrick Henry is said to have intimated once that experience was the only lamp by which his feet were guided and taking this same lamp we must conclude that the probabilities are that if the import tax should be removed from lumber, an equal export tax would immediately be imposed on the other side. And the light from the same lamp shows that the man who advocates the removal of the import tax on lumber because the tax is a burden upon the poor laboring man, is a demagogue, trying to secure favor among men on an iron pyrites character. When the wise men of this country a number of years ago removed or lowered the tariff on lumber, the removal of the "tax" didn't decrease the price of lumber, because the Canadian government immediately placed an export tax on the same lumber equal in amount to the tax removed by this government.

The government of this country lost the revenue; Canada pocketed the proceeds, and the western farmer paid as much for the lumber which went into his house as he did when the American tariff was levied. Where was the gain to the American house builder? Some economist may be able to tell, but none has yet revealed it. The fact is that the removal of the lumber tariff would take that much revenue from this government, while the probability, which is a certainty, judging from experience, is that the price of lumber would remain unchanged. If the assurance could be given that the exporter would not be taxed by this government, then it might do to take free lumber.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and diarrhea or constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousand attest its efficacy.

—THE DAILY HERALD delivered for

LOUISE MICHEL. A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HER LATE LECTURE IN PARIS.

Noted Persons Seen in the Audience—Surprise of Many of Her Hearers—A Homely but Strong Face—Some of the Things Said.

The little Salle des Conférences in the Boulevard des Capucines was filled last night by a mixed crowd, assembled to hear Louise Michel lecture on the "Role of Woman in Modern Society." On one side of the hall was a group of personal friends of the "grande citoyenne," habits of her sort of political meetings, and these had for the occasion donned their Sunday head covering instead of the slouch hats they wear usually. In the front row sat the Italian Revolutionary Chigiari, recently arrived from the peninsula kingdom, where he has been spending the last few years of his life in prison. He does not seem to have suffered much from the long confinement; his long beard is jet black, his hands are white, his face bears a contented expression, and he wears his broad brimmed, high but jauntily inclined to one side, with the air of a man who knows that he is a fine looking fellow.

Among the determined enemies of society I noticed also Pere Hyacinthe Loyson, and many other well dressed bourgeois. Indeed the respectable element formed four-fifths of the audience, and most of them were young ladies and middle aged or older matrons who had come out of curiosity to see and hear the "monster" whose name appears in reports of all meetings at which incitations to acts of pillage and violence form the burden of the oration delivered. When the "monster" made her appearance she seemed a little bit surprised at seeing herself in the presence of such a nice audience. She had not gotten herself up especially for the occasion and wore the shabby black dress, small erape bonnet and long veil thrown back over her shoulders that form her ordinary costume when in public. It was with shaky accent, and in a rather nasal voice that she announced her subject, but as soon as the first words were pronounced Louise Michel, herself again, had recovered that presence of mind and cool boldness which rarely desert her.

As she spoke the physiognomy of most of her hearers, especially those of the female portion of the audience, betrayed a surprise quite unusual to contemplate. It was easy to read on their faces that most of them were saying to themselves "What! is that her? Is that the Louise Michel we have heard and read so much about? That the woman? Why she looks like a Protestant school teacher, and as ugly as a scarecrow!" Yes, Louise is a decidedly a very plain looking person, but there is a gleam of intelligence about her face which, when she speaks, becomes exceedingly animated and mobile. It was evident, however, that most of the audience were disappointed, and after she had spoken a few minutes their attention began to flag. Moreover, what she was saying was not easy to follow or understand because of the disjointed connection between the ideas and the remarkable rapidity with which she was speaking. She never picks her words, but she frequently uses images of wonderful poetic freshness, which sound all the more strange coming from such lips. One of the latter was a "shot" or at least neck gallop, catching at a thought here, throwing off a daring expression there, leaping over all obstacles, and apparently endeavoring to realize some dream of unattainable perfection of which her credulous soul has caught a glimpse through the mist that beclouds her exceedingly rapid conceptions of things here below.

RELATING AN ANECDOTE. Starting with the notion that "woman has today the faults of a soldier and man those of a conqueror," she said that women are necessary, and that a time will come when the world will learn how to utilize their rare faculties. That time will be an epoch, and "wars will no longer be waged, because electric nitralleuses will have been invented which will suppress thousands of men at a shot, and thus force nations to disarm." For the present it was the duty of woman to prepare for the advent of that golden age when nothing would prevent them from reaching a perfect equality with men. To prove that her sex were capable of that equality, she related an anecdote from her own experience:

"When I was attending lectures," said she, "in order to secure a diploma as a qualified school teacher, I one day heard an old savant trying to demonstrate, with the aid of two skulls, that a woman's head was smaller than that of a man, but he never noticed that, misled by a change of labels, made by a pupil with whom I am well acquainted, he was all the time using one anatomical specimen for the other."

