

The News-Herald

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

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TELEPHONES

Plattsmouth No. 85 Nebraska No. 85



IN EUROPE there is now a well-established sect of men of intellect and character who call themselves internationalists. They scorn geographical lines and foreign-devilism in all its forms. They regard patriotism as a virtue chiefly useful to princes, politicians and public parasites of all kinds in furthering vicious and selfish schemes, and which owes its virtuous quality only to the fact that it is a stepping-stone to that higher concept—the brotherhood of man. This sect is being hated and persecuted with a fury out of all proportions to its smallness and its gentle means of propagating its ideas. And the result is that it is growing even more rapidly than it ought naturally to grow in Europe, crushed by castes and parasites. We on this side of the Atlantic—a few politicians and teeth-snapping trouble-hunters excepted—have only encouragement for the internationalists. For we are already internationalists, banded together to prevent interference with the man who wants a chance. If America means anything at all, it means the brotherhood of man.

TARIFF AND FARMER.

If there was any feature of the Democratic tariff which was held up as an absolutely perfect exemplification of the real, genuine, simon-pure Democratic tariff theory in perfect practice it was that of free wool.

Under it the importation of wool amounted in 1896 to 230,000,000 pounds, and in 1897 to 357,000,000 pounds, while as I have already said, in 1899, under a protective tariff, it was but 76,000,000 pounds.

As a result of this enormous flood of imports of foreign wools under Democratic free trade, "Ohio XX washed clothing wool" was selling on July 10, 1895, the date of Mr. Bryan's nomination at 17 cents per pound in the New York markets, while on February 9, 1900 under the protective tariff, it was selling in the same market at 36 cents per pound, or more than double the price under the Democratic tariff, which professed to be framed in special interests of the farmer.

KNOX FOR SECRETARY.

By a vote of 373 to 117 the lower house of congress voted to remove the bar to Senator Knox's eligibility for the office of secretary of state, in Mr. Taft's cabinet.

Eight years ago, the political world had never heard of Mr. Knox, though the legal world knew him very well. A successful lawyer in Pittsburgh, who had large corporations among his clients, he was called into President McKinley's Cabinet as Attorney-General, and it was while he held this portfolio, under President Roosevelt, that prosecutions under the anti-trust act began in earnest. It was he who secured the dissolution of the Hill-Harriman "merger." He came into the Senate first by appointment to fill an unexpired term at Senator Quay's death. His career, therefore, is somewhat like Mr. Hay's and Mr. Root's in this: that he has come into high positions by appointment rather than by election. Unlike his two great predecessors in the office of Secretary of State, he has, however, had one election to the Senate and has had this legislative experience. Mr. Taft, in talking about the appointment of Senator Knox, laid emphasis upon his great legal ability and experience. In this, too, he has the same strong qualities as Secretary Root.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

We are proud of the success, the achievements, and prosperity of the republic of which George Washington was truly the Father and founder. In him we find the typical, the ideal American citizen, after whom we may all pattern our citizenship; as we turn back a little more than 1900 years to find the ideal human character in the Christ, after whom we may pattern our moral and religious life. Washington's contribution to his country was immeasurable, but his contribution to human civilization was immeasurably greater. He stands alone as the only successful great Captain, who, while universally successful, was always upright.

As we turn back to study his life and character, we find him at the age of thirteen years writing rules for the government of his future life. Among these rules, preserved in his own boyish hand writing, is found this one: "Endeavor to keep alive in your bosom that little divine spark called conscience." And, from the day of his youth to the day of his death "that little divine spark" seemed to have continued to glow until it spread its influence over the nation and humanity with a power like unto the noonday sun.

George Washington had not the brilliant genius of a Napoleon, or a Richelieu, or a Mazzarin, or a Cardinal Woolsey; neither did he have the moral weakness which marred their characters.

Moving in his own orbit, he imparted heat and light to his most distant satellites; and combining the physical and moral forces of all within his sphere with irresistible weight he took his course, commiserating folly, disdaining vice, dismaying treason, and invigorating despondency, until the hour arrived, when, with the intrepid forces of a potent and magnanimous ally, he brought the mother country to submission.

In conquering the British armies, he compelled the admiration or the defeat of a nation. Richard Green, the great English historian, says, No nobler figure ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life. Washington was grave and courteous in address; his manners were simple and unpretending; the silence and the serene calmness of his temper spoke of a perfect self-mastery; but there was little in his outward bearing to reveal the grandeur of soul which lifts his figure, with all the simple majesty of an ancient statue, out of the smaller passions and meaner impulses of the world about him. It was only as the weary fight went on that the colonists learned little by little the greatness of their leader—his clear judgment, his heroic endurance, his silence under difficulties, his calmness in the hour of danger and defeat, the patience with which he waited, the quickness and hardness with which he struck, the lofty and serene sense of duty that never swerved from its task through resentment or jealousy; that never through war and peace felt the touch of a meaner ambition; that knew no aim save guarding the freedom of his fellow-countrymen, and no personal longing save that of returning to his own fireside when their freedom was secured. It was almost unconsciously that men learned to cling to Washington with a trust and a faith such as few have won, and to regard him with a reverence which still hushes us in the presence of his memory."

Insurance Gambling.

A system of gambling in ships by persons who take out policies of insurance on British vessels in which they have not the slightest ownership has become so prevalent that the government is determined to suppress the practice, if possible, and thus put a stop to a form of speculation which, if not in itself criminal, is held to be conducive to criminality. The London board of trade has also taken up the matter and will bring all the pressure possible to bear in aid of the efforts of the authorities. As a first step, it has invited a conference of shipowners, underwriters and others to consider the matter and to take such action as may be feasible.

An Improved Variety.

The traveler exhibited a peculiar nervousness on seeing the long-legged, slim, fierce looking hogs that roamed at will over the country. At length he asked a native sitting on a fence by the roadside: "Aren't these razorback hogs rather dangerous?" "I never heard of none of them doing any harm," remarked the native. "I think they must be safety razorbacks."

IT SOUNDS well to say that we should not place man and property on the same level. It sounds humanitarian and ideal and scornful of sordidness. But what does it mean?

The first advance that was made toward manhood by the remote and extremely clever "primate" who was the ancestor of the human race was made on the day when, having used as a particularly serviceable kind of club in bringing down his simple meal, he said, "I like this club. I'll not drop it and lose it but will keep it by me for use in getting tomorrow's food." That was the origin of property.

Take away from man the property sense and you have a lower animal. Take away from the man the sense of security in his property and you smash civilization to smithereens. Better far the worst abuses of property rights than really dangerous agitations against security in private property.

The agitator who attacks security in property sets back all reform, for he rouses in antagonism a human instinct of self-preservation and makes men willing to endure any evils so long as the peril of that agitation is remembered.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the political opponent of George Washington, fourteen years after the death of Washington, gave the following deliberate opinion of the character of the First President. He said: "His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known; no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, good and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expense, he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish; his deportment easy, erect and noble, the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback."

THERE is hardly a book on sociology—whether novel or treatise, whether pessimist or optimist—that does not rest on the idea that our social system is responsible for all our ills. Improve our social system is the cry, and you will get rid of the ills. But is not this just one more yielding to the seductive habit of putting the cart before the horse? The social system is not a cause, it is an effect. It is not a creator, it is a creature. In every one of its forms it represents the best that the human beings using it have been able to devise, the best that they could live under. Not the best for the best of them, but the best for the most of them. And it has been the invariable experience of history that any Utopian or theoretical change in the social system ends in dismal failure—the human animal will thrive only in condition suited to it. The only permanent reforms, the only substantial gains, are made at the foundation—by enlightening and emancipating the individual human beings so that they shall naturally evolve for themselves the better conditions for which they have become fitted. That is slow work, and brings no applause or advertisement. Also it is done chiefly by strict adherence to the valuable maxim "mind your own business."

Suiting Him.

"Say, boss, where am I?" asked the recently deceased negro, as he woke up. "You're in heaven," remarked the attendant. "Dat so? Den where's mah wings and harp?" "What you get is four brass buttons and a red necktie."

Impossible.

"I don't care about a church wedding, Myrtle. Do you? Wouldn't you rather be married right here at your own home?" "Yes, but I am afraid we can't do that, Aigy. I'm quite sure it's forbidden in the lease."

The Ingredients.

"What constitutes a first-class society drama?" "Three acts, six gowns, and nine epigrams."—Washington Herald.

E. G. DOVEY & SON

Watch This
Space
Thursday

E. G. DOVEY & SON

CANADA EXCURSION

Parties from Cass and Adjoining Counties Will Look at Canadian Land.

The writer will leave Tuesday, March 2nd for Calgary, Alberta, Canada to inspect the cheap Canadian Pacific Railway lands near that city.

These lands are fine, open, grass-covered prairie lands on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and close to the thriving city of Calgary (population 25,000.)

These lands sell at \$15 an acre for non-irrigated and \$25 an acre for irrigated areas on ten-year crop-payment plan if desired.

Round trip fare from Omaha \$42. Special Canadian Pacific sleeping car used as a hotel from St. Paul.

This excursion will be in charge of the Shedd Investment Co., of Ashland, Nebr., general state agents for the Canadian Pacific Railway Colonization Department, and the undersigned. See me at once for accommodations.

GEORGE L. FARLEY.

Office in Coates Block. Telephone 127. N. B. Among the large member of Cass county purchasers of this land are C. E. Wescott and W. S. Soper of Plattsmouth, H. G. Todd of Murray, Chris and John Gauer of Cedar Creek, N. L. Williams, Geo. Frater, A. Dietrich and John Shoeman of Louisville, E. Sturzeruegger of South Bend, Dr. I. C. Nuinger of Elmwood and others.

Charters for Cities.

City attorneys from second-class cities were here to talk over amendments in the charters of these cities. These were C. E. Abbott of Fremont, W. F. Button of Hastings, A. H. Kidd of Beatrice and T. H. Pollock of Plattsmouth. They will probably hold a series of conferences before it is time to take up the charter for these cities and arrive at an agreement which will be satisfactory to all.

Love Each Other So.

Cora—Have you seen my new photographs, dear? Every one says they look exactly like me. Dora—What a shame! Can't you get another sitting?

Definition.

"Pa, what is a knocker?" "A knocker, my boy, is a man who usually finds fault with another man who is doing something better than he could do it himself."—Detroit Free Press.



Business Men

Eat here to their own great satisfaction and profit. Our lunch from 11:30 to 1:30 meets most wants of the man who looks for easily and quickly digested food tastily prepared and at a price not prohibitive to one of ordinary means. Plenty of variety. Glad to see you any day.

DR. A. P. BARNES
V. S.

For Hot Fires Get Egenberger's Coal!

Sure satisfaction every time you light a fire if on top of the kindling is ebony fuel from our yards. It's heat and light giving and slate-free when it leaves the mines, screened and cleaned again here and served to you full weight and with celerity of delivery. Order any way that suits you. Both telephones.

J. V. EGENBERGER

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now going on at our store. Below we quote many saving prices for the buyer. Buy now and be wise

Radiant home, former price \$45 now.....\$31 00
Sapphire Hard Coal Stove, former price \$42.50, now.... 30 00
German heater, soft or hard coal, former price \$29.00.... 19 50
Splendid Oak, nicely trimmed, former price \$14.50..... 9 50
Gem Star Light Wood Stove former price \$15.00..... 10 25
Round Oak, former price \$19.00, now..... 13 50

H. L. ASEMISSSEN & SON