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Plattsmouth Weekly Herald.

— BY THE —

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THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

EDITORIAL ETHICS.

AT any rate Kentucky improved on the Ohio democratic method. The legislature did not send to New York for a candidate.

IT IS a misfortune that Randall is not alive to reply to Butterworth. It would even up things and reduce the jubilation of democrats.

THE best paying fruits the farmers can raise are the finest varieties of winter apples. They always command good prices and are very year more and more in demand for long distance shipping.

STANLEY AFRICANUS has evidently forgotten the American beauties; his engagement to Miss Dora Tennant of London, a *protege* of the Baroness Burdette-Coutts having just been announced.

COL. ED. WEBSTER, the old time enemy of the railroads, has just been unanimously elected a member of an alliance in Hitchcock county. Railway fur will fly at a lively rate when the Colonel gets his hand in.

MR. MILLS has declared against the Farmers' Alliance movement. This will tend to commend it to the approval and encouragement of many good citizens who have heretofore been inclined to take an unfriendly view of its operations and purposes.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, the late democratic leader in the National House of Representatives, is now the United States Senator, from Kentucky, having been elected Saturday by the Kentucky legislature, on a party vote of 107 for and 15 republican votes against his election.

BYNUM'S bad break in the House in insulting the speaker and disobeying the rules, and Mills' previous escapade of the same sort, give an intimation of the noble work which the Bourbon congressmen will do for the republican party now that Carlisle's restraining hand is removed.

"A COLORED witness in the Chalmers-Moragn contested election case, being asked why he was a republican, said: 'Well,' cause I sort o' think it's right to be one, 'and cause they tell me the devil is a democrat.' This isn't very profound reasoning, but it is sound and practical nevertheless."– St. Louis Globe Demerat.

REPUBICAN renegades have been doing fairly well as democratic candidates for high offices in Ohio and Iowa within the past six or eight months; but it is not at all certain that they will have as good luck in Illinois. Gen. Palmer may win the senatorship, but neither he nor any other democrat is betting any money that he will.

THE passage of the McKinley bill was a foregone conclusion from the start; but nobody supposed that the domocrats would for that reason fail to antagonize it with some show of force and skill. The certainty of defeat appears to have paralyzed them, and such opposition as they have made, has only served to excite derision.

BY AN arrangement recently made in Kansas City the banks paid a certain rate per cent interest for the deposit of the city funds. They were recently let for 4 and 5.3 per cent, computing the interest monthly on the average daily balances and the interest will net the city about $20,000 per year from the new arrangement. We long ago called the attention of our readers to the way in which the tax payers were robbed and banks induced to go into politics in Nebraska for the purpose of controlling the county deposits, and suggested the above plan or something similar for a remedy. We are now enabled to find an instance where this is practiced. It is a shame to the manhood of the state and an absolute loss to its tax payers that county treasurers are almost all controlled, and in fact created by banks, and their nominations and elections are usually but little else than a "bank fight" If the alliances and kindred organizations would undertake to bring about a reform in this regard it would be as surely legitimate and needful as anything else they might find to do. Let some method be devised so that the county treasurer would not grow wealthy by handling the county funds four short years. Yet we appeal to our readers if in almost every country in the state this has not been the case? Compare your profits with the visible gains of the county treasurers, letting alone their lawful emoluments.—Nebraska Farmers.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, who audaciously wrote us a letter denying thet his Negro Deportation bill contemplated the banishment of the colored people from the South to Africa presented a petition yesterday from nine colored men, who say in effect that if the United States will give $100 to each member of their respective families they will emigrate to Liberia. The petition was a printed one, a fact which shows that Senator Butler is working up his scheme among the colered people earnestly and systematically. Accompanying the petition is another paper, bearing testimony to the worth and respectability of the petitioners. This makes Mr. Butler's proposition all the more strikingly foolish. Why in the world should the Government give $500 or more to induce a good citizen to get out of the country, when it permits undesirable citizens to come in and charges them nothing?—Ex.

NO HERO returning from victorious wars has ever, in modern times, been received with more impressive acclamations than those accorded to Mr. Stanley in England Royalty, society, the leaders of learning, and the commonalty, all have vied and are vying with each other to do him honor. It was most fitting that the greatest of his public receptions should be that under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, for no man of this generation has made contributions to geographical knowledge comparable in importance and in both scientific and romantic interest with his. The British heir-apparent personally presenting to him a unique medal of British gold in the name of British science, is a noble token of the appreciation of his native land. Presently we shall have him with us, and then we shall see—and he will see—how he is appreciated by the land of his adoption.—New York Tribune.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON has a level head. Democratic newspapers have frequently tried their hands at ridicule of "the heir apparent" with very meager success. His recent journey south and his speeches show him more than an ordinary man. He is devoted to his newspaper work and takes small stock in politcians and office hunters. To a dissapointed applicant for a consulship he recently remarked: "You had the luckiest escape of your life. If you had gone over there you would have lost your grip in this country and would have spent most of your time dodging impecunious Americans. There is, to my mind, nothing worse for a young man than to go into exile in one of those dead Continental towns." And it was good advice.—Ex.

ACCORDING to the San Antonio Express, Texas democrats are feeling well and are getting ready "to drop in line." The Express says: "The 'state democracy,' in accordance with the platform adopted at Chicago, was for the protection of American industries in 1884. The 'state democracy,' in accordance with the platform adopted at St. Louis, was for free trade in 1888. The 'state democacy' at present does not know what it is for, or what it is against It will not find out before June, 1892. It will be all right then, however—for a little while."

THE democratic policy in the house was clearly enough indicated Monday. The minority mean to consume and waste as much time as possible while the tariff debate under the five minute rule is in progress, in order to prolong the discussion, and the session, unduly. It will be necessary for the republicans to exercise great self-restraint, so as to avoid the numerous pitfalls which their opponents will dig for them in carrying out their purpose of delay.

THE democrats will never like Speaker Reed. The gist of his offending is in insisting that the majority shall rule. The idea is repugnant to democracy whose only hope of success is in the triumph of minorities.—Ex.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World asserts that nine-tenths of the Chicago people now believe that the execution of the anarchists was a mistake. This is as far from the truth as anything can be. Why should the World be catering to so insignificant and disreputable a gang as the anarchists and their sympathizers?

AT Omaha, the best beeves are quoted at $4.85 per hundred. In Hartford, Conn., the cheapest piece of beef that can be bought for a stew is quoted at 10 cents per pound, shoulder pieces at 15 cents, round at 20 cents, sirloin at 25 cents, and porterhouse at 28 cents. What the Iowa and Nebraska farmers want to know is, who gets the large margin between these prices.—Nebraska Farmer.

MANY western farmers have long been familiar with the name and writing of "Father Clarkson," who for years conducted the creamy agricultural page of the Iowa State Register. These will regret to learn that he died last week at his home in Des Moines. He was in his eightieth year. His writings were always practical and free from nonsense and he would have graced any agricultural paper had he chosen to enter that field. But he has done incalculable good to the farmers of Iowa by the wide dissemination of his writings through the Register.—Neb Farmer.

THE new B. & M. shops have again been located at Lincoln, according to the enterprising newspapers of that city. The shops are to be at Havelock and we are told that $275,000 has been appropriated by the directors of the Burlington system to erect buildings at once; as that amount would only build shops less than half the size of the B. & M. shops at Plattsmouth, Lincoln would still be at the tail of the Burlington procession. The shops here can not do the work needed to be done and that a new plant will be erected somewhere has long been known, though the fact that the new location has been so suddenly decided upon is doubted by every body, save the Salt Creek boomers.

A NEW outlet to the seaboard has just been arranged for by the great Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe system through its lines to Galveston, where the first ship was loaded a few days a go for Liverpool. This will put Nebraska several hours nearer a seaport for marketing grain and other commodities than by Chicago. New York and Baltimore must compete with the new line, and as a result lower grain rates will be obtained; another incentive, for a lower rate will be the influence of Chicago, to prevent the trade from leaving the old channels through that city.

THE great elevator cases have been decided, and again are the people victorious. The courts of the land have been wonderfully free from corporate influence, and if any error is committed it most fortunately is on the side of the masses. Railway management of twenty, or even of ten years ago is gradually being changed and the few, with rebate and special favors no longer bask in the smiles of the corporation as of old at the expense of the many. The progressive manager of today shows himself to be nearer the people and to have greater respect for individual opinion than ever before.

TELEGRAPHIC news from Washington informs us that Senator Manderson has been tendered the Spanish mission by the president, but that the senator does not desire to go abroad and was therefore compelled to decline a very honorable and profitable position. We know of several editors in Nebraska who are too modest to speak out, yet if the mission were tendered in proper form would accept with thanks. If the president wants a Nebraska man real bad and would feel hurt at a declination, just let him try a newspaperman, the $20,000 salary would call forth such a prompt, decided yes as was never heard before in Washington.

WITH the closing tributes of respect which were observed yesterday at the burial of the late O. H. Rothaker, a most unsatisfactory career was brought forever to a close. Endowed with extraordinary talents, presented with exceptional opportunities, and meeting with prompt and flattering recognition, the deceased might have become one of the leading spirits in the field of American journalism. It is sad, very sad, to reflect upon the results of misguided energy and ability. O. H. Rothacker was an intellectual flash of lightening, a man of-war without a rudder. His life, althoug crowned at certain points with great success, is not one that could be held up for emulation. Better to have been more prosy and not so rash, more like the sunshine and less like the lightning.—Omaha Republican.

OMAHA OUTDOING HER RIVALS.

The record of the first four months of 1887 showed that Kansas City's bank clearings were almost exactly three times as large as those of Omaha. The record for the first four months of this year, however, shows that Kansas City's bank clearings are less than twice as great as those of Omaha.

The record of the first four months of 1887 showed that Denver's bank clearings were $10,000,000 greater than those of Omaha, but the record of this year shows that Denver's bank clearings are less than $5,000,000 greater than those of Omaha in spite of the big Denver boom.

The record of the first four months of 1887 showed that the bank clearings of Minneapolis were $6,000,000 greater than those of Omaha, but this year the record shows that Omaha's bank clearings are nearly $4,000,000 greater than Minneapolis, and that St. Paul from having $16,000,000 more bank clearings than Omaha in four months in 1887 has fallen till she has this year $11,000,000 less.

Here then we have the cold, delicious fact that during the last three years of quiet in Omaha this city has overtaken and passed St. Paul and Minneapolis in bank clearings, cut Denver's slight lead in two and gained so rapidly on Kansas City as to change the relation from one third to one-half.

Yet Denver, Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis are supposed to be and are growing with great rapidity.—World-Herald,

THE mayor's appointees Monday night last, we find, gives very general satisfaction. The new city attorney Mr. C. S. Polk, is a careful hardworking student, and as far as scholarship goes, is probably the superior of any member of the bar, having had six years at college and having graduated with high honors; his practically unanimous confirmation by the city council, expressed conclusively the wisdom shown by the mayor in making the nomination. For street commissioner a good man has been chosen. Mr. Hemple was one of those boys that carried a musket to the front in 61-64 and will always deserve more than he gets at the hands of the people; this confirmation was unanimous and was equally well received by the citizens generally. John Denson is one of the squarest boys in the city and is justly popular; and while the HERALD has never been able to find a word of fault with Grace and Fitzpatrick, yet, if a change was to be made, a better appointment than that of Mr. Denson for policeman could not be named.

IT is not surprising that the democrats in the house forget their late lamented leader, Samuel J. Randall, in view of the fact that the party trims its sails to catch every passing breeze that promises power and pelf. Democratic memory is painfully uncertain.

Weeping Water Convention.

Pursuant to call, about fifty farmers from different parts of the county, together with several others in sympathy with the movement for fair railroad rates assembled in the city hall in Weeping Water on Saturday last. M. D. Polk was unanimously chosen as chairman of the convention, and J. E. Leyda was made secretary. The chairman at some length stated the object of the meeting. It was on motion declared the sense of the convention that ten delegates be selected to represent the county in the state convention of the 20th, to act with a delegation that might be selected from Elmwood. On motion the chairman appointed N. M. Satchel, J. W. Cox and Samuel Rector as a committee to select the ten delegates, they reporting in favor of the following, ticket which report was unanimously adopted:

J D Leyda, J H Davis, Louis Eickhoff, M D Polk, J M Beardsley, N M Satchell, P S Barnes, R Morrow, G A LaRue, G W Young.

The convention was earnest and enthusiastic for a strong organization Such men as Hon James Hall, Sam'l Rector, J W Cox, Louis Eickhoff, George Adams, George Young, Alex Mitchell, Walter Cutforth, Caspar Critchfield, Arthur Cross, Judge Russel, J W Willis, Hon N M Satchell, J M Beardsley, P S Barnes, Rev Madole, Russ Morrow, D Woodard, A L Timblin, Dr Butler and many farmers whom we did not know.

The people of Omaha will have an opportunity on Thursday afternoon and evening next of hearing at the Grand opera house Master Blatchford Cavanaugh, the phenomenal boy soprano, who has become so widely celebrated from his singing in the boy choir of Grace church, Chicago. Many Omaha people have heard him there and they know what a wonderful musical attraction he is. No one ever heard "'Way Down Upon the Swanee River" as he sings it. The old, old story of "Bonnie Annie Laurie" is sung by him in a way that forces the silent tears unbidden to many an eye. His voice, at his present youthful age, has about it a freshness and a depth of sweetness that is lacking in the singing of most talented and highly trained prima donnas. The reserved seat sale will open next wednesday evening.

THE McKINLEY Tariff Bill has been running the gauntlet in the house of representatives during the last week. The debate was opened for the republicans by McKinley, for the democrats by Roger Q. Mills. The bill is unique in American history. It is not a tariff for protection. A tariff for protection is generally understood to be one which gives to those engaged in home industries an equal chance with those in foreign industries, and, where the former must pay higher prices for labor or material, to place a tax on the latter that shall enable all to compete on equal terms with each other. This is the true theory of a tariff protection, but it is not the theory of the McKinley bill. Its theory is to shut out all importations which we make or can make at home, letting in only enough to raise the revenue necessary. It is a tariff for prohibition, not protection. Its avowed object is to reduce to a minimum the articles purchased abroad by Americans. It is the boldest, most outspoken embodiment of the high tariff logic that has ever been framed, and as such we admire it. It shirks nothing and evades nothing. For the principles embodied in this doctrine we have no words of aproval. The idea that we can maintain a prosperous commerce with the rest of the world by buying next to nothing and doing all the selling, is absurd. If the rest of the world can sell us nothing why should it buy anything from us? The idea that we ought to make whatever can be made here is contrary to every law of common sense. You might as well tell a farmer that he is to make his own hoes rakes, hew out the timber for his own buildings and erect them, weave the wool from his own sheep into garments for his family. While he is making one horse rake he might raise enough potatoes to buy a dozen rakes. While he is spinning and weaving one coat he might get timber to pay for twenty coats. The same would be true of twenty farmers working together. The same principle is true of a community of 60,000,000. Mr. McKinley lays great stress on the importance of more labor for American laborers, and all the time the great pathway of the deep is open to the laborers of Europe who are coming into our ports at the rate of 1,500 a day. High tariff on manufactures—no tariff on labor. No foreign competition with our manufacturers—no end of competition with the laborers they hire. A carpet manufacturer who uses foreign wool will, if he sells his carpet to an English nobleman receive back from our government 99 per cent. of the tariff he paid on the wool. If he sells to an American he receives no drawback. This means, of course, that the American manufacturer must charge his own countrymen more than he charges anybody else. This is true, under the McKinley bill, of all manufactures. We presume the bill has a good chance of passing. If it does, it will, we predict, become the biggest weight the high tariff system has ever staggered under. We believe in a genuine tariff for protection, but not in a tariff for prohibition

The above is about as unique, nonsensical and purely contradictory an article as The VOICE is accustomed to publish If a prohibitory law is good in one article of commerce, why not in others? it is a poor law that applies only to one article or one industry. The McKinley bill is purely American, and aims at the root of free trade with a view of giving American laborers work, and also making Americans of the foreingners who become residents of this grand free country. We are not here to buy foreign goods, any more than foreigners desire to buy our goods. It is the desire of Americans to produce all necessaries and luxuries, and that end we favor a tariff law that will force the wealthy to buy home made articles or pay the difference—the McKinley bill provides for this. If the McKinley bill is a prohibitory one, and The VOICE is really laboring for prohibition in other articles, then why does it not be just and endorse the McKinley bill?

CONGRESSMAN LAWLER, of Chicago, is weary of life's turmoil in Washington and proposes to retire at the end of this term. With that comprehensive statesmanship which marked his career in the national forum, Mr. Lawler cheerfully admits that his services are invaluable to his party, and will take the position of sheriff of Cook county, valued at thirty thousand a year. Others are welcome to glories of office; Mr. Lawler will take the cash.

The annual commencement exercises of the Jefferson Medical College of New York City, one of the oldest and most noted colleges in this country, took place at the academy of music in New York on the 2nd of April last, where Daniel Golding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Golding, of this city, graduated with honors. Daniel is still in New York awaiting arrangements being made by his uncle to give him a three years course in Europe, after which he expects to return to America and settle down to the practice of his profession.

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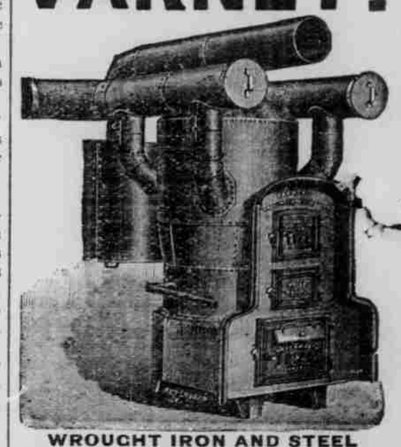

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