Now and then Miss Michel said things which pleased the revolutionary group of her hearers, but were not at all to the liking of the rest of the audience. Speaking of woman, as affected by novel impression, she said that for her part she had never felt anything comparable to the sensation experienced when, marching at the head of a battalion of communists, she contemplated the marvelous picture of burning Paris spread out before her eyes against the red background of the glowing sky. But this cynical declaration called forth angry protests, and Louise wisely dropped into another strain, protesting that she did not wish to see women concerning themselves with politics. Scientific and artistic studies were the only ones to which they should devote themselves. "Let us have no leagues," said she, "for the purpose of demanding rights today which will no longer be our rights to-morrow. Woman is naturally good and virtuous, and when she knows all things she will no longer be the charming creature whose conduct troubles many; she will no longer be faithless, because she will not be ignorant of the fact that her neighbor's husband is not a bit superior to her own."

—Henry Haynie in New Orleans Picayune.

Coming Events. Young Man (in shoe store, to clerk)—I say, d'ye know that old gentleman who just went out is the father of my girl? Clerk—Is that so? Young Man—Yes. I don't know him personally, but I expect to meet him soon. Clerk—Yes, you probably will. He just purchased a pair of cowhide boots. —New York Sun.

Cipher for the typewriter. An Englishman has invented an ingenious method of producing a cipher or secret communication by mechanical means. It is adapted for use on typewriters or similar writing machines; where the type or corresponding index scale, dial or pointer is capable of being moved or adjusted. The type writing machines to be used for the purpose are made in duplicates, so that the two index scales correspond with each other in the arrangement of their characters, but differ from any other pair of machines. Since the index scale is adjustable, it may be shifted in two corresponding machines, so that one or more of the characters is moved out of its normal position, and, in consequence, when the operator strikes a certain letter on the keyboard, another totally different will be printed. Thus he can continue and write out an entire letter, which, to the uninitiated, will seem like nothing more than a confused jumble of characters. To decipher whatever has been written it is only necessary for the individual who has the key to shift the index scale in the opposite direction from that used by the original operator, and then, by striking on the keyboard the characters of the secret communication, the correct message will be printed.—The Stationer.

Attention Given to Ballooning. Ballooning is receiving a great deal of attention from the naval and military authorities both in England and France as a valuable aid in land and marine movements. During the recent naval maneuvers in the defense of Toulon, a reconnoitering balloon was used with good effect day and night by the aid of electricity, and now an experiment is being made with a navigable aerial ship for the same purpose. In England ballooning has also attracted attention, especially in connection with the new formation of troops for attacking purposes. Almost daily ascents are made at the training camp of Lydd for the purposes of photography and observation. On one occasion a moving balloon was made the target of a party of gunners working a twelve pound Armstrong gun, with the result of its being blown to pieces after rather more than a dozen shots. So that the fiction of the fatal duel between rival balloons is likely to be realized during the next general war.—San Francisco Chronicle.

When the Great Sahib Comes. Till you are in the east you cannot realize the necessity of a "forerunner" to clear the way for a great man. There is no pavement or side path for foot people to walk on, and they scatter all over the road, throwing it thickly, so that it would be impossible to move quickly unless the way were cleared. Your eyes, therefore, or a mounted Sepoy orderly, speed ahead in front of your carriage shouting without ceasing: "O wayfarer! O merchant! escape from the road! O seller of cloth, escape! Make the road clear, O people! The great sahib is coming! Make his way clear!" thus clearing a passage through the crowd, which closes again the moment you have passed. Children are often lifted bodily out of the way, while absent minded persons, who have their thoughts in the clouds and their heads in a blanket are apt to find themselves of a sudden sitting by the roadside and wondering how they came there.—Cornhill Magazine.

In your promises of reform remember that to-morrow is a day that never comes.—Philadelphia Call.

Family of Many Toed Cats. An English scientific man has preserved a record of a family of many toed cats down to the tenth generation. Some members have as many as seven toes on each foot.—Arkansas Traveler.

A Reward of \$500. Is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of this remedy are irresistible. 50 cents, by druggists.

Cruelty to Animals. Youthful Agent of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to Long Island (fox hunter) "I'll have to take you in, my man, for cruelty. Long Island Fox Hunter—Nonsense, we're only chasing an anise seed bag. Agent—It's the dog's, sir.—Life.

